

The Library

of the

University of Morth Carolina



Collection of Porth Caroliniana

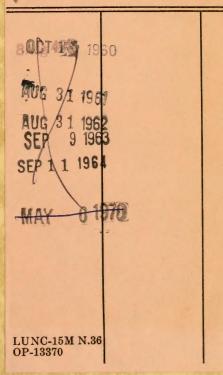
C328.4 N87 1858-59

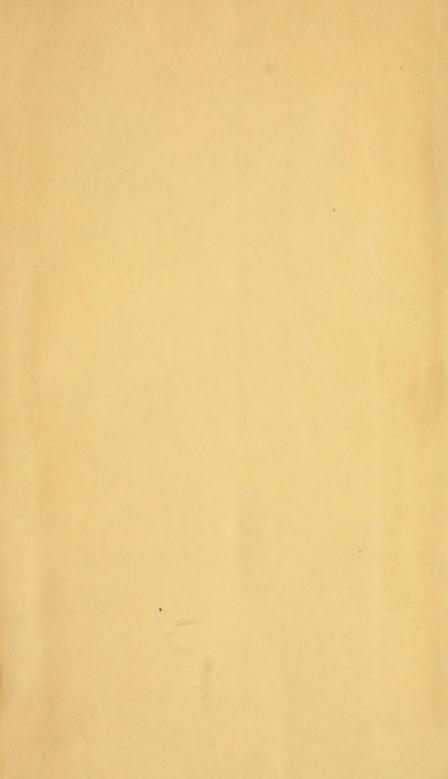


UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL

00033985082

This book must not be taken from the Library building.





Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2010 with funding from Ensuring Democracy through Digital Access (NC-LSTA)



Tries

DOCUMENTS:

7187 59

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

SASSION 1858--'59.

RALEIGH:
HOLDEN & WILSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1859.

DOCUMENTS:

INDEX

EXECUTAL AND DESIGNATIVE.

BET-BORT YOTEN H

Seminal and the endoded-old with a great or a series of the control of the contro

BALLIGHE

MOLESK & WELSON PRINTERS TO THE STATE

INDEX.

--0--

N	0.	OF	D	OC.
21	v	O.F.	_	v.

- 1. Governor's Message.
- 2. Constitution of the United States.
- 3. " of North-Carolina.
- 4. Rules of Order.
- 5. --- Officers and members of the General Assembly.
- 6. Treasurer's Report.
 - 7.—Comptroller's Report for year ending September 30, 1857.
 - 8.—Comptroller's Report for year ending September 30, 1858.
 - 9. Fifth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.
- 10. Sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.
- 11.—Reports on Asylum for the Insane.
- 12.—Report of the President and Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
 - 13.—Eight annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North-Carolina Railroad Company.
 - 14. --- Report of the North-Carolina Railroad Company for 1858.
 - 15.——Seventh Annual Report of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
 - 16. Eighth Annual Report of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
 - 17.—Third Annual Report of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.
 - 18.—Fourth Annual Report of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.
 - Third Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company.
 - 20.——Fourth Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company.
 - 21.—Report of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for 1857.
 - 22.—Report of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for 1858.
 - 23.—Bank Statements.
 - 24. Memorial of the Western Railroad Company.
 - 25. Memorial from citizens of Surry county.
 - 26.—Resolutions of Reference.
 - 27.—Resolutions approving the Naval Commission of the United States, appointed to examine the coalfields, &c.

- No. of Doc.
- 28. -- Memorial of the President and Directors of the bank of Cape Fear.
- 29.—Report of the President of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company.
- 30.—Report of the Adjutant General.
- 31.—Copy of William H. Morell's contract with Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.
- 32. Independence Monument.
- 33.—Resolutions on the currency.
- 34.—Reports of the President and Chief Engineer of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company.
- 35.—Report of the President of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.
- 36. University of North-Carolina.
- 37.—Report of Judiciary Committee on the bill to repeal a portion of Section 2d, Article 4th, of the amended Constitution.
- Report of the President of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company.
- 39. —Copy of law of Virginia to run dividing line.
- 40. —Letter from Tandy Walker.
- 41. Reports of Jacob Siler, agent of Cherokee bonds.
- 42. Report of the State Librarian.
- 43.—Memorial of John Myers and others, asking the charter of a rail-road from Washington to Yanceyville.
- 44. Memorial of the Medical Society of the State of North-Carolina.
- 45.—Memorial concerning the stoppage of fish in Yadkin River.
- 46.—Report of the Board of Internal Improvements:
- 47.—Finacial Report of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, from October 5, 1855, to December 1, 1858.
- 48.—Minority Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements on the bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad Company
- 49. Memorial of Gov. Swain and Dr. Hawks.
- 50.—Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North-Carolina.
- 51.—Annual Report of the President of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company.
- 52. Communication from the Public Treasurer.
- 53.—Report of Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
- 54.—Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Roanoke Navigation Company.
- .55.—Report of the Committee on Corporations and Currency, on the State Improvement and Relief Bank bill.
- 56. Report on Geological Survey.

INDEX.

No. of Doc.

- 57. ——Memorial from Ephraim Mauney.
- 58.—Report of Joint Standing Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum. -
- 59.—Report of Committee on the Insane Asylum.
- 60. —Commodore Wilkes' Report on the Deep river country.
- 61. Yadkin Navigation Company.
- 62. Report of Finance Committee.
- 63.—Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements on the bill to amend the charter of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad.
- 64.—Resolutions for the final settlement of the half-pay to Officers of the Revolutionary War, promised by resolves of the Continental Congress.
- 65.—Mr Relief Bank.
- 66.—Report of Joint Select Committee on the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal.
- 67.—Report of Joint Select Committee to enquire into the management of the Western North Carolina Railroad.
- 68.—Report of Joint Select Committee on the New River Navigation Company.
- 69.—Report of the Joint Select nmittee on the improvement of Tar
- 70.—Report of the Committee on the Neuse River Navigation Company.
- 71.—Report of Joint Select Committee on the North Carolina Railroad.
- 72.——Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.
- 73.—Report of Joint Select Committee on Independence Monument.
- 74. Minority Report on North Carolina Railroad.
- 75.—Report of the Committee on the Judiciary concerning the North Carolina Cherokee Indians.
- 76.—Report on the bill to facilitate the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad.
- 77.—Report from the Committee on Finance.
- 78.—Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
- 79.—Report of Joint Select Committee on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

Regard Supers of the slaimt Scient Committee and the Atlantia de Korth Care

en man La at avia to Designiq bel Res 2007 to El res til soci I.

Doc. No. 1.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

The meeting of the representatives of the people in General Assembly is always a matter of public interest. Clothed as they are with the exclusive law-making power of the State, with no check upon its exercise, when constitutionally employed, save that of public opinion, and with authority also to elect persons to fill high and important stations, not only in the State, but in the councils of the Federal Government, we can well see why the assembling of such a body should excite the liveliest interest. But while this has been usually the case with regard to Legislatures which have preceded the present one, it is emphatically so as to this.

Questions of State policy and duty of very grave importance, it is known, will be presented to you, as to some of which, doubtless, much diversity of opinion will be found to exist.

In a government constituted like ours, these differences of opinion will always prevail, not only between political parties into which a community may be divided, but between the members, even, of the same party organization. Such differences, however, are but the result of that freedom of opinion to which all are entitled, and for the proper exercise of which no one ought to complain.

I doubt not that you will be prepared to give to all matters upon which you may be called to act, a careful consideration,

and I trust that in doing so, your counsels may be so guided as to promote the general welfare of the State. In the discharge of my duty, I shall, in this communication, lay before you such views and suggestions of my own, as I deem suitable to the occasion.

The first subject to which I invite your attention is the very

impotant one of the State debt and finances.

In reply to a resolution of the last General Assembly, the Public Treasurer reported the bonded debt of the State to be, on the 13th December, 1856, \$5,153,802 55

Of which has been since paid a bond to the trustees of the University of North-Carolina,

6,000 00

\$5,147,802 55

This debt has been since increased by the amounts and for the purposes following: Consolidating interest with principal on Bonds to Literary Board, by resolution of the last General Assembly, \$25,202 45 Bond to the bank of Cape Fear, for 41,000 00 · loan, Bonds for Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad, 20,000 00 Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad, 6,000 00 Lunatic Asylum, 21,000 00 Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, for balance of subscription, 533,500 00 Lunatic Asylum, under act of last Session for enclosing grounds, &c., 35,000 00 Subscription to Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, 250,000 00 Loan to Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company, 400,000 00 Western North-Carolina Railroad, 400,000 00

1,731,702 45

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of \$400,000, loaned in State Bonds to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, is secured by a deed in trust on the Road and other property of the Company, in conformity to the act of last session authorizing the loan. So far the Company has failed to pay the interest on the bonds. It is hoped, however, that, when fairly in operation, it will be able to do so, and relieve the State to that extent.

I will state also that, for two years last past, the State has been compelled to pay the interest upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company for \$300,000, by reason of her endorsement thereof, and that she is liable in like manner for the ultimate payment of the principal as it falls due, one-third in the year 1865, the like amount in 1875,

and the residue in 1885.

Under existing laws, State Bonds are to be issued as follows:

For balance of first subscription to Western
North-Carolina Railroad, \$200,000 00
For subscription to same, made 10th August last,
under act of last session, to complete the first
section of the Road to Morganton, 440,000 00

Making, \$640,000 00

These bonds in all probability, will be called for, and issued before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

It is proper for me to state also, that there has been, for some years, a Floating Debt due by the State, kept on foot from year to year, by resolutions passed from time to time by the Legislature, authorizing the Public Treasurer to make temporary loans to pay the liabilities of the State, and which loans have been annually paid off upon the coming in of the public taxes. The amount of this debt has been gradually

increased by the payment of interest on these loans and the excess of appropriations over the receipts from revenue, until it reached near the end of the last fiscal year, about the sum of \$302,418.

This debt has been a serious inconvenience, I may say, in fact, an *incubus* upon the Treasury, and will continue to be so, unless some permanent provision is made for its relief.

It is true, the debt was discharged out of the incoming revenue at the end of the last fiscal year, but it has left a vacuum in the Treasury to that extent, which must be supplied by new loans, or in some other manner, before the incoming of the revenue for the present fiscal year. In fact, it is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, as you will see from his estimates, that, if temporary loans are resorted to, the amount of the floating debt this fiscal year will exceed that of the last, and that about the sum of \$400,000 will be required. This amount taken from the revenue to be paid at the end of this fiscal year, would nearly empty the Treasury and leave it without means for the next twelve months.

The monetary difficulties experienced throughout the country in the Fall of last year, and for several successive months thereafter, fully proved the impolicy of trusting to the resource of such loans to preserve the credit and honor of the State. It gives me pleasure to say, that in this emergency, our banks, with some two or three exceptions, came to the aid of the State, and thus enabled the Public Treasurer to meet all her engagements.

It seems to me to be a matter of the first importance to relieve the Treasury from this burthen and to place it upon such footing for the future, that a like hazard may not be a second time incurred.

Of the bonded debt of the State, of which I have given a statement, there will fall due of principal, from time to time, in the year 1859, \$200,000, and on first of January, 1860, \$500,000. Provision must be made by you at this session to meet these debts, and I hold it almost as imperative that you should also provide for the Floating Debt, as estimated by the Public Treasurer, making together about Eleven Hundred

Thousand Dollars. How it is to be done is a matter well worthy the consideration of every one who has at heart the best interests of the State. We cannot raise the amount by taxation in the short time we have to do it, without imposing a burthen that would fall heavily upon the people. Nor, under existing eircumstances, is it at all probable that the amount could be obtained by loan, upon such terms and for such time as would make it desirable. The time was, but I think it has now passed, when the holders of these Bonds would readily have exchanged them for State Coupon Bonds, at a long date. It seems to me, therefore, that, with our present resources, almost the only alternative left is to make Coupon Bonds of the State at a long date, with a provision in the bill authorizing their issue, to create a special Sinking Fund, sufficient to pay, and inviolably pledged to pay, these Bonds at maturity; and that the Bonds should then be sold in the market as the money may be wanted at the Treasury. Judging from the present prices of our Bonds in market, I believe that such Bonds, with a fund pledged for their ultimate payment, would sell for par if not for a premium. I shall be much pleased if a more feasible scheme for relief than the one suggested, ean, in the eireumstances in which we are placed, be devised by the Legislature. The books in the Treasury Department show that the revenue of the State from all sources, except from the sale of State Bonds for the two fiseal years, ending the 30th of September last, was for the year 1856-7, \$512,205.02, and for the year 1857-'8, \$507,450.35.

It should be stated, however, that about the sum of \$7,000, part of the sum first named, properly belonged to the year 1855-'6, not having been actually paid into the Treasury, as it should have been before the end of that fiscal year; while about the sum of \$4,000 should be added to the second sum named, for defaults for Sheriffs, which will probably be collected during the present fiscal year. These amounts of revenue compare favorably with those reported to the last General Assembly for the years 1854-'5 and 1855-'6.

Should the revenue continue the same for the present and next fiscal year, the bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the Treasury for the two years would realize about the snm of \$1,400,000, an amount in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government. But as to this I do not wish to be considered as speaking with absolute certainty, the estimates at the time of preparing this statement not having been completed by the Public Treasurer.

By an act of the last General Assembly it was made his duty "to furnish estimates of the expenses of the State for two years next, succeeding the close of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a bill to sustain such estimates."

This will be laid before you at an early day in the session.

Should the form of the present revenue bill be retained, I would again, as I did in my last regular message, most respectfully remind the Legislature that there are many difficulties in the construction of parts of that act, which have from time to time been presented by the collecting officers of the State and others to the Treasurer and Comptroller, and which should be rendered plain by a new or explanatory act.

It would be out of place to attempt to detail them here, but they can be pointed out by those officers to your finance committee.

I repeat what I before stated, that in cases of doubt the State is generally the loser, as collecting officers will not in such cases, enforce the collection of the tax, at the hazard of a suit should they mistake the law.

I desire also to call your attention to the present mode of assessing lands for taxation. Every one who has given any attention to the subject, must have become satisfied how imperfect it is, and how unequally such assessments are made, not only in different counties whose lands are known to be nearly of the same value, but that such assessments are quite as unequal and out of proportion to any fair standard of value, in the several districts of which a county is composed.

If the present system of valuation is retained, I think this last evil may be remedied in a great degree, by requiring the assessors for the several districts composing a county to meet together as a Board, after the assessments have been made

and before they have been returned to Court, and that the Board so composed, shall examine and compare all the lists, and have power to increase or diminish any assessment, as to a majority of them may seem right and proper. The list so corrected, to be returned to Court as now required by law.

In my regular message to the last General Assembly, I urged upon them the policy of creating a Sinking Fund for the ultimate discharge of our State Debt. I take occasion to renew the recommendation then made. The bill passed at the last session, inadequate as it was from the smallness and uncertainty of the fund provided, was nevertheless a step in the right direction. The fund, though small, affords a nucleus around which a larger one may be built up. A Board of very able and experienced gentlemen were appointed to manage it, who have heartily undertaken the important trust confided to them, and who will doubtless lay before you valuable information and suggestions as to its increase, what amount will be required from year to year to meet our debts as they fall due, and as to the best means to be adopted for the preservation of the public credit.

The Railroad stocks belonging to the State and not before appropriated to other purposes, constitute the chief part of the Sinking Fund. The receipts, so far, have been mainly, if not entirely, from dividends declared on stock in the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company. It was hoped, and, I believe, generally expected, that after your last session dividends would be made by the North-Carolina Railroad Company, at least on the preferred stock held by the State, for her last subscription of one million of dollars. In relation to this a question has arisen of some importance to the State as well as to the individual stockholders, and to which I deem it

my duty to call your attention.

This preferred stock was taken by virtue of an act, ch. 32, Laws 1854-'5, entitled "an act for the completion of the North-Carolina Railroad;" and by which it was, among other things, provided that "the State shall be entitled to six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually thereon, out of any

dividends of profits made by said company, before any dividends shall be paid on any other stock in the same."

In the two last annual meetings of the stockholders in the Company, it was insisted by Judge Ruffin, the State proxy, that out of the receipts, over and above the necessary expenses of operating the Road, the State was entitled to have a dividend on her preferred stock—and that such receipts were not properly applicable to the payment of debts of the Company contracted an eccedent to the passage of the said act, or to new works to be constructed. Or, if to the latter, they were only applicable to such as were indispensably necessary to operate the Road. Whereas, the reports of the officers of the Company showed that these receipts were sufficient to pay a dividend to the State, in each of these years, but that they had been applied by the officers of the Company to the discharge of existing debts, and to the construction account. The Officers and Stockholders in the Company took a different view of the matter, and insisted that the fund had been properly and legally applied, and that the State had no just claim to have any dividend, under the circumstances. The proxy of the State reported these facts to me, to the end that I might take such action in the premises as in my opinion the interest of the State might require. In the conflict of opinion, I did not deem it advisable to take any steps to assert the claim of the State, but concluded to submit the whole matter to the General Assembly for such directions, if any, as they may think proper to give.

At your last session a bill was passed, tendering to the Bank of the State a renewal of its charter. At a general meeting of the Stockholders, in the city of Raleign, the matter was taken into consideration, and I was informed that they declined to accept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the bank is now doing business will expire on first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowed three years after that time to wind up its affairs, it will, in my opinion, be highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter some institution of the kind, to take the place of the Bank of the State, should it

go into liquidation. It has been sometimes suggested that the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear might be increased to an amount sufficient to supply banking facilities to the community, and to furnish also the means of making a safe and profitable investment of that portion of the literary fund now invested in stock of the Bank of the State. But it is uncertain whether the Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition, and if that difficulty were removed, it seems to me that such an arrangement would be objectionable. So long as we have banks of discount and deposit, it would, in my opinion, be highly impolitic to build up one overgrown institution, which would have the power, in a great degree, to control the monetary affairs of the State. The same amount of capital divided between two banking institutions, with branches in different sections of the State, would be better and safer, as each will act as a check upon the other. I have no particular recommendations to make as to the amount of capital or of what it shall consist, or as to the details of any charter to be granted. Many schemes will doubtless be submitted to you, and I shall only express the hope that you will be able to select one, which, while it will hold out to Stockholders a reasonable hope of fair profits upon their capital, will at the same time afford ample facilities to the public. Nor should it be forgotten that such an institution, properly conducted, will be able to render important aid to the State in the management of her finances and the payment of her debts.

Our existing laws regulating the rate of interest on money lent, and attaching penalties to their violation, have lately, to some extent, become a topic of discussion. The policy of such laws has been seriously questioned. We live in a highly commercial age, and it cannot be denied that in most of the great commercial centres of the world, the value of money, or in other words the rate of interest paid for its use, depends upon the supply and the demand and the risk incurred by the lender, and that all attempts, by law, to confine the rate of interest within certain fixed and prescribed limits have proved futile. Such being the case, it has been deemed a wiser policy to remove the restrictions as to the amount to be paid for the

loan or forbearance of money over and above a certain fixed rate, where no special agreement is made, and thus to allow

money, like property, to seek its own value.

It is said, how truly I am not sufficiently informed to say, that large amounts of capital owned by our citizens have gone from our State to seek for more profitable investments in other States, where the rates of interest are not restricted as by our law, and that such will continue to be the case, to our serious detriment. It may be doubted whether at this time capital employed in most business enterprises in this State paying a greater rate of interest than that now fixed by law, can be reasonably expected to remunerate the employer. But however this may be, it may still be well questioned whether the State should step in and undertake to say what contracts may or may not be entered into by her citizens, or upon what terms they may engage in any business enterprise. Without expressing a decided opinion as to the policy of our existing laws, the subject is one of importance, and as such, I recommend it to your careful consideration.

I transmit herewith reports made to me by my request, by the Presidents of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company, the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, and the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the only works in which the State is interested as a stockholder which are now, or have been, in a course of construction since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

These reports are not as full as they would have been, had more time been allowed in their preparation; but they may serve to show the present condition of these works and of the Companies.

In a short time I hope to be able to present to you additional reports from these Companies, and also reports from other Companies in-which the State is a Stockholder. I forbear to comment on these reports, as you will have ample opportunity to examine them when printed and laid before you.

I have so often expressed my opinions to the Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvements, that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. Though we have incurred a heavy debt in the construction of works of the kind, it is not one by any means beyond our ability to pay.

Whether additional appropriations shall be made at this session and for what purposes, is a matter which properly belongs to you to determine, and with you I shall leave it.

During last summer a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, visited the Deep River country with a view of ascertaining its suitability as a location for Government Machine Shops for the manufacture of Machinery for the United States Navy. At the head of this Commission was Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the Navy, a gentleman distinguished not only in the line of his profession, but as a scientific explorer. I felt it my duty, in connection with many of our citizens, to extend to these gentlemen such civilities as I could offer.

A report will be made by them to the next Congress of the United States, and I have every reason to believe that it will be of the most satisfactory character, so far as the existence, in that region, in the greatest abundance, of iron, coal and other necessaries for a government establishment of the kind, is concerned. Indeed, the examinations made during the present year, not only by scientific men, but by those having a practical knowledge of such matters, have tended more and more to bring to light the immense mineral resources of that remarkable region.

Some of these gentlemen I have seen and conversed with, and all concur in these opinions, and especially as to the existence there of immense quantities of the most valuable kinds of iron ore. To develop this wealth, however, there was but one opinion also as to the necessity of proper means for its transportation. With adequate Railroad and water facilities, no doubt was entertained by any of them as to the rapid development of the coal and iron interest, and that it would be speedily followed by others almost as important.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of our militia system. I regret to say that we have now

scarcely any military organization in the State, except what is to be found in a few volunteer companies. But few Regiments exist that have officers, or that are called out at any time to perform military duty. Should an emergency arise, requiring the employment of any considerable military force, we should, for a time, be almost powerless for want of any organization. If a well regulated militia be of the first importance in our system of government, (and such has been the opinion of our wisest men, both civil and military,) then something should be done to infuse vitality into that of our State, so as to place it in a condition, if not of positive efficiency as a military body, at least in one in which it might be made available, and its efficiency improved as occasion may require. I have no expectation that under our present laws or any amendments thereto likely to be adopted, any high degree of military discipline or skill in the drill of the soldier can be attained. Nevertheless, I entertain as little doubt that if our present laws, with some modifications, were enforced, the system might be placed upon a respectable and useful footing. Our present system has been, practically speaking, without a head; and I assume it as a fact which I believe cannot be successfully controverted, that no military organization can be maintained without an active and efficient head. Nominally, the Governor of the State is the Commander in Chief of the militia, and the organization of the system seems to have been designed by our laws to be maintained through and by means of an Adjutant General appointed by him. But the pay of that officer, (two hundred dollars per annum,) is so small, that no one can expect him, under existing circumstances, to devote but a small portion of his time to his military duties.

To give efficiency to the office, the pay should be such as to enable him to devote the whole or the greater part of his time to its duties, visiting such parts of the State as might from time to time require his presence, and infusing vigor where laxity prevailed—reporting to the Governor as often as necessary the condition of things, whose duty it should be to cause the laws to be enforced and to maintain a general supervi-

sion over the whole system. This, with a simpler and more direct and easy manner of vacating the offices of generals of divisions and brigades, and causing new elections to be held to fill such vacancies where the holders of such offices failed to equip themselves and review their respective commands, as required by law, would, I believe, soon restore the organization which has been lost, and open the way for further improvements. It is also believed by many, and in that opinion I concur, that a serious blow was struck to our militia system, by exempting from ordinary military duty all above the age of thirty-five instead of forty-five years.

I submit these views with the utmost deference. The subject is an important one, and I recommend it to your attention. Unless something is done the whole system had as well

be abandoned.

In this connexion I beg to renew the recommendation made by me to the last General Assembly, that the Governor of the State be empowered to furnish arms from the State Arsenals for the use of such schools in the State as may apply for them, bonds being given for their safe keeping and return as now required of Volunteer Companies.

I transmit herewith the Report of the Directors of the Insane Asylum. The Report contains important suggestions and recommendations, which will no doubt receive, as they

deserve, your careful consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing a tax of one and three-fourths cents on every hundred dollars worth of land, and five and one-fourth cents on every taxable poll, for the support of the Asylum; and, for that purpose, appropriated twenty thousand dollars for each of the years, 1857 and 1858, to be paid out of the Treasury. No provision was made to raise the forty thousand dollars appropriated, save that the several counties having patients in the Asylum were required, as they had been before, through their County Courts, to levy the amounts charged and due for their support, and cause them to be collected and paid into the public Treasury with other public taxes.

On the first of July last, the Superintendent of the Asylum

[Session]

reported to the public treasurer the counties having patients at the institution, and the sums respectively due by them, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$17,954 57, of which the Sheriff's paid in, with the public taxes before the end of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$7,109 62, showing that the counties are yet in arrear for patients at the institution, to the first July last, \$10,844 95, without including any thing for support of the patients since that time. This fact fully proves that under the existing law, the counties cannot be safely relied upon to reimburse the Treasury in such cases.

It is true that the law provides that if the tax shall not be paid by any Connty, within twelve months after it is due, the President and Directors of the Literary Fundshall deduct the amount thereof from the share of such County, in the Common School Fund, next to be distributed, and pay the same to the Public Treasurer.

This, itself, would be a serious evil, as it would deprive the Common Schools of part of the very inadequate sums now set apart for their support. And besides, should a County fail to pay, it will be at least eighteen months after a patient is sent to the Asylum, before the State can realize any thing in this way for his support.

As the act of the last session was limited to two years in its operation, further legislation will be required at this session. If the Legislature be disinclined, as it has been heretofore, to make the Asylum a charge upon the State at large, then, it seems to me, that some more efficient means should be adopted to enforce prompt payment by the counties-otherwise the support of the institution will seriously embarrass the operations of the Treasury.

I apprehend that it will be found difficult, in practice, to have a State tax, in a County, levied and collected, promptly, through the agency of the County Courts. Such mode of levying and collecting a State tax would seem to be an anomaly. I can see no means of effecting a prompt collection of such a tax on Counties, except through the direct intervention of the officers of the State.

Should the tax be continued on land and polls, the means

would be farnished in the Comptroller's Office, of ascertaining what per centum upon the lands and polls of any County would raise the amount due to the State by that County. By the law, as it now is, the Superintendent of the Asylum is required to notify the Public Treasurer of the amounts due by the several Counties. It seems to me that a law may be so framed as to have the rate of tax ascertained on land and polls, (being always sufficient to cover any loss for insolvents,) and that being reported to the Public Treasurer, it may be made his duty to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of the County, whose duty it may be made to collect the tax.

I submit these suggestions for your consideration. Of course the details should be such as to protect the counties as well as the State, requiring the Sheriffs to pay to the State only the amount due and to account for any overplus collec-

ted to the counties.

The reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the last and present year will be laid before you, to which I refer you for information as to the schools. That officer, with his usual industry, soon after the rise of the last Legislature, made a digest of the laws on the subject of Common Schools, a large edition of which, as well as of the laws in full, was published by the Literary Board and generally disseminated through the State. With much skill and care he also prepared a Common School Register, which was published by order of the Board in sufficient numbers to furnish one copy to each school in the State. The cost of this publication was considerable, but the Register will last for six or eight years, and will tend greatly to promote order in the schools and uniformity in the system throughout the State. I have every reason to believe that the system is an improving one, and that we shall realize from it the most beneficial results. Experience has shown from time to time wherein our Common School laws were defective. The legislation of the last session, I am informed, had a salutary effect in curing some abuses, and some further legislation may be necessary. But I prefer to make no particular recommendations on the subject, as the Superintendent, from his knowledge of the practical working of the system, is better qualified than I am to suggest such amendments as are necessary. The amount distributed by the Literary Board for the last two years for Common Schools, was the same as that for several preceding years: that is to say, about the sum of \$180,850 per annum.

I transmit herewith a certified copy of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, proposing a joint commission to rnn and mark the dividing line between that State and the State of North-Carolina, from the point where the dividing line between Pittsylvania and Henry counties, in the State of Virginia, intersects with the North-Carolina line to the Western limit of this State.

It will be seen by reference to the map of this State, that the proposed starting point is in the northern boundary of the county of Rockingham, and that the line extended west passes also along the northern boundary of the counties of Stokes, Surry and Ashe.

I am not informed whether the whole boundary between the two States, east of the proposed starting point, is known and undisputed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is highly important that the boundary between the two States should be well settled and defined. While it is in dispute, questions involving the rights and duties of citizenship, as well as title to property, will frequently arise, and it will moreover be exceedingly difficult to bring offenders against the criminal laws to justice, because, in every indictment, it is necessary to aver that the offence was committed in some one county in the State, and to prove the averment as laid before a conviction can be made. The very imperfect manner in which the dividing lines between the older States of the Union were originally run and marked, has been the source of no little trouble and contention.

Our Bill of Rights sets out the boundaries of the State, and after describing the southern boundary, proceeds as follows:

"Therefore all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the lines above described, and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which

begins on the sea-shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west agreeable to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed, or laid ont, in anywise notwithstanding."

After receiving the proposal from the authorities of Virginia, I was induced to examine our early archives with a view of ascertaining what evidence they might furnish from which the line between this State and Virginia, as originally run,

might be ascertained.

It appears that after many difficulties and disagreements between the authorities of the two Provinces, an agreement was made, subsequently sanctioned by the King, in council, for the running of the line, and that Wm. Byrd and others on the part of Virginia, and Christopher Gale and others on the part of North-Carolina were appointed commissioners for that purpose. The line was commenced in the month of March, 1728, on the north side of Currituck Inlet, which, by observation, was ascertained to be in about thirty-six degrees, thirtyone minutes north latitude. From thence the line was extended due west, making allowance for the variation of the compass, to the Chowan River, which was intersected about half a mile north of the month of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway, according to the agreement, and, from the middle of the mouth of the Nottoway, was again extended, due west, to the west side of the Meherrin river, about two miles from the point where it was first intersected, the line crossing the river three times in that distance. Here the Commissioners agreed to suspend further operations until the ensuing fall, having first made out and signed duplicate maps, and descriptive reports of the line.

A full report, as to this part of the line, is to be found in the journal of the proceedings of the Governor and conneil under the Proprietary government, now, in the office of Secretary of State. I have not been able to find any account or report of the extension of the line farther west among our archives, which however, at that early day, are quite incomplete. It is highly probable, as the Proprietary government ceased soon after, that the subsequent reports of the commissioners were transmitted to the royal government and can only be found among the papers of the colonial office in

England.

William Byrd, one of the Virginia Commissioners, left a very full and interesting account of the extension of the line, not published until the year 1841, under the title of "Westover manuscripts"-and from which it appears that the Commissioners resumed their work in the month of September, 1728, and extended the line, conjointly to a point on Hico River, now in the county of Person, I believe, when the North-Carolina Commissioners and one of the Virginia Commissioners declined to go farther, on the ground that they were already far in advance of the settlements- and that duplicate maps of the line were made out and signed as before, and the North-Carolina Commissioners returned home. Whereupon the Virginia Commissioners alone continued the line some seventy-two or three miles farther west, crossing the Dan several times, and farther on a large stream which they called the Irvin, and terminating not far from the mountains, on "a rivulet which ran with a swift course towards the south," making the whole distance as computed by them, from the Sea shore to the terminus of the line, 241 miles and 302 poles. This terminus I believe to be in the present county of Stokes. The writer farther states, that posts were put down to show the line at the crossing of the roads, but through the forests the line was merely chopped on the trees.

Subsequent accounts state that the line was extended about the year 1749, by Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, on the part of Virginia, and Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton on the part of North-Carolina, from Peters's Creek to Steep Rock Creek. Peter's Creek is probably the same stream, or near the same stream as that upon which the former Commissioners on the part of Virginia terminated their line. I have not been able to ascertam whether "Steep Rock Creek" is east or west of the present western boundary of the State, nor to find

under what authority the Commissioners last named acted, in extending the line. It seems, however, to have been indirectly sanctioned by the General Assembly of this State in 1779. See Rev. Stat. Vol. 2, p. 82, whereby Richard Henderson and others were appointed Commissioners to act with others from Virginia, to extend and mark the line between the two States, "beginning where Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, Commissioners on the part of Virginia, together with Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton, from North-Carolina, formerly appointed to run the said line, ended their work, and if that be found to be truly in the lattitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from thence due west to Tennessee or the Ohio River; or if that be found not to be truly in the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from said place due north or due south into said latitude, and thence due west to the said Tennessee or Ohio River."

Thomas Walker and William Smith were the Commissioners on the part of Virginia. I have not been able to find any report from the North-Carolina Commissioners. A report made by the Virginia Commissioners may be seen in Henning's Statutes at large-Vol. 9. p. 561. It seems from that, that the Commissioners could not find the terminus of Frye and Jefferson's line on Steep Rock Creek, owing, as they supposed, to the dying of the timber. They proceeded, however, to ascertain the proper degree of latitude on that creek by astronomical observation, and from that point computed the distance from Currituck Inlet to be, in superficial measure, 329 miles-and, making abatement for uneven ground, 317 miles, "or five degrees, forty-two minutes west of Currituck Inlet." They then proceeded to run the line west. The result was, that the Commissioners of the two States differed in running the line, and two lines were run, known subsequently as Henderson's and Walker's lines. In 1791, however, the line called Walker's seems to have been adopted by both States, with provision that the oldest grant from either State for land, within the disputed lines should give title to the claimant. Henn. Stat. Vol. 13, p. 258.

I have thought proper, at the hazard of being considered

tedious, if not presumptuous, to go at some length into the history of our northern boundary. Much, if not the whole, of the line now proposed to be re-established, is, I am informed, in dispute. It may be that other portions of the line are also the subject of controversy. If so, these ought also to be well defined. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that the proposal on the part of the State of Virginia be acceded to, with such modifications, if any, as may be deemed necessary, and that competent Commissioners be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor of the State, under anthority given him to do so, clothed with ample powers to run the line where it is in dispute, and settle the boundary between the two States. Permanent land-marks should be required to be put along the line

During the present year. Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, submitted a report on the Agriculture of the State, and the subject being one of very general interest, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to cause two thousand copies to be published. About 624 copies of the former report are yet on hand. By some means the resolution before the last General Assembly ordering the distribution of this report, was mislaid in the harry of the last moments of the session and did not pass. I deemed it expedient, however, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, to send copies to the several States and Territories, to some literary and scientific institutions. and also to a few individuals who applied for copies and who it was thought would make a good use of them. Some have been sold and the proceeds will be accounted for by the Agent in making sales. The residue on hand, and the whole number of the Agricultural Report are subject to your disposition.

The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens in the Capitol has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is well worth examination, not only by the scientific and those curious in such matters, but by every one taking an interest in the mineral resources of the State. The opportunities for collecting many fine specimens are ample, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Emmons, that he be allowed to collect and add to the cabinets of the University, and other Colleges of the

State, which might well be done, and which I recommend to your favorable consideration.

When the last revisal of our laws was made, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly, requiring the Governor, among other things, to distribute one copy of the Revised Code to each of the Magistrates in the State. The resolution, in its terms, confined the distribution to such as were then acting Justices, and excluded all such as might subsequently qualify. The Governor was also anthorized to make sale of other copies. So far, the sales have been small, and of the edition of ten thousand copies, which was published, more than half remains on hand, and unless provision is made for their safe keeping, by opening the boxes and storing the books. they are liable to be damaged by worms and other causes. As many Magistrates have since qualified, and as they receive no compensation for their services, I recommend that a further distribution be made of the Code, among those who have been appointed since the former distribution was made, and who are now acting as Justices in their respective Counties.

I transmit, herewith, a letter from Tandy Walker, acting Governor of the Choctaw Nation, requesting that our laws and Supreme Court Reports be furnished for the use of the Choctaw Government. It is a highly gratifying fact to see the improvement made by the Choctaws in the arts of civilization, and I doubt not it will give you pleasure to comply with the request of Mr. Walker, by anthorizing the Governor of the State to send our laws and reports to the Choctaws in the same manner that they are sent to the several States of the Union.

My attention has been called by citizens residing in the western portion of the State, and who were purchasers of what were known as Cherokee lands, in the Counties of Cherokee and Macon, to what they consider as a hardship, so far as they are concerned.

It was alleged that the lands were purchased at prices far above their value, and the State was appealed to, to remit such excess. By the act of 1850-751, Commissioners were appointed to value the lands, and in accordance with the pro-

visions of the act, the excess of the purchase money over the value of the lands, was credited upon the bonds of the purchasers, then in the hands of the agent of Cherokee bonds.—It seems that the act, in its terms, applied only to those who had not paid their bonds as they fell dne—and consequently those who had promptly paid the full amount of their purchases got no relief. These persons now ask the State to refund to them the excess paid by them, out of the fund in the hands of the agent, or in some other way, and it seems to me that if those who had not paid were entitled to relief, the others who had paid promptly have still stronger claims upon the justice and liberality of the State.

Without repeating the reasons therefor, which I gave in a former message, I again recommend the creation of an additional judicial circuit in the State.

The improvements in the grounds of the Capitol Square ordered by the last Legislature have been made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Percival, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work would have been done at an earlier day but for the difficulty in procuring a person to do it properly.

It was found after the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before been, as a place of deposit in the winter season, for firewood for the supply of the Capitol, without destroying, in a great degree, such improvements as had been made. After consulting with the Board of Public Buildings, it was deemed advisable by me to have erected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improvements was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than saved to the State, in few years, by securing the wood, large quantities of which were stolen and carried from the premises every winter before the house was erected.

Some person should be employed to keep the grounds and walks in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount necessary.

I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think however that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this, my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful sense of the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State.

If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction to all, it is but what I expected

when I assumed the responsibilities of office.

Others no doubt have served the state more ably and usefully than I have done. I hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely had at heart whatever concerned her honor or welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session, for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as I can in the discharge

of your Legislative duties.

THOMAS BRAGG.

I I was a second of the second

Doc. No. 2.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Magna Charta of King John,	15 June,	1215.
Petition of Rights,	2 June,	
First Charter of Carolina,	24 March,	
Second Charter of Carolina,	17 June,	
Fundamental Constitution of Carolina, (by	and and	
Locke,)	1 March,	1669.
The Habeas Corpus Act, (31 Ch. II. ch. 2,)	2 May,	
Bill of Rights, (1 William & Mary, session		
2, ch. 2,)		1689.
Act for the surrender of the Proprietary Ti-	NA TE	
tle to Carolina, (2 Geo. II. ch. 34,)		1729.
Grant to Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl		
Granville,	17 Sept.	1744.
Declaration of Independence,	4 July,	1776.
Constitution of the State of North-Carolina,	18 Dec.	1776.
Articles of Confederation,	8 July,	1778.
Treaty of Peace,	3 Sept.	1783.
Constitution of the United States,	17 Sept.	1787.
Amended Constitution of North-Carolina,	1 Jan.	1836.

TABLE

Of parallel principles in the (English) Bill of Rights, the (North-Carolina) Declaration of Rights, and the ten *original* amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

1.—Bill of Rights, 1689.

SEC. I.	Dec	laration of R	ights, Section	V.
II.	33 4	66	"	V.
III.				
IV.			Amendiaon A	XVI.
V.		661	co dull to like	XVIII.
VI.	Amend. to Con.			Political States
	U. S. Art. II.	66	cc Haryt ha littl	XVII.
VII.	Amend. to Con.			
	U.S. Art. III.	66 2 1 9 11 1	cc in language	XVII.
VIII		66	66	VI.
IX.	Con. U. S. Art. I.			
	Sec. VI.	66		¶ I.
X.	Amend. to Con.U.			
	S. Art. VIII.	66	66	X.
XI.	Amend. to Con.			
ASTATO OU	U. S. Art. VI.	COMPANY NEWS	66 - William William	IX.
XII.	C. 20.			
XIII	• 12. 34.	CONTRACTOR OF		XX.

II.—Declaration of Rights, 1776.

SEC.	1	Amendment	to (Cor	astitutio	n of the	U.	S.,	Art.		10
	2	66			66		66		66		9
	3	Constitution	of tl	he	United	States,	Art.	1,	Sec.	9,	97
	4	66							66		
		66			66		66	2.	66	1.	

4	Constitution of the United States Art. 3, Se	ec. 1,	
5	Bill of Rights,	Section	2
6		"	8
7	Amendment to Constitution of U.S.,	Article	5
8	" grand " and the state of the control of	Mar 66, 30	5
9	urolina " arakarang" a Kumaa asa" malou	0-11-66/	6
10	" some " all of tuonibus	16 min	8
11		"	4
12	Magna Charta, Sec. XLVI.—Amend. Con. U	J. S., "	4
	Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Se		2
	Amendments to Constitution of U.S.,		7
15	" " "	"	1
16	Bill of Rights,	Section	4
17	Amendments to Constitution of U.S.,	Article	2
18	Bill of Rights, Sec. 5, Amend. Con. U. S.,	"	1
19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	66	1
20	Bill of Rights,	Section 1	3
21	A mount of the second of the second of		
29	Constitution of the U.S., Art. 1, Sec. 9,	4	1
28	B		
24	Constitution of the U.S., Art. 1, Sec. 10,	719	1
25			

III.—Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICL	E 1	Declaration	of Rights,	Section	19
66	2	"	66	66	17
66	3	"	44	"	17
66	4	"	. "	"	11
. 66	5	"	66	"	7
66	6	"	66	66	8
"	7	"	"	46	14
"	8	"	66	"	10
	9	"	"	"	2
"	10	"	"	66	1

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments: when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

The times, places, and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller num-

ber may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the

concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with, amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that Honse in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed, by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, to be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign

coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and

make rules concerning captures on land or water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like anthority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other useful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECTION IX.

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

SECTION X.

No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be connted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and the majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his servi-

ces, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take

the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemuly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.

The President shall be Commander-ir-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they may think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other pub-

lic ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the

public acts, records, and jndicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect

each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President, and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire. John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

New Jersey.
William Livingston,
David Brearly,
William Patterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, jun.

North Carolina.
William Blount,
Richard Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
Daniel Carrol.

Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouverneur Morris.

Delaware.
George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

South Carolina.
John Rutledge,
Charles C. Pinckney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house

without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ART. SEC.

INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A.

Acts, recorded and judicial proceedings of each State,		
entitled to faith and credit in other States,	4	1
Amendments to the Constitution, how made,	5	1
Appropriations by law.—See Treasury,	1	9
Attainder, bill of, prohibited,	1	9
Attainder, of treason, shall not work corruption of		
blood or forfeiture, except during the life of		
the person attainted,	3	3
If a wisoism a hon solute of it de schillent mont a		
as shall be namesary to a choice. And if the House		
Bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the House		
of Representatives,	1	7
Bills before they become laws shall be passed by	do	
both Houses, and approved by the President;		
or, if disapproved, shall be passed by two-		
thirds of each House,	1	7
Bills not returned in ten days, unless an adjournment		
intervene, shall be considered as approved,	1	7
on have a importly, then then the two approx built		
alt in sheldt-out is seemed in a second out sale all		
Capitation Tax—See Tax,	1	9
Census, or enumeration, to be made every ten years,	1	2
Claims of the United States, or of the several States,		
not to be prejudiced by any construction of		
the Constitution,	4	3.
Citizens of each State, shall be entitled to the privi-		
leges and immunities of citizens in the several		
States,	4	2

Commerce, regulations respecting, to be equal and A	RT.	SEC
uniform,	1	6
Congress, vested with Legislative power,	1	1
may alter the regulations of State Legislatures		
concerning elections of Senators and Repre-		
sentatives, except as to place of choosing	,	
Senators,	1	4
shall assemble once every year,	1	4
may provide for cases of removal of President		
and Vice-President,	2	1
may determine the time of choosing Electors		
of President and Vice-President,	2	1
may invest the appointment of inferior officers		
in the President alone, in the courts of law,		
or heads of departments,	2	2
may, from time to time, establish Courts infe-		
rior to the Supreme Court,	3	1
may, (with one limitation) declare the punish-		
ment of treason,	3	3
may prescribe the manner of proving the acts,		
records, and judicial proceedings of each		
State,	4	1
the assent of, required to the formation of a		
new State within the jurisdiction of any		
other, or by the junction of two or more,	4	3
may propose amendments to the Constitution,		
or, on application, call a Convention,	5	1
the assent of, required to the admission of new		
States in the Union,	4	3
Congress, powers of—		
to lay and collect duties on imposts and ex-		
cises,	1	8
to borrow money,	1	8
to regulate commerce,	1	8
to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and		
naturalization,	1	8
to coin money, regulate the value of coin, and		
fix a standard of weights and measures,	1	8

regulations resporting, to be equal and Aut. on	ART.	SEC.
to punish counterfeiting,	1	8
to establish post offices and post roads,	1	8
to authorize patents to authors and inventors,	1	.8
to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme		
Court,	1	8
to define and punish piracies, felonies on the		
high seas, and offences against the laws of		
nations,	1	8
to declare war, grant letters of marque, and		
make rules concerning captures,	1	8
to raise and support armies,	1	8
to provide and maintain a Navy,	1	8
to make rules for the government of the army		
and navy,	1	8
to call for the militia in certain cases,	1	8
to organize, arm, and discipline militia,	1	8
to exercise exclusive legislation over ten miles		
square,	1	8
to pass laws necessary to carry the enumerated		
powers into effect,	1	8
to dispose of, and make rules concerning the		
territory or other property of the United		
States,	4	3
Constitution, formed by the people of the United		
States, Preamble, how amended,	5	1
and the laws under it, and treaties, declared		
to be the supreme law,	6	1
rendered operative by the ratification of the		
Conventions of nine States,	7	1
Conventions, for proposing amendments to Constitu-		
tion,	5	1
Court, Supreme, its original and appellate jurisdiction,	1	2
Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, may be or-	T. D. S.	
dained by Congress,	3	1
Crimes, persons accused of, fleeing from justice, may		
be demanded,	4	2

D

	ART.	SEC.
Debts, against the Confederation, to be valid against		Imp
the United States, under this Constitution,	6	1
Duties, on exports prohibited,	1	9
on imports and exports, imposed by States,		Today.
shall enure to the Treasury of the United		
States,	1	10
T. T		
E.		
us to the thousand the state blood the		
Elections, of Senators and Representatives, shall be		
prescribed by the State Legislatures, as to		
time, place, and manner,	1	4
qualifications and returns of members of Con-	10	11001
gress, to be determined by each House,	1	5
Electors of President and Vice-President, how chos-	1	
	9	1
en, and their duties,	2	1
en, and their duties, and 12th am	THE PARTY	-
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United	endn	nent.
en, and their duties, and 12th amount shall vote the same day throughout the United States,	THE PARTY	-
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office	$\frac{1}{2}$	nent.
en, and their duties, and 12th amount of the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ent.
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census,	2 2 1	1 1 2
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ent.
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President, See President.	2 2 1	1 1 2
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President, See President. Exports—See Tax.	2 2 1	1 1 2
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President, See President.	2 2 1	1 1 2
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President, See President. Exports—See Tax.	2 2 1 2	1 1 2
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President, See President. Exports—See Tax. and imports, duties on by States, to be payat-	2 2 1 2	1 1 2
en, and their duties, and 12th ame shall vote the same day throughout the United States, no Senator or Representative holding office under the United States, shall serve as, Enumeration—See Census, Executive Power shall be vested in a President, See President. Exports—See Tax. and imports, duties on by States, to be payable into the Treasury of the United States,	2 2 1 2	1 1 2 1

Habeas Corpus, writ of, can only be suspended in		
cases of rebellion or invasion,	1	9
House of Representatives See Representatives		

House of Representatives—See Representatives. House—See Senate.

I.

Impeachment, all civil officers liable to,	2	4
persons found guilty by, liable to indictment	1	
and punishment for the offence,	10	3
Importation of Slaves, until prohibited, a duty au-		
thorized on, after 1808,	1	9
States, and all the state of the land of the 10		
J.		
Judges, shall hold their offices during good behavior,	3	1
the compensations of, shall not be diminished		
during continuance in office,	3	1
Judicial Power, vested in a Supreme Court, and		
Courts inferior,	3	1
the cases to which it extends,	3	2
Judicial Proceedings, records and acts of each State,		
are entitled to faith and credit in every other		
State,	4	1
Jury Trial shall be held in the State where the		
crime shall have been committed,	3	2
if the crime have not been committed within		
a State, the trial shall he held at the place		7
Congress shall have directed,	3	2
Jury, trial by, secured in prosecution for all crimes,	0	0
except in cases of impeachment,	3	2
and in suits at common law, where the value		artin
in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars,		
7th amendment.		
L.		
Li.		
Law, Supreme, the Constitution, the Laws under it,		
and Treaties declared to be,	6	Trbe
Legislative Power, vested in Congress—See Congress,	1	1
Legislation 1 out, restouring congress,	7	1

M.

COMP JOSEA	ART.	SE
Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, only by		
laws appropriating,	001	9
4 2 day with a distribute N. 1 and person reduced		
de provincia de la grande pode decembra		
Nobility, titles of, shall not be granted by the United		
States,	1	9
12 12 resignified book gut i O. Anthrebuto Mod Calo		
Officers of the Senate, except their President, shall		
be chosen by the Senate,	1	3
civil, may be removed by impeachment,	2	4
Order of one House, requiring the concurrence of		
the other—See Resolution,	1	7
enths against all alterestress (the Lan Saidh ann)	ws.	-18
I many than steer you I. P. of proceedings which		
Persons held to labor or service, their importation or		
migration into the United States may be pro-		
hibited after 1808,	1	9
escaping from one State to another, shall be		
delivered up to those entitled to service,	4	2
Powers, not delegated, are reserved to the people,		
or, when not prohibited, to the States, 10th		
amendment.		
Legislative—See Congress,	1	1
Executive—See President,	2	1
Judicial—See Judicial,	3	1
Presents, emoluments, office, or title, from a foreign		
king, prince, or State, to persons holding offi-	HEL YO	0
ces of profit or trust prohibited,	1	9
President of the U.S. vested with the executive power,	2	1
shall be chosen for four years,	$\frac{2}{2}$	1
how elected,	2	1
20 11 01000001	dept	4

	IL ART.	ART.	SEC
	qualifications for,	2	1
	eompensation of,	2	1
	shall take an oath of office,	2	1
	may be removed by impeachment,	2	4
Pre	esident of the U.S., powers of—		
	shall be commander in chief of the army and		
	navy, man at he sawar at the authorized	2	2
	may require the written opinions of the heads	anp	
	of departments,	2	2
	may reprieve and pardon,	2	2
	may make treaties with consent of the Senate,	2	2
	may appoint to office with the consent of the		
	Senate, manufactured by senting with the senting of	2	2
	shall fill up vacancies happening during the		
	recess of the Senate,	2	2
Pre	esident of the U.S., duties of—		
	shall give information to Congress, and re-		
	eommend measures,	2	3
	shall convene both Houses, or either House,	2	3
	may adjourn them in case of disagreement,	2	3
	shall receive ambassadors and public ministers	, 2	3
	shall take care that the laws be faithfully ex-	0-7-	
	ecuted, early was the militial	2	3
	shall commission all officers of the U.S.,	2	3
	in case of death, &c., shall devolve on the		
	Vice-President, and on such other officer	arla	
	as may be provided by law,	2	1
Pr	ivileges and immunities of citizens of the States—	-11-	
	See Citizens.		
Pr	operty shall not be taken for public use, without		
	just compensation; 5th amendment.		
	La gridanaza saturada Q. akasadab bashaday		
Qu	The state of the s	1	5
	of States, in choosing a President by the		
	House of Representatives,	2	1

R.

'AA na whilst worving, hold no office under the	T.	SEC.
Receipts and expenditures, accounts of, to be pub-		
lished, The motorie wanting as owns ton that 1		9
Records—See Judicial Proceedings,	Ł	1
Representatives, House of, composed of members		
chosen every second year,	L	2
qualifications of the electors of its members, 1	030	2
qualifications of members,	L	2
shall not exceed one for 30,000,	L	2
shall choose their Speaker and other officers,	10	2
shall have the power of impeachment,	L	2
shall be the judge of the returns, elections,		
	1	5
what shall be a quorum of,	1	5
any number may adjourn, and compel the at-		
The state of the s	1	5
may determine the rules of proceeding,	1	5
may punish or expel a member,	1	5
shall keep a journal, and publish the same,		
except the parts requiring secrecy,	1	5
shall not adjourn for more than three days,		
nor to any other place, without the consent		
of the Senate, wal we bedienery seed in	1	5
one-fifth of present may require the yeas and		
	1	5
Service of the servic	1	7
shall receive a compensation, to be ascertain-		
	1	6
privileged from arrest during attendance, and		
in going and returning, except in certain		
	1	6
shall not be questioned elsewhere for any		_
The state of the s	1	6
shall not be appointed to the offices created,		
or whose compensations shall have been		
increased, during the time for which they		
are elected, missandom san thousand	1	6

ART	r. SEC.
can, whilst serving, hold no office under the	
United States, Manager Sentilbanger ban 1	6
shall not serve as primary electors of Presi-	
dent,	100 1
and direct taxes apportioned according to	
2 I numbers, many basses grave mesodo 1	2
Representation of a State, vacancies in, supplied un-	
til a new election by the Executive authority	
thereof,	2
Resolution, order, or vote, requiring the concurrence	
of both Houses, (except for an adjournment,)	
shall be presented to the President, and un-	
dergo the formalities of bills,	. 7
Revenue—See Vessels.	
	DMENT.
liberty of conscience in matters of religion,	1
freedom of speech and of the press,	1
to assemble and petition,	1
to keep and bear arms, a language a qual lands	2
to be exempt from the quartering of soldiers,	
in any house, in time of peace, without the	
consent of the owner; and in time of war,	0
unless prescribed by law,	3
to be secure from any unreasonable searches	
and seizures,	4
to be free, except in the army, navy, and mi-	
litia, from answering for a capital, or oth-	
erwise infamous crime, unless on present-	=
ment or indictment of a grand jury, not to be twice jeopardized for the same of-	5
	5
fence,	9
not to be compelled, in criminal cases, to be a witness against himself,	5
not to be deprived of life, liberty, or proper-	U
ty, without due course of law,	5
private property shall not be taken for public	0
use without just compensation,	5
aso without Just compensation,	1

14	DOCUMENT INO. 2.	[De	288101
	THA	END	MENT
	that the accused, in criminal prosecutions,	7	TILINIA I
	shall enjoy the right of a speedy public trial		
	by an impartial jury of the vicinage; and		
	the means necessary for his defence,		6
	that, in civil cases, facts tried by a jury shall		0
	only be re-examined according to the rules		
	of the common law,		7
	that, in suits at common law, where the value		
	shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of tri-		
	al by jury shall be preserved,		7
	that excessive bail shall not be required, ex-		
	cessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual		
	punishments inflicted,		8
	that the enumeration of certain rights shall		
	not operate constructively against the re-		
	tained rights,		9
		ART	. SEC
Rules	, each House shall determine it own,	1	5
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
	S. S		
Senate	e of the United States, composed of two Sena-		
	tors from each State,	1	3
	how chosen, classed, and terms of service,	1	3
	qualifications of members, 30 years of age, 9		
	years a citizen, and an inhabitant of the		
	State,	1	3
	shall choose their officers, except the President,	1	3
	shall be the judge of the elections, returns,		
	and qualifications of its members,	1	5
	what number shall be a quorum,	1	5
	any number may adjourn, and compel atten-		
	dance of absentees,	1	5
	may determine its rules,	1	5
	may punish or expel a member,	1	5
	shall keep a journal, and publish the same,		
	except parts requiring secrecy,	1	5
1			

		ART.	SEC
	shall not adjourn for more than three days,		
	nor to any other place, without the consent		
	of the other House,	1	5
	one-fifth of present may require the yeas and		
	nays,	1	5
	may propose amendments to bills for raising		
	revenue,	1	7
	shall try impeachments,	1	3
	their judgments only to extend to removal		
	from office, and to disqualify for any other,	1	3
	members of, shall receive a compensation to		
	be ascertained by law,	1	6
	privileged from arrest,	1	6
	shall not be questioned elsewhere for any		
	speech or debate in the House,	1	6
	shall not be appointed to offices of the United		
	States, created, or whose emoluments shall		
	have been increased during the terms for		
	which they were elected,	1	6
Senate	ors and Representatives, elections of, how pre-		
	scribed,	1	4
Senate	or shall not be an Elector of President,	2	1
	—See Persons held to service.		
Speak	er, how chosen,	1	2
States.	, prohibited from		Tas
	entering into any treaty, alliance, or confed-		
	eration,	1	10
	granting letters of marque,	1	10
	coining money,	1	10
	emitting bills of credit,	1	10
	making any thing a tender but gold and silver		
	coin,	1	10
	passing bills of attainder, ex post facto laws,		
	or laws impairing contracts,	1	10
	granting titles of nobility,	1	10
	laying impost, or duties on imports and ex-		
	ports for their own use,	1	10
D	oc. No. 2.7		

343 334	ART.	SEC
laying duties on tonnage without the consent		
of Congress,	1	10
keeping troops or ships of war, in time of peace,	1	10
entering into any agreement or contract with		
another State, or a foreign power,	1	10
engaging in war, unless invaded or in immi-		
nent danger,	1	10
States, new, may be admitted into the Union,	4	3
States may be formed within the jurisdiction of oth-		
ers, or by the junction of two or more, with		
the consent of Congress and the Legislatures		
concerned, lead at the summer will see your so	4	3
States, Judges of, bound to consider treaties, the con-	ni	
stitution, and the laws under it, as supreme,	6	1
States, majority of all, necessary to the choice of Pre-		
sident,	2	1
State, each, to be guarantied a republican form of		
government; protected against invasion; and		
secured, upon application, against domestic		
violence,	4	4
Supreme Court—See Court.		
of theatiens for, 12th amendment.		
all, in certain cases, . Techange the duties of		
Tax, capitation or direct, shall be laid only in pro-		
portion to census, and guidant and	1	9
Tax, on exports from a State, prohibited,	1	9
Taxes, direct, shall be apportioned according to rep-		
resentation,	1	2
Territory, or property belonging to United States,		
Congress may make rules concerning,	4	3
Test, religious, shall not be required,	7	
Titles—See Nobility,	1	9
Title, from foreign State—See Present,	1	9
Treason, defined,	3	3
two witnesses, or confession, necessary for		
conviction	2	2

ART. 8	SEC.		
punishment of, may be prescribed by Con-			
of gress, with one limitation,	3		
or other crime, persons charged with in one			
State, fleeing into another, shall, on de-			
mand, be delivered up, and mand 4	2		
Treasury, money drawn from only by appropriations, 1	9		
Treaties, the supreme law,	1		
tes, new, may be admitted into the Union. 4 8			
te may be formed within V. inrisdiction of other			
dila secon account in notional act act account			
Vacancies happening during the recess of the Sen-			
ate, may be filled temporarily by the President, 2	2		
	2		
	2		
Vessels to enter, clear, and pay duties in the States,			
in which they arrive, or from which they de-	Sta		
part, anobi-1	9		
Vice-President of the United States to be President			
of the Senate, except when exercising the of-			
fice of President of the United States, 1	3		
how elected,	1		
and 12th amendme	ent.		
qualifications for, 12th amendment.			
shall, in certain cases, discharge the duties of			
President, 2	1		
may be removed by impeachment, monthly 2	4		
Vote of one House, requiring concurrence of the			
other, desiding state a god spouze 1 3	7		
See Resolution.	270		
P I	-11 A		
reiters, or property below, W. to United States.	Tr.		
langer rough or along a farmer and an along a	(13 A		
Warrants for searches and seizures, when and how			
1 1 11 1			
Witness, in criminal cases, no one compelled to be many			
against himself, 5th amendme	nt.		

ROSE SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE SERV

France, was a strong all and a strong and a

ger gramme Kransentreinsmessertende receinsmesserte

and in assume the continuous begins the second of the seco

R toward, appealitional and homest and homest

discourse of Hall to volte 11 1910 A

Mart by the deposit of the first boundaries the rich of

Descried Limited by the state of the state o

phase it would no torque about midt to already mit had? If wood this indianates non-barreria off militaires of to respective some barreria.

Sec. 3. That on man or set of mon are notified to exchange fragatator regardless of privileges home that against other against along the according on in complete services.

(Sear & That the Logislative, Executive and Sugreme des dicial powers of Gargenment, ought to be forever, suppose and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution

Doc. No. 3.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA, &c.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS—CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

At a Congress of the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina, assembled at Halifax, the seventeeth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution, or Form of Government, for the State:

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Made by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of North-Carolina.

Section 1. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

Sec. 2. That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

Sec. 3. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 4. That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers of Government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 5. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution

of laws, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 6. That elections of Members to serve as Representatives in General Assembly, ought to be free.

Sec. 7. That in all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. That no freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

Sec. 9. That no freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a Jury, of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used.

Sec. 10. That excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 11. That general warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 13. That every freeman restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 14. That in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury, is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 15. That the freedom of the Press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

Sec. 16. That the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their Representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 17. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State, and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

Sec. 18. That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 19. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Sec. 20. That for redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

Sec. 21. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 22. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors, ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 23. That perpetnities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 24. That retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

Sec. 25. The property of the soil in a free government, being one of the essential rights of the collective body of the people, it is necessary, in order to avoid future disputes, that the limits of the State should be ascertained with precision; and as the former temporary line between North and South-Carolina was confirmed and extended by Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the two States, agreeably to the order of the late King George the Second, in Council, that line, and that only, should be esteemed the Southern boundary of this State, as follows: that is to say, beginning

on the sea side, at a cedar stake, at or near the mouth of Little River, being the southern extremity of Brunswick county, and running from thence, a north-west course through the boundary house, which stands in thirty-three degrees fifty-six minutes, to thirty-five degrees north latitude; and from thence a west course, so far as is mentioned in the charter of King Charles the Second, to the late proprietors of Carolina. Therefore, all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west, agreeably to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any partial line, without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any time thereafter directed or laid out, in any wise, notwithstanding. Provided always, That this declaration of rights shall not prejudge any nation or nations of Indians from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been, or hereafter shall be, secured to them, by any former or future Legislature of this State. And provided also, That it shall not be construed so as to prevent the establishment of one or more governments westward of this State, by consent of the Legislature. And provided further, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the titles of possessions of individuals, holding or claiming, under the laws heretofore in force, or grants heretofore made by the late King George the Third, or his predecessors, or the late Lords Proprietors, or any of them.

December the 17th day, A. D. 1776; read the third time, and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, President.

JAMES GREEN, Jr., Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Constitution or form of Government, agreed to and resolved upon by the Representatives of the freemen of the State of North-Carolina, elected and chosen for that particular purpose, in Congress assembled, at Halifax, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn. And whereas, George the Third, King of Great Britain, and late Sovereign of the British American Colonies, hath not only withdrawn from them his protection, but, by an act of the British Legislature, declared the inhabitants of these States out of the protection of the British Crown, and all their property found upon the high seas liable to be seized and confiscated to the uses mentioned in the said act. And the said George the Third has also sent fleets and armies to prosecute a cruel war against them, for the purpose of reducing the inhabitants of the said colonies to a state of abject slavery. In consequence whereof, all government under the said King, within the said colonies, hath ceased, and a total dissolution of government in many of them hath taken place. And whereas, the Continental Congress having considered the premises, and other previous violations of the rights of the good people of America, have therefore declared, that the Thirteen United Colonies are, of right, wholly absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, or any other foreign jurisdiction whatsoever, and that the said colonies now are, and forever shall be, free and independent States. Wherefore, in our present State, in order to prevent anarchy and confusion, it becomes necessary that a government should be established

in the State: Therefore, We, the Representatives of the Freemen of North Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a constitution, under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare that a Government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to wit:

SECTION I.

That the Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit: a Senate and Honse of Commons.

SECTION II.

That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives [annually*] chosen by ballot, one from each [county] in this State.

SECTION III.

That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives [annually] chosen by ballot, [two from each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough and Halifax.]

SECTION IV.

That the Senate and House of Commons assembled for the purpose of Legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

SECTION V.

That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election; and for the same time shall have

^{*} Those parts in which material amendments have been made, are printed in brackets, $[\]$

possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

SECTION VI.

That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the [county] in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the [county] which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life.

SECTION VII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one [county] within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, [and possessed of a freehold within the same county of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.]

SECTION VIII.

That all [freemen] of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any [county] within this State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he resides.

SECTION IX.

[That all persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also all freemen who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the Honse of Commons. *Provided always*, That this section shall not entitle ary inhabitant of such town

to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he may reside, nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

SECTION X.

That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker and their other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members, sit upon their own adjournments from day to day, and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of elections for supplying intermediate vacancies, and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

SECTION XI.

That all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

SECTION XII.

That every person who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

SECTION XIII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and [Attorney General,] who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behavior.

SECTION XIV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field Officers of the Militia, and all officers of the Regular Army of this State.]

SECTION XV.

[That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall by ballot elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years in six successive years.] That no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this State above five years, and having in the State a freehold in lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as Governor.

SECTION XVI.

That the Senate and House of Commons jointly, at their first meeting after each [annual] election, shall by ballot elect seven persons to be a Council of State for [one year,] who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; and that four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.

SECTION XVII.

That there shall be a scal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, and be affixed to all Grants and Commissions.

SECTION XVIII.

That the Governor for the time being shall be Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

SECTION XIX.

That the Governor for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of Government, and be accountable to them for the same; he also may, by and with the advice of the Council of State, lav embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days at any one time, in the recess of the General Assembly, and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of Government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned. and according to the laws of the State; and on his death, inability or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons shall exercise the powers of the Governor, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor or Speaker of the Senate, for until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.

SECTION XX.

That in every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this Constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other

means becomes vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Conncil of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

SECTION XXI

That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office.

SECTION XXII.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [annually] appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.

SECTION XXIII.

That the Governor and other officers offending against the State, by violating any part of this Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption, may be prosecuted on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any Court of Supreme Jurisdiction in this State.

SECTION XXIV.

That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, [triennially] appoint a Secretary for this State.

SECTION XXV.

That no persons, who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, receivers of the public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such person shall have fully accounted for and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

SECTION XXVI.

That no Treasurer shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all monies which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

SECTION XXVII.

That no officer in the Regular Army or Navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this or any other State, or any contractor or agent for supplying such Army or Navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat in either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto; and any member of the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.

SECTION XXVIII.

That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION XXIX.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law or Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXX.

That no Secretary of this State, Attorney General, or Clerk of any Court of Record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.

SECTION XXXI.

That no Clergyman, or Preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SECTION XXXII.

That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the [Protestant] Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit in the Civil department within this State.

SECTION XXXIII.

That the Justices of the Peace, within the respective counties in this State, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the Representatives in General Assembly, and the Governor shall commission them accordingly. And the Justices, when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly unless for misbehavior, absence, or inability.

SECTION XXXIV.

That there shall be no establishment of any one Religious Church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to ex-

ercise their own mode of worship: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

SECTION XXXV.

That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time. *Provided*, that no appointment in the Militia, or to the office of a Justice of the Peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

SECTION XXXVI.

That all Commissions and Grants shall run in the name of the State of North-Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the Clerks of the respective Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SECTION XXXVII.

That the Delegates for this State to the Continental Congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General Assembly, by ballot, but may be superseded in the mean time, in the same manner: and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.

SECTION XXXVIII.

That there shall be a Sheriff, Coroner or Coroners, and Constables, in each county within the State.

SECTION XXXIX.

That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, bona fide, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter

regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SECTION XL.

That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means, acquire, hold and transfer lands, or other real estate; and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.

SECTION XLI.

That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices: and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SECTION XLII.

That no purchase of land shall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.

SECTION XLIII.

That the future Legislature of this State shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SECTION XLIV.

That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SECTION XLV.

That any member of either House of the General Assembly

shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against, any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals.

SECTION XLVI.

That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present, and that upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the Journals; and that the Journals of the proceedings of both Houses of General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

SECTION XLVII.

This constitution is not intended to preclude the present Congress from making a temporary provision for the well ordering of this State, until the General Assembly shall establish Government agreeably to the mode herein before prescribed.

December the 18th, 1776, read the third time and ratified in open Congress.

R. CASWELL, President.

James Green, Jr., Secretary.

AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North-Carolina, by an act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North-Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State; and did further direct, that, if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North-Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, annonnce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, to consider of the said amendments: And whereas, a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed; and the Governor did, by proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid, was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we, the delegates of the good people of North-Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of

all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and afterwards, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: Provided, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial District. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the Census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of federal population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SECTION II.

Until the first session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts hereinafter named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank; the 2d district, of Camden and Carritack; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Nash; the 11th district, Wake; the 12th district, Franklin; the 13th district, Johnston; the 14th district, Warren; the 15th district, Edgecombe; the 16th district, Wayne; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; the 18th district, Pitt; the 19th district, Beanfort and Hyde; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones; the

21st district, Craven; the 22d district, Chatham; the 23d district, Granville; the 24th district, Person; the 25th district, Cumberland; the 26th district, Sampson; the 27th district, New Hanover; the 28th district, Duplin; the 29th district, Onslow; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond; the 32d district, Anson; the 33d district, Cabarrus; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery; the 35th district, Caswell; the 36th district, Rockingham; the 37th district, Orange; the 38th district, Randolph; the 39th district, Guilford; the 40th district, Stokes; the 41st district, Rowan; the 42d district, Davidson; the 43d district, Surry; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy; the 46th district, Lincoln; the 47th district, Iredell; the 48th district, Rutherford; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Honse of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake, shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin. Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond. Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen. Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington, and Yancy, shall elect one member each.

SECTION III.

Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess, in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, [and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.]

No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation, inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION IV.

In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be viva voce.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia Officers.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear, that thirty days notice of ap-

plication to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and place as members of the General Assembly are elected.

He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

The returns of every election for Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Contested elections for Governor, shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office, on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the

General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorised to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence.

SECTION II.

Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the

Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION III.

Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commision of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION IV.

The General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

No Convention of the People shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, nuless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read

three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION II.

The thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to as follows:—No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION III.

Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

SECTION IV.

No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, that nothing

herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, President.

Edmund B. Freeman, Secretary of the Convention. Joseph D. Ward, Assistant Secretary.

contents in such and every county in this State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Shorith he required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or hefore the Monday following, and iransant the same in twenty days thereafter as the Georges of the State. That all necessors qualified to rote for members of the House of Commons, sons qualified to rote for members of the House of Commons. Those who wish a redirection of the amendments.

Those who wish a redirection of the mondance, voting with a principle or written tieset, "Reference"—those of a contractly opinion, "Therefore the Clark," Reference of the Shoriffs to reside which shall be the polls in their respensive counties, which shall be deposited in and Clark office, and the other copy transmitted to the General Court, one copy of the shall be deposited in and Clark office, and the other which shall be opened by the General of the State, at Raisigh, when the returns almost the two motors in the State, at Raisigh, when shall be opened by the General of the State, at Raisigh, when the returns almost and the other when been reserved the same shall be opened by the General of a rationation of the amendation of the amendation of the state and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the amendation of the same of the state and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the amendation of the same of the state and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the amendation of the same of the state and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the amendation of the same of the state and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the amendation of the same of the forthwith made known by a Proclamatic the same of the forthwith made known by a Proclamatic the same of the forthwith made known by a Proclamatic the same of the same of the forthwith made known by a Proclamatic the same of the same of the same of the same o

AN ORDINANCE TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Be it ordained and declared by the Delegates to this Convention, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the amendments to the Constitution of this State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people, on the second Monday in November next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the Polls be opened by the respective Sheriffs, and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members to the General Assembly. That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the elections, on or before the Monday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State. That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a ratification of the amendments. Those who wish a ratification of the amendments, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Ratification"—those of a contrary opinion, "Rejection."

Further, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court; one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh.

Be it further ordained by the authority of the same, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer; and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the amendments, the same shall be forthwith made known by a Procla-

mation of the Governor to the people of the State. And thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the amendments, as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereunto, a certificate under his signature, declaring that the said amendments have been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great Seal of the State; and the said amendments so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the amendments thus ratified shall take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six: Provided, however, that the Governor, the Council of State, the Secretary of State and the Public Treasurer, who may then be in office, shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions until the Governor, Council of State, Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, appointed under the amended Constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their office.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATHANIEL MACON, President.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Secretary of the Convention. JOSEPH D. WARD, Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I, David L. Swain, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby certify, that the within Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a Convention held in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th day of June last, were submitted for ratification or rejection to the good people of the State, according to an Ordinance of the said Convention; that the returns of all the votes given were made to me, and by me duly opened, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that a majority of the votes so given and returned was in favor of ratification: And I do therefore certify, declare, and make known, that the within Amendments have been ratified by the good people of the State, have become part of the Constitution, and, as such, will have full force, effect and operation, from and after the first day of January next.

In witness whereof, I have signed this certificate, and have caused the Secretary of State to countersign the same, and to affix the Great Seal

of the State hereunto.

Done at Raleigh, this fourth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

D. L. SWAIN.

By the Governor, Wm. Hill, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfour, a bill entitled "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively: and whereas, the bill so agreed to, hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention by this bill to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the constitution of this State: and whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore,

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,) That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of

the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides." [Ratified the 11th day of December, 1856.]

A SUPPLEMENTARY ACT TO TAKE THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTI-TUTION.

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfour, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And, whereas the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And, whereas a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers.

SECTION II.

Be it further enacted, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions, of the several counties in the State, at the term thereof to be held next after the first day of April, 1857, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at
each and every separate election precinct in the said counties,
for ascertaining the will of the freemen of North-Carolina relative to the ratification of said amendment; and if any such
court or courts shall fail to make such appointments, or if any
person so appointed shall fail to appear and act as such at the
election hereinafter directed to be held, it shall be the duty
of the sheriff of the county, or his deputy at any precinct,
with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if no justice be
present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an

respector where the court shall have failed to make an apointment, or in place of any person who has been appointed and failed to appear and act; and the inspector or inspectors has appointed, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform heir duties in such election, shall have the same authority as appointed by a court as aforesaid.

SECTION III.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheiffs, in each and every county in the State, to open polls at he several election precincts in his county, on the first Thursay in August, 1857, and the same shall be kept open for one ay from the honr of ten o'clock in the morning to the hour f six o'clock in the afternoon, under the same rules and reglations as now exist for the election of members of the Genral Assembly, when all persons qualified according to the onstitution to vote for members of the House of Commons nay vote for or against a ratification of the said amendment; nose desiring such amendment to vote with a written or rinted ticket "Approved," those of a contrary opinion to ote with a written or printed ticket "Not Approved." That aid sheriffs shall compare and certify the results of the elecons, on or before the Saturday following, and transmit the ame in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State.

SECTION IV.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said sheaffs to make a duplicate return of the polls, in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, ne copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and he other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Caleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said polls.

SECTION V.

Be it further enacted, That the sheriffs be allowed the same

compensation for this as other elections; and any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said election who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars to be recovered in a suit to be immediately instituted by the solicitor of the circuit before the superior court of the county.

SECTION VL

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the votes for and against a ratification of said amendment; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith issue his proclamation, announcing the result; and thereupon, the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the said amendment as enrolled by the two houses of this General Assembly, and shall annex thereunto a certificate under his signature, declaring the said amendment has been ratified by the people of North-Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the great seal of the State, and the said amendment, so enrolled with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid. [Ratified the 8th day of January, 1857.]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, the last General Assembly, by an act entitled "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

"Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfour, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring, That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the

people of North-Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers."

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the sheriffs of the respective counties, at the election precints within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket —"Approved;" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"Not Approved."

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of [L. S.] North-Carolina, at the Executive office in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

By the Governor:

THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y. May 18, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several counties in the State, on the first Thursday in August last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North-Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, should be amended to read as follows:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States. and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

Those for a ratification of the said proposed amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "Approved," and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "Not Approved."

And whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed amendment, in the several counties of the State, has been duly certified and returned to me by the sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns, in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes "Approved," and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "Not Approved."

Now, therefore, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to to all the good people of the State of North-Carolina, that the said proposed amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L.S.] hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

Pulaski Cowper, Pr. Secretary.

INDEX.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

	SECTION.
Derivation of power,	1
Right of Government,	2
No exclusive emoluments or privileges,	3
Powers of Government to be separate and distinct,	4
Power of suspending the laws,	5
Elections ought to be free,	6
Right of the accused in criminal prosecutions,	7
Modes of prosecution,	8
Trial by jury,	9
Bail, fines and punishments,	10
General Warrants,	11
Law of the land,	12
Habeas Corpus,	13
Trial by jury,	14
Freedom of the press,	15
Taxes not to be imposed except in General Assembly	
Arms, standing armies, military subordinate to the	eivil
power,	17
Right of the people to instruct their representatives,	18
Rights of conscience,	19
Elections should be frequent,	20
Frequent recurrence to fundamental principles,	21
No hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors,	22
Perpetuities and monopolies not to be allowed,	23
No ex post facto law to be made,	24
Limits of the State,	25

CONSTITUTION.

As Adopted 18th December, 1776.

I.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sect	ION.
Legislative authority vested in two distict branches,	1
Senate,	2
Honse of Commons,	3
General Assembly,	4
Qualification of Senators,	5
Qualification of members of the House of Commons,	6
of voters for Senate,	7
of voters for members of the House of Com-	
mons,	8
of voters for members to represent towns,	9
Power of the two Houses to choose their officers, jndge	
of the qualification of members, to adjourn, to pre-	
pare bills and issue writs of election,	10
Bills must be read three times in each House and be	
signed by the Speaker,	11
Oath to the State and oath of office,	12
The General Assembly to appoint Judges, to be com-	77
missioned by the Governor during good behavior,	13
Power to appoint general and field officers of militia,	14
II.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
The Senate and House of Commons jointly to elect the	14 =
Governor,	15
shall elect seven persons to be Council of	16
State for one year,	10
The Governor shall keep and affix to all grants and com- missions the Great Seal of the State of North-Caro-	
	17
lina,	11

office,

33

The Governor shall be captain general and commander	
in chief of the militia,	18
his powers and duties;—general enumeration,	19
shall grant a temporary commission, with the	
advice of his council when certain vacancies	
occur during the recess of the General As-	
sembly,	20
The Governor, Judges and Attorney General to have ad-	
equate salaries,	21
The General Assembly to appoint a Treasurer,	22
The Governor, or other officers for violating the constitu-	
tion, mal-administration or corruption, may be im-	00
peached, or indicted,	23
The General Assembly to appoint a Secretary,	24
Leaning by the control of the second of the	
III.—DISQUALIFICATIONS.	
No defaulting receiver of public monies eligible to the	
General Assembly,	25
No Treasurer eligible to the General Assembly,	26
	20
No officer, or agent of the United States, can be a mem-	0=
ber of the General Assembly or Council of State,	27
No member of the Council can have a seat in the Gen-	
eral Assembly,	28
No Judge can be a member of the General Assembly or	
Council of State,	29
The Secretary, Attorney General and Clerks of Court,	
shall not be members of the General Assembly or	
Council of State,	30
A clergyman in the exercise of the pastoral function shall	
not be a member of the General Assembly or Coun-	
cil of State,	31
THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND THE PARTY AND THE PAR	32
Religious Test, IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.	02
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Justices of the Peace—mode of appointment and term of	
o distribution of the property	

There shall be no religious establishment,	34
No person shall hold more than one lucrative office,	35
Form of commissions, grants and indictments,	36
Delegates to the Continental Congress,	37
Sheriffs, coroners and constables in each county,	38
When a debtor shall not be imprisoned, and when a pris-	
oner may be bailed,	39
A foreigner, on taking the oath of allegiance, may pur-	
chase land,	40
A school or schools shall be established, and useful learn-	
ing promoted in one or more Universities,	41
Purchase of land from the Indians,	42
Entails and Perpetuities,	43
Declaration of Rights, part of the Constitution,	44
Members of the General Assembly, may protest of record,	45
When the General Assembly may proceed to business—	
yeas and nays how taken—journals to be printed,	46
Temporary provision for the well ordering of the State,	47

AMENDMENTS.—I. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

- 1. The Senate to be composed of *fifty members*, elected biennially by *districts* laid off in proportion to the amount of *public taxes*.
- 2. House of Commons to be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, elected by counties according to federal population.
- 3. Apportionment of Representatives—when made.
- 4. A Ratio of representation-how ascertained.

SECTION II.

- 1. How the Senate shall be composed until the first session of the General Assembly after 1841.
- 2. How the House of Commons shall be constituted until after 1841.

SECTION III.

- 1. Qualification for Senators.
- 2. Qualification of voters for Senators.
- 3. Free persons of color, not allowed to vote for members of either House.

SECTION IV.

- 1. In elections by the General Assembly, the vote must be viva voce.
- 2. Appointment and removal of Militia Officers.
- 3. Divorce and alimony.
- 4. No power to alter names, legitimate bastards, or restore infamous persons to credit, except under the operation of general laws.
- 5. No private law to be passed, unless thirty days previous notice shall have been given.
- 6. The Governor may issue writs of election to supply vacancies in the General Assembly.
- 7. Biennial Sessions, election of Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State.

II.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

- 1. The Governor-how chosen.
- 2. His term of office, and when eligible.
- 3. Returns of his election, how made, opened and published —result how determined.

- 4. Contested elections, how determined.
- 5. After taking the oaths of office, to enter on his duties the first day of January after his election.

III.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

- 1. Governor, Judges, and other officers may be impeached.
- 2. Extent of judgment in cases of impeachment.
- 3. The House of Commons power to originate, the Senate to try, impeachments—mode of trial.

SECTION II.

- 1. Judges may be removed by the General Assembly for mental or physical inability.
- 2. Their salaries not to be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION III.

Conviction of infamous crime, corruption or mal-practice, vacates the office of Justice of the Peace—disqualification.

SECTION IV.

Attorney General and Solicitors for the State, to be appointed for a like term.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

No Convention to be called except by a concurrence of twothirds of each House of the General Assembly.

SECTION II.

Religious Test.

SECTION III.

- 1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State.
- 2. All free males over 21, and all slaves between 12 and 50 years of age, subject to capitation tax.

SECTION IV.

No officer under the United States, or under this State or any other State or government, to hold any other lucrative office under this State, or be eligible to the General Assembly.

Doc. No. 4.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

RULES OF ORDER.

RULES OF ORDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

1. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to invite the Pastors of the several churches in this city, under such arrangements as they may make among themselves, to perform the service of prayer at the opening of the daily sessions of the Senate.

2. When the Speaker takes the chair, each member shall take his seat, and, on the appearance of a quorum, the journal

of the preceding day shall be read.

- 3. After the reading of the journal of the preceding day, the Senate shall proceed to business in the following order, namely: 1. The receiving of petitions, memorials, pension certificates and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the Senate; 2. The reports of standing Committees; 3. The reports of select Committees; 4. Resolutions; 5. bills; 6. bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table; then, the orders of the day. But motions and messages proposing to elect officers shall always be in order.
- 4. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality;

and when two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker is to name the one who is first to speak. No member shall speak oftener than twice on the same question or nomination for office, without leave of the Senate; and when any member is speaking, he shall not be interrupted by any person, either by speaking, or by standing, or by passing between him and the chair.

5. All bills and resolutions introduced shall pass, as a mat-

ter of course, the first reading.

6. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and any motion to adjourn, or lay on the table, shall be decided without debate; and a motion to

adjourn shall always be in order.

8. Questions may be stated by the Speaker sitting, but shall be put standing. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form:—"Senators, as many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be) say Aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed—"As many as are of a contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the Speaker shall call on those in the affirmative of the question to rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubt, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the number in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each

side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall state the decision to the Senate and announce the decision. No member who was without the bar of the Senate, when any question was put from the Chair, shall enter his yea or nay without leave, unless he shall have been absent on some committee, and the row of pillars shall be the bar of the Senate.

9. When any member shall make a motion, which is not of course, he shall reduce the same to writing, if required.

10. In all cases of election by the Senate, the Speaker shall vote; and when, on a division, there shall be an equal number of votes, the Speaker shall decide the question. In no other case shall he vote, nuless his vote if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and when an equal division is produced by the Speaker's vote, the question shall be lost.

11. No member shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a member for the time he is absent.

12. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the Senate, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and the petition, memorial or other paper shall not be read, unless so ordered by the Senate.

13. Resolutions for the appropriations of public money, and all other resolutions of a public nature, as well as all bills, shall be read the first time for information, and upon this reading shall not be subject to amendment, but may be amended on the second and third readings. And the Clerk shall keep a calendar of all such resolutions and bills, with the orders taken on each, in the order in which they are introduced, and they shall be taken up and considered, as they stand on the calendar, unless otherwise ordered, and the calendar shall be daily revised, and kept on the Speaker's table for the inspection of members, and all bills shall be numbered and dispatched in the order in which they stand upon the calendar.

14. All bills of a public nature, when ready for the second reading, shall be noted as having been read at least one day previous thereto, and then shall be first read for information, and then paragraph by paragraph and held open for amendment.

15 After a bill or resolution has been once rejected, postponed indefinitely, or to a day beyond the session, another of like provision shall not be introduced during the session.

16. When a question has been once decided, it shall be in order for any member in the majority to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same, or succeeding day, if the bill, resolution or paper upon which the question has been taken, be in possession of the Senate; and no bill or resolution of a public nature shall be sent from the Senate until 12 o'clock the succeeding day; but when the motion to reconsider is laid on the table it shall not again be called up.

17. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, a concurrence of two-thirds or three-fifths of the members present shall not be requested to decide any question for amendments or extending to the

merits short of the final question.

18. When a question may have been decided by the Senate in which three-fifths or two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question, may be at liberty to move a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

19. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have the general direction of the Hall; he shall designate who shall compose all committees, except when otherwise ordered; and the select committee of the

Senate shall consist of five members.

20. There shall be appointed by the Speaker the following committees, namely: a committee of propositions and grievances; a committee of privileges and elections; a committee of claims; a committee on the judiciary; a committee on internal improvements; a committee on education and the literary fund; a committee on banks and currency; and a com-

mittee on corporations, consisting of seven members each; and a committee on agriculture consisting of seven members.

21. When the Senate resolves itself into a committee of the whole, the Speaker shall leave the Chair and appoint a Chairman; and when, upon any other occasion, the Speaker wishes to leave the Chair, he shall appoint a Speaker, pro. tem.

22. When a petition, memorial, or other paper addressed to the Senate, shall have been referred either to one of the standing or select committees, they shall, in their report on the petition, memorial, or other paper, make a statement in writing of the facts embraced in the cases referred.

23. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, shall have power to have the same cleared.

24. No person except members of the House of Commons, officers and clerks of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, officers of the State resident at the seat of Government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either House of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the Senate.

25. Any member dissatisfied with the decision of the Speaker, on any question of order, may appeal to the Senate.

26. When the Senate adjourns, the members shall keep their seats till the Speaker leaves the chair.

27. Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by the majority of the Senate, and the Clerk shall keep a separate calendar of the same.

28. The Rules for the government of the Senate shall not be amended or altered, without giving at least one day's notice of such amendment or alteration, nor without the consent of two thirds of the members present.

H. T. CLARK,

Speaker of the Senate.

By order: John Hill, Clerk.

RULES AND ORDER OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TOUCHING THE DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

- 1. He shall take the Chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House, on the preceding day, adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.
- 2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference on other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any member; on which appeal, no member shall speak more than once, unless by eave of the House.
 - 3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.
- 4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form namely: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be,) say Aye:" and, after the affirmative voice has been expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say No." Upon a call for a division, the speaker shall count; if required, he shall appoint tellers.

5. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend

beyond an adjournment, except in case of sickness.

6. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially ordered by the House.

- 7. In all elections the Speaker shall vote. In other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given in the minority, will make the division equal: in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.
- 8. All Acts, Addresses, and Joint Resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœ-

nas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

- 9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallaries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole,) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.
- 10. No person, except members of the Senate, Officers, and Clerks of the two Honses of the General Assembly, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Officers of the State resident at the seat of government, members of Congress, persons particularly invited by the Speaker, and such gentlemen as have been members of either Honse of the Legislature, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House.
- 11. Stenographers, wishing to take down debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor, or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

- 12. After the reading of the Jonrnal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order, viz: 1st, the receiving petitions, memorials, pension certificates, and papers addressed either to the General Assembly or to the House; 2nd, the reports of Standing Committees; 3rd, the reports of Select Committees; 4th, resolutions; 5th, bills; 6th, bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, messages, pension certificates, and other papers on the table. Then the orders of the day; but motions and messages to elect officers shall always be in order.
- 13. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have preference of Orders of the day; and no motion or any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of. All elections by the Honse shall be viva voce, unless there be but one nominee; in which case, appointments may be made on motion; and, on such elections, the roll shall be called a second time for absentees, before the result is announced.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATES.

- 14. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker.
- 15. When the Speaker shall call a member to order, he shall sit down; as also he shall when called to order by another member, unless the Speaker decide the point of order in his favor. By leave of the House, a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands, but by permission of the House. Any member may appeal from the decision of the Chair; and if, upon the appeal, the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not, except by leave of the House; and if the case in the judgment of the House require it, he shall be liable to its censure.
- 16. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member to speak.
- 17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.
- 18. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, or walk out or across the House; nor, when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, stand up, or pass between him and the Chair.
- 19. No member shall vote on any question, touching his right to a seat in the House, or on the passage of any private bill or resolution, in the event of which he is immediately and directly interested, or in the case where he was not present when the question was put by the Speaker. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.
- 20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is stated, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.
- 21. When a motion is made, and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or if written, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, before debated.

22. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members desire it.

- 23. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Honse, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment; except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.
- 24. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend; which several motions shall have precedence, in the order they stand arranged; and no motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

26. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

27. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same shall admit of it, which shall be determined by the Speaker.

28. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and no motion to reconsider shall be taken from the table except by a two-thirds vote.

29. When the reading of a paper is called for, which has been read in the House, and the same is obejeted to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

30. Petitious, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer; and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless the House

shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

31. No bill, petion, memorial, or other papers that my be introduced, shall be taken out of the possession of the House, or sent to the Senate, until the time of reconsideration shall

have elapsed.

32. When the yeas and nays are called for, on any question, it shall be on motion before the question is put, and if seconded, the question shall be decided by yeas and nays; and in taking the yeas and nays, or on a call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

33. No member shall be called upon for words spoken in the House, but on the day they were spoken. Decency of speech shall be observed, and personal reflections carefully

avoided.

34. Any twenty members, including the Speaker, shall be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members.

- 35. No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House, without leave, unless from sickness or inability to attend.
- 36. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is a member of two standing committees.
- 37. If any member shall be necessarily absent on any temporary business of the Honse when the vote is taken on any question, upon entering the House he shall be permitted, on motion, to vote.
- 38. No standing rule or order shall be rescinded, altered, or suspended, without one day's notice given of the motion thereof; and to sustain such motion, two thirds of the House shall be required.
- 39. The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall whilst the House is in seesion, and shall continue so uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

COMMITTEES.

40. Upon motion of any member, there shall be a call of the House, a majority of the members present assenting thereto; and upon a call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over. The doors shall then be closed, and those from whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers appointed for that purpose.

- 41. Six Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, viz: A Committee on Claims, a Committee on Propositions and Grievances, a Committee on Education, a Committee on Agriculture, a Committee on Internal Improvement, and a Committee on Privileges and Elections. Each of said Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each Electoral District, and three at large, to be appointed by the Speaker. In addition to the above Standing Committees, the Speaker shall appoint another—two members from each Judicial Circuit—to be denominated the Committee on Private Bills.
- 42. A Select Standing Committee, consisting of eleven members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session by the Speaker, and be denominated "the Committee on the Judiciary."
- 43. Select Committees shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of the person first named on any Committee to cause the members of the Committee to convene when necessary, and when so convened, they may appoint some one of their number Chairman.
- 44. In forming a Committee of the Whole Honse, the Speaker shall leave the Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.
- 45. Upon Bills committed to a Committe of the whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered, the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate

paper as the same shall be agreed to by the Committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections, before a question on its passage be taken.

46. All questions, whether in Committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

47. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the times of speaking.

48. In a Committee of the Whole House, a motion that the Committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

49. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by order of the House on the report of a Committee.

50. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage; and the Speaker shall give notice at each, whether it be its first, second, or third. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without question.

51. Upon the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or amendment.

52. The Clerk of the House shall keep a calendar of the bills, in the order in which they are introduced; and all bills shall be despatched in the order they stand upon the calendar. No public bill shall be twice read on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

53. All resolutions, which may grant money out of the Treasury, or such as shall be of a public nature, shall be treated, in all respects, in a similar manner with public bills.

54. When a bill is introduced to repeal a public law, or

any part thereof, the law, or part intended to be repealed, shall be read at the second reading of the repealing bill; and shall not be read at any other reading of the said repealing bill, unless required by one-third of the House; *Provided*, however, that this rule shall not apply to the Report of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes.

- 55. When a bill has been once rejected, no other of the same purport shall be introduced again during the session.
- 56. A certain day of each week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills.
- 57. The Clerk of the House shall be deemed to continue in office until another is appointed.

THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Speaker of the House of Commons.

By Order: EDWARD CANTWELL, Clerk.

JOINT RULES OF BOTH HOUSES.

- 1. Each House shall perfect and finally act on all bills, resolutions and orders, before the same shall be communicated to the other for its concurrence, and if amended in the House to which it is transmitted, it shall be communicated to the House in which it originated, asking the concurrence of that House in the amendment.
- 2. In any case of amendment of a bill, resolution, or order agreed to in one House, and disagreed to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, each committee shall consist of an equal number, and they shall meet and state to each other the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely theron, and make a report in writing to their respective Houses of the result of their conference.
- 3. Messages from one House to the other shall be sent by the Clerk Assistant of each House, unless otherwise ordered.
- 4. When a message shall be sent from one House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent by the Door-keeper, and shall be respectfully delivered to the chair, by the person by whom it may be sent.
- 5. After a bill shall have passed the Honse in which it originated, it shall be under the signature of the Clerk, and engrossed under his direction and inspection, before it shall be communicated to the other Honse.
- 6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on suitable paper by the Engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification.
- 7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be carefully examined by a joint committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Commons, whose duty it shall be to carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the two Houses, and to correct any errors that may be discov-

ered in the enrolled bills, and make their report of the said bills to the House.

- 8. After examination and report, each bill shall be ratified and signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Commons, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.
- 9. All orders, resolutions and votes of the Houses, shall be examined, engrossed and signed in the same manner as bills.
- 10. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.
- 11. The committee in each Honse shall in all cases make, in writing, a statement of facts on which their report is founded, which statement, with all other papers on which any bill or resolution may be formed, shall be transmitted to the other Honse.
- 12. The committee of finance shall be joint, consisting of eight members from each House; the committee on public buildings and grounds shall be a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House of Commons; the library committee shall be a joint standing committee consisting of three members from each House, appointed by the Speakers thereof respectively; the committees on the deaf and dumb and blind asylum; the insane asylum; military affairs; swamp lands; and on Cherokee lands and western turnpikes, shall be joint standing committees consisting each of three members from the Senate and five from the House of Commons.
- 13. In all joint committees the member first named on the committee, on the part of the House proposing to raise such committee, shall convene the same; and when met they shall choose their own Chairman.
- 14. Either House may make reference to any joint committee, and all reports shall be made to the House ordering such references.
- 15. Whenever either House shall order any paper or document to be printed, it shall be printed in octavo form, on good paper, and with fair type; and those documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents ordered to be printed by the Senate, shall be printed as "Senate Documents".

ments," and those ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, shall be printed as "House Documents," and numbered in regular order, except when communications are made to either House by the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller or Secretary of State, and are ordered to be printed, they shall be designated as "Executive Documents;" and said papers and documents shall be distributed in the following manner: one copy thereof to each member of the General Assembly, one copy to the Clerks of each House for the use thereof, and ten copies shall be deposited in the Public Library, and the Public Librarian be required to have them neatly bound.

17. All elections requiring a joint vote shall be viva voce, and a select committee of two members in each House shall be appointed to superintend the same in their respective Houses; after the vote shall have been taken, said select committee shall confer together and report the result of such election to their respective Houses.

18. The foregoing rules shall be permanent Joint Rules of the Legislature of North-Carolina until altered or amended.

Doc. No. 5.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Houston, Donnell, Dobson, Gorrell, Messrs. McKoy, Carmicheal, Lankford, Pool.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Edney,
Ashe,
Thomas,
Straughn,

Messrs. Ward,
Gorrell,
Blount.
Pool,

ON EDUCATION AND THE LITERARY FUND.

Messrs. McDowell,
Steele,
Cunningham,
Walkup,

Messrs. Martin, Flanner, McDonald, Person.

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Davidson, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Blount, Messrs. Whitaker, Leach, Battle.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Lane,
Mills,
Miller,
Douthitt,

Messrs. Basnight,
Davis,
McDonald,
Person.

ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Humphrey, Speight, Taylor, Turner, Messrs. Williams, Dillard, Dobson.

ON BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Brown,
Bledsoe,
Thomas,
Guyther,

Messrs. Carmichael, Reinhardt, Cowper.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Steele, McKoy, Blount, Miller, Messrs. Gilmore, Taylor, Boyd.

ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Messrs. Turner, Bledsoe, Donnell, Messrs. Pitchford, McDowell.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Steele,
Boyd,
Whitaker,
Blount,

Messrs. Reinhardt, Taylor, Davis.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Kerr,
Bridgers,
Smith,
Dorteh,
Norwood,
Outlaw,

Messrs. Ransom,
Badham,
Fleming,
Hargrove,
T. R. Caldwell.

EDUCATION.

Messrs. Hill, of Halifax, R. K. Bryan, Faribanlt, Ferebee, W. F. Green, Taylor, Messrs. Jones, of Orange,
Masten,
Fagg,
Pritchard,
Windley.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. McKay,
Morehead,
Ripley,
Hall, of Rowan,
Smith,
Drake,

Messrs. Love,
Costner,
Meares,
Higgins,
Sparrow.

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Scales,
Hall, of Warren,
Baird,
Washburne,
Benbury,
Bryan, of Craven,

Messrs. Chambers,
Burke,
Henry,
Faison,
Purdie.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Dancy,
Bullock,
Clapp,
Gentry,
Long,
Martin,

Messrs. Hill, of Stokes, Lewis, Gatling, Purdie, M. T. Waddill.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Baxter,
Barbee,
Walser,
Bird,
Dickson,
Dockery,

Messrs. Tomlinson,
Reeves,
Farrow,
Hester,
Cox, of Pitt.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Waters,
Ripley,
Benbury,
Hutchins,
Kirby,
Green, of Chatham,

Messrs. Holdsclaw,
Leffers,
McCotter,
Brummell,
Reeves.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Simpson,
Lyon,
Harrington,
Gaither, of Iredell,
Moore, of N. Hanover,
Reagan, of Harrington,
Sparrow,
Messrs. Foy,
Gardener,
Morgan,
Woodfin,
Newby,
Moore, of Martin,
Sanders.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEES.

ON CORPORATIONS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Hill, of Halifax,
Dargan,
Moore, of Martin,
Jones, of Craven,

Messrs. Caldwell, of Guilford,
Smallwood,
Simonton.

ON SLAVES AND FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

Messrs. Badham,
T. R. Caldwell,
Outlaw,

Messrs. Norwood,
Dortch.

ON SHERIFF'S RETURNS.

Messrs. Walser,
Shaw,
Wilson,

Messrs. Gaither, of Davie,
Sherrill.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Boyd,
Bledsoe,
Worth,
Steele,
Cowper,
Leach,
Mills,

Flanner.

Messrs. Fries,
Morehead,
Bridgers,
Thompson,
Leak,
Haywood,
Smith,
Bryan, of N. Hanover.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Senate Branch.
Messrs. Martin,
Carmichael,
Edney,
Walkup,
Davidson.

House Branch.
Messrs. Simpson,
Dargan,
Fagg,
Whitfield,
Roney.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Senate Branch.
Messrs. Humphrey,
Flanner.

House Branch.
Messrs.

ON CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.

Senate Branch.
Messrs. Thomas,
McKoy,
Dobson,

House Branch.
Messers Bryson,
Stanford,
Walker,
Dula,
Thornburg.

ON SWAMP LANDS.

Senate Branch.
Messrs. Ward,
Flanner,
Basnight.

House Branch.
Messers Speight,
Sparrow,
Watson,
Farrow,
Stepheus.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Pool,
McKoy,
Donnell,

House Branch.

ON THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. Ramsay, Humphrey, Mills. House Branch.

Messrs. Love, Cox, of Jones,

Speer, Kirby, Eller.

ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Senate Branch. Messrs. Pitchford,

Worth, Steele. House Branch.
Messrs. Williams,
Wallace,
Craven,
Blount,
Burns.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

ON STATE GEOLOGIST. (GOV. MESS.)

Senate Branch.
Messrs. Davidson,
Donnell.

House Branch.
Messrs. Norwood,
Ferebee,
Baird.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Speaker. Henry T. Clark.

Clerks.
John Hill, Principal Clerk.
Quent. Busbee, Assistant Clerk,

Doorkeepers.

James Page, Principal Doorkeeper.
C. C. Talley, Assistant Doorkeeper.

ISTS.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
1	John Pool,	Pasquotank,	Elizabeth City,
2	Charles W. Williams,	Camden,	Indiantown,
3	Riehard Dillard,	Chowan,	Ballard's Bridge,
4	R. S. Basnight,	Tyrrell,	Columbia,
5	Thomas J. Person,	Northampton,	Garysburg,
6	Richard G. Cowper,	Hertford,	Murfreesboro',
7	J. B. Cherry,	Bertie,	Windsor,
8	D. C. Guyther,	Martin,	Plymouth,
	Mat. C. Whitaker,	Halifax,	Enfield,
10	Henry T. Clark,	Edgecomb,	Tawboro',
11	Elias J. Blount,	Pitt,	Pleasant Mount,
12	R. S. Donnell,	Beaufort,	Washington,
13	J. D. Flanner,	Craven,	Newbern,
14	William P. Ward,	Jones,	Pollocksville,
15	J. P. Speight,	Green,	Stantonsburg,
16	William S. Ashe,	New Hanover,	Wilmington,
	William J. Houston,	Duplin,	Kenansville,
18	Lott W. Humphrey,	Onslow,	Richland's,
19	Thomas D. McDowell,	Bladen,	Elizabeth Town,
20	John T. Gilmore,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
21	Allmand A. McKoy,	Sampson,	Clinton,
22	William K. Lane,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
23		Johnston,	Smithfield,
24	M. A. Bledsoe,	Wake,	Raleigh,
		Nash,	Nashville,

SENATE—(Continued.)

D	ISTS.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
_	26	M. Lankford,	Franklin,	Franklinton,
	27	Thomas J. Pitchford,	Warren,	Warrenton,
	28	Charles H. K. Taylor,	Granville,	Townesville,
	29	John W. Cunningham,	Person,	Cunningham's Store
	30	Josiah Turner, Jr.,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
	31	Jonathan Worth,	Randolph,	Asheboro'
	32	E. H. Straughn,	Chatham,	Hadley's Mills,
	33	A. R. McDonald,	Moore,	Carthage,
	34	Walter L. Steele,	Richmond,	Rockingham,
	35	Samuel H. Walkup,	Union,	Monroe,
	36	Ralph Gorrell,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
	37	Bedford Brown,	Caswell,	Locust Hill,
	38	George D. Boyd,	Rockingham,	Troublesome,
	39	W. F. Davidson,	Mecklenburg,	Charlotte,
	40	E. W. Davis,	Stanly,	Norwood,
	41	J. G. Ramsay,	Rowan,	Mt. Vernon,
	42	B. C. Douthitt,	Davidson,	Clemmonsville,
	43	John J. Martin,	Stokes,	Martin's Lime Kiln.
	44	Jos. Dobson,	Yadkin,	Yadkinville,
	45	L. B. Carmichael,	Wilkes,	Wilkesboro',
	46	E. P. Miller,	Caldwell,	Lenoir,
	47	F. D. Reinhardt,	Catawba,	Newton,
	48	Ladson A. Mills,	Rutherford,	Rutherfordton,
		B. M. Edney,	Henderson,	Hendersonville,
				Qualla Town.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, Thomas Settle, Jr.

Clerks,
Ed. Cantwell, Principal Clerk,
Geo. Howard, Jr., Assistant Clerk.

Doorkeepers.
Wm. S. Webster, Principal Doorkeeper,
John Lawrence, Assistant Doorkeeper.

NO.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
1	John C. Badham,	Chowan,	Edenton,
	J. S. T. Baird,	Buncombe,	Asheville,
	C. C. Barbee,	Harnett,	Barclaysville,
	B. Baxter,	Currituck,	Currituck C. H.,
5	J. A. Benbury,	Tyrrell,	Columbia,
6	James Blount,	Robeson,	Lumberton,
	R. R. Bridgers,	Edgecombe,	Tawboro',
	H. W. Brummell,	Davidson,	High Point,
	J. H. Bryan,	Craven,	Newbern,
10	R. K. Bryan,	New Hanover,	Wilmington,
11	T. D. Bryson,	Jackson,	Webster,
12	James M. Bullock,	Granville,	Townesville,
13	E. B. Burns,	Cabarrus,	Concord,
14	W. P. Burke,	Alexander,	Taylorsville,
15	Samuel Byrd,	Yancey,	Day Book,
16	Tod R. Caldwell,	Burke,	Morganton,
17	D. F. Caldwell,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
18	Ed. Chambers,	Montgomery,	Pekin,
19	H. Clapp,	Guilford,	Brick Church,
20	A. Costner,	Lincoln,	Lincolnton,
21	W. A. Cox,	Jones,	Trenton,
22	Thomas Cox,	Pitt,	Greenville,
	J. A. Cravan,	Randolph,	Caraway,
24	John S. Dancy,	Edgecombe,	Tawboro',
25	A. J. Dargan,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
26	G. Dickson,	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
27		Richmond,	Mangum,
28	Wm. T. Dortch,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
29	E. D. Drake,	Warren,	Warrenton,
30	T. J. Dula,		Lenoir,
		1	Appropriate the same of the same of

HOUSE—(Continued.)

===			1
NO.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
31	Peter Eller,	Wilkes,	Puryear's Creek,
32	John A. Fagg,	Madison,	Warm Springs,
33	F. J. Faison,	Sampson,	Clinton,
34	G. H. Faribault,	Wake,	Auburn,
35	Tilman Farrow,	Hyde,	Ocracoke,
36	D. D. Ferebee,	Camden,	South Mills,
37	N. N. Fleming,	Rowan,	Salisbury,
38	J. H. Foy,	Onslow,	Richlands,
39	F. Fries,	Forsyth,	Salem,
40	Eph. Gaither,	Davie,	Mocksville,
41	A. B. F. Gaither,	Iredell,	Eagle Mills,
42	O. P. Gardner,	Rutherford,	Webb's Ford,
43	R. Gatling, Jr.,	Gates,	Reynoldson,
44	Allen Gentry,	Ashe,	Gap Civil,
45	Robert W. Green,	Chatham,	Beaumont,
46	Wm. F. Green,	Franklin,	Louisburg,
47	N. F. Hall,	Rowan,	Rowan Mills,
48	D. C. Hall,	Warren,	Ridgeway,
49	T. L. Hargrove,	Granville,	Oxford,
50	J. S. Harrington,		
51	Ed. G. Haywood,	Harnett,	Harrington,
52	P. T. Henry,	Wake,	Raleigh,
53	R. H. Hester,	Bertie,	Colerain,
54	Wm. Hill,	Person,	Hester's Store,
55	Joel F. Hill,	Halifax,	Roseneath,
56		Stokes,	Wilson's Store,
57	A. Higgins, M. Holdsclaw,	McDowell,	Dysartsville,
58		Watauga,	Sugar Grove,
59	J. F. Hutchins,	Wake,	Raleigh,
60	H. C. Jones,	Craven,	Newbern,
	Pride Jones,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
61	John Kerr,	Caswell,	Yanceyville,
63	W. Kirby,	Sampson,	Clinton,
64	J. A. Leak,	Anson,	Wadesboro',
	Samuel Leffers,	Carteret,	Straits,
65 66	Geo. N. Lewis,	Nash,	Nashville,
	W. L. Long,	Halifax,	Weldon,
67	S. L. Love,	Haywood,	Waynesville,
68	E. B. Lyon,	Granville,	Brookville,
69	Jacob McCotter,	Pitt,	Johnson's Mills,
70	W. McL. McKay,	Cumberland,	Fayetteville,
71	A. H. Martin,	Wilkes,	Brier Creek,
72	J. Masten,	Forsyth,	Winston,
73	Thos. D. Meares,	Brunswick,	Smithville,
74	Aug. Moore,	Martin,	Williamston,
75	John A. Moore,	Chatham,	Pittsboro',
76	G. J. Moore,	New Hanover,	Spring Garden,
77	John M. Morehead,	Guilford,	Greensboro',
78	Timothy Morgan,	Pasquotank,	Elizabeth City,
79	N. Newby,	Perquimons,	Durant's Neck,
80	J. S. Norman,	Washington,	Plymouth,

HOUSE—(Continued.)

NO.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.	POST OFFICES.
81	J. W. Norwood,	Orange,	Hillsboro',
82	David Outlaw, .	Bertie,	Windsor,
	H. M. Pritchard,	Meeklenburg,	Charlotte,
84	J. W. Purdie,	Bladen,	Prospect Hill,
	M. W. Ransom,	Northampton,	Garysburg,
86	D. F. Ragan,	Gaston,	Stopesville,
87	R. E. Reeves,	Surry,	Siloam,
88	V. Ripley,	Henderson,	Hendersonville,
89	B. F. Roney,	Alamance,	McCray's Store,
90	W. H. Sanders,	Johnston,	Smithfield,
91	J. I. Seales,	Alamanee,	Graham,
92	John Shaw,	Moore,	Carthage,
93	H. Sherrill,	Catawba,	Bunker Hill,
94		Iredell,	Statesville,
95	F. L. Simpson,	Rockingham,	Lenox Castle,
96	M. W. Smallwood,	Northampton,	Rich Square,
97	W. N. H. Smith,	Hertford,	Murfreesboro',
98	Thos. Sparrow,	Beaufort,	Washington,
99	W. H. A. Speer,	Yadkin,	Yadkinville,
100	A. D. Speight,	Greene,	Maysville,
101	Thos. Settle, Jr.,	Roekingham,	Wentworth,
102	R. Stanford,	Duplin,	Kenansville,
103	J. H. Stephens,	Columbus,	Big Swamp,
104	W. P. Taylor,	Chatham,	Pittsboro',
105	B. H. Tomlinson,	Johnston,	Smithfield,
106	E. A. Thompson,	Wayne,	Goldsboro',
107	Jesse Thornburg,	Randolph,	Hill's Store,
108	M. T. Waddill,	Stanly,	Norwood's,
109	Wm. C. Walker,	Cherokee,	Persimmon Creek,
110	W. Wallace,	Meeklenburg,	Charlotte,
111	H. Walser,	Davidson,	Yadkin Institute,
112	W. R. Ward,	Duplin,	Stricklandsville,
113	Benj. Washburne,	Rutherford,	Rutherfordton,
114	A. G. Waters,	Cleaveland,	Shelby,
115	Alex. Watson,	Robeson,	Gilopolis,
116	N. B. Whitfield,	Lenoir,	Mosely Hall,
117	T. C. Wilson,	Union,	Raywood,
118	S. E. Williams,	Caswell,	Anderson's Store,
	Samuel Windley,	Beaufort,	Pantego,
120	H. G. Woodfin,	Maeon,	Franklin.

 Doc. No. 6.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

TREASURER'S PEPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., November 17th, 1858.

Sir:—I have the honor to enclose herewith to be laid before the General Assembly a report, showing the condition of this department on the 1st October last.

With very great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Thos. Settle, Esq.,

Speaker of the House of Commons,

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly, entitled an "Act concerning the Treasurer of the State," the Public Treasurer submits the following report:

1st of the Public or Unappropriated Revenue and Expenditures.

The *Receipts* into the Treasury for the two last fiscal years—that is, from the 31st of October, 1856, to October 1st, 1858, (the fiscal year having been changed by the last Legislature,) from all sources, are as follows:

		Port		two Prescue
1856.				
Nov.	Coupon Bonds and accrued			
*	Interest,	\$ 229,493	66	\$
	Insane Asylum pay Patients,	3,360	24	
11-3	Interest on Wilmington and			2/1/2
7776	Weldon Railroad Bonds,	3,000	00	ml h
	Fay. & Albemarle Plankroad	ur eminer	Sing	1000 July 4-
	Dividend,	1,200	00	motal .
	Public Taxes,	6,456		date:
	Public Buildings,			\$ 243,553 99
Dec.	State loan, Bank Republic,	a may your		\$ 220,000,00
2000.	New York,	60,000	00	my r will
	Coupon Bonds and accrued	00,000	00	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	Interest,	4,059	24	In the
	Tax on Bank Stock, Bank of		OX	
	Wadesboro',	750	00	inte
	Public Taxes,	148		
5	Fay. and Warsaw Plankroad	140	00	
	Dividend,	268	00	7.
	Public Buildings,	132		MANY COLUMN
	Insane Asylum pay Patients,			0 65 576 10
1857.	insane Asymm pay I anems,	218	30	\$ 65,576 19
	Coupon Bonds and accrued			Aute and
Jan'y.	Interest,	105,309	20	
	Public Taxes,	3,449		
	Insane Asylum pay Patients,	341	30	The same of the sa
	Coupon Bonds (20 years) and		00	# 11 × 110 00
T2-1.7	Interest,	0,017		\$ 115,118 08
Feb'y.				
	State loan, (Bank of State,)	19,697	04	
	Interest on Wilmington and		00	
	Weldon Railroad Bonds,	1,500		1
	Insane Asylum pay Patients,		1	
	General Assembly,		00	71 213
ate 111	Tax on Attorney License,	394	80	51,910,24
Mar.	Coupon Bonds and accrued		01	
294040	Interest,	73,708	01	
	State loan, Bank of State of		000	
	North-Carolina,	4,924	38	
	State loan B'k. of Clarendon,	9,700		The same of the
	State loan B'k. of Cape Fear,	2,000	00	
	State loan Bank of State of		00	100
	North-Carolina,	4,924		
	State loan B'k. of Cape Fear,	9,500	100	

State loan Bank Republic of New York, Insane Asylum pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds and Interest, Coupon Bonds, (20 years,) State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, Coupon Bonds and Interest, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., S				
Mar. State loan Bank Republic of New York, Insane Asylum pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, 30,000 00 5 231 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00 500 00	1857.	Contract of the last of the la		7,131 -11
New York Insane Asylum pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds and Interest, Coupon Bonds (20 years.) State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State		State loan Bank Republic of	1000	
Insane Asylum pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Cherokee Bonds, (20 years,) State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Ca			30,000 00	S
April. Coupon Bonds and Interest, Coupon Bonds, (20 years,) State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, Coupon Bonds and Interest, State loan Bak of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, July. Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North		Insane Asylum nay Patients		
April. Coupon Bonds and Interest, Coupon Bonds, (20 years,) State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, State loan Bank of Cape Fear, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, July. Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State o				
Coupon Bonds, (20 years,) State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon, Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do.,	A:1		115 08400	\$ 100,101
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Insane Asylum pay Patients, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Oo., Ooo	Aprii.	Coupon Donds and Interest,		
May. Coupon Bonds and Interest, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon, Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Sta		Coupon Bonds, (20 years,)	2,000 00	
May. Coupon Bonds and Interest, State loan Bank of Cape Fear, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon), Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State of North-Carolina,			4.004.00	
May. Coupon Bonds and Interest, State loan B'k. of Cape Fear, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of N				
State loan B'k. of Cape Fear, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Charlotte and Clarendon, Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina,	00 100	Insane Asylum pay Patients,		
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, July. Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State	May.	Coupon Bonds and Interest,	193,580 63	
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, July. Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State		State loan B'k. of Cape Fear,	29,500 00	
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State o				
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State o		North-Carolina,	9,947 20	3
North-Carolina, 9,850 41 9,848 77 9,848 77 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,797 81 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,797 81 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,797 81 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,797 81 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 9,797 81 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 20,682 42 19,600 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,976 99 60,000 00 19,976 99 60,000 00 19,976 99 60,000 00 19,976 99 60,000 00 19,500 00 19,500 00 13,133 34 15,300 00 15,300 0				
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank of State of North-Caroliua, State loan Bank of Clarendon, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.			9.850 41	
North-Carolina, 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 June. State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, 5,400 00 \$ 272,375 86 June. State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, 5,400 00 \$ 272,375 86 State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, 5,400 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 Do., State of North-Carolina, 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 Do., State of North-Carolina, 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 Do., State of North-Carolina, 10,000 00 19,500 00 Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) 1950 00 45 00 251 00 \$ 166,253 49 July. Coupon Bonds, and Interest, 10,000 00 19,500 00 Insane Asylum, pay Patients, 10,000 00 19,500 00 State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, 10,000 00 19,500 00 Do., State of North-Carolina, 10,000 00 19,500 00 State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, 10,000 00 10,000 00 Do., State of North-Carolina, 10,000 00 10,000				
State loan Bank of State of North-Caroliua, 9,848 77 9,800 00 \$ 272,375 86 June. State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, 20,682 42 19,600 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,500 00				7
North-Caroliua, State loan B'k. of Clarendon, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do			0,010	
State loan B'k. of Clarendon, State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., 1,000 00			9 8 4 8 7	
June. State loan Bank of Wilmington, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do			9,800,00	Q 979 275 SE
ton, State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do.,	T		3,000 00	\$ 212,01000
State loan Bank of State of North-Carolina, State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., 1,000 00	June.		0 0 707 01	
North-Carolina, 20,682 42 19,600 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,888 22 10,000 00 19,976 99 10,000 00 10,000 10,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 1			\$ 9,191,01	
State loan Bank Wadesboro', Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do.,			00 000 40	
Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., 1,000 00				
Do., Cape Fear, 10,000 00 4,972 05 9,090 00 00 00 00 00 00				
Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Cape Fear, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Tax of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Tax of North-Carolina, P.894 79 4,500 00 1,000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00				
Do., Cape Fear, 9,090 00 9,976 99 60,000 00 Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00		Do., Cape Fear,		
Do., Cape Fear, 9,090 00 9,976 99 60,000 00 Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00		Do., State of North-Carolina,		
Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Republic, Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., State of North Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.		Do., Cape Fear,		
Do., Republic, 60,000 00		Do., State of North-Carolina,	9,976 99	9
Tax on Bank Stock (Bank of Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Coupon Bonds, and Interest, 131,133 34 15,300 00 15,300 00 15,000 00 15,			60,000 00	
Charlotte and Clarendon,) Insane Asylum, pay Patients, Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., 1950 00 251 00 251 00 3 166,253 49 15,300 00 4 9,894 15,300 00 1,000 00 1,000 00				
July. Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do.,			1950 00	
July. Cherokee Bonds, Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do., 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 1,000 00 1,000 1,			45 00	
July. Coupon Bonds, and Interest, Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do.,		Cherokee Bonds		
Do., (10 years) do., State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Inly			
State loan Bank of the State of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do.,	oury.			
of North Carolina, Do., State of North-Carolina, Do., Bank of Cape Fear, Do., Do., Do.,				
Do., State of North-Carolina, 9,894 79 Do., Bank of Cape Fear, 4,500 00 Do., Do., 1,000 00				
Do., Bank of Cape Fear, 4,500 00 1,000 00 1,000 00				
Do., Do., 1,000 00		Do., State of North-Carolina,	4 500 0	
Interton Bonds of Seaboard				
		unterton Bonds of Seaboard	1	11

	1 reasurer 8 11	epore jor cie	e two L'iscut
1857.			
	& Roanoke Railroad Com-	The later of	Harrie III
	pany,	2,585 82	
	Tax on Bank Stock, Bank of		
	Washington,	875 00	
	Interest on Wilmington and		
	Weldon Railroad Company		
	Bonds,	1,500 00	
	Revised Code	505 34	
	Tax on Attorney Licenses,	437 10	
	Insane Aslyum, pay Patients,	1,385 29	
	Obligation to Literary Board,		\$ 239,627 08
Aug.	Public Taxes,	62,576 37	
1145.	Coupon Bonds and Interest,	82,082 00	
	State Ioan Commercial Bank,	, , , , , ,	
	Wilmington,	9,945 75	
	Tax on Bank Stock, Mer-		
	chants' Bank of Newbern,	1.687 50	\$ 156,291 62
Sept'r	Public Taxes,	394,846 09	
Depti	State loan Bank of Clarendon,	9,962 19	
	Do., Republic,	30,000 00	
	Coupon Bonds and Interest	147,094 25	
	Tax on Bank Stock, Bank of	.,	
	Wilmington,	3,642 00	
	Do., Bank of Yanceyville,	1,500 00	
	Do., Bank of Washington,	1,562 50	
	Do., Bank of Wadesboro',	2,437 50	
	Do., Bank of Clarendon,	3,000 00	
	Do., Commercial Bank of		
	Wilmington,	2,625 00	
	Tax on Bank Stock, Bank of		
	State of North-Carolina,	2,203 00	
	Do., Bank of Cape Fear,	7,856 25	
	Do., Bank of Fayetteville,	2,850 00	
	Cherokee Bonds,		\$609,730 78
	Receipts into the Public fund		
	for the Fiscal year ending		
	September 30, 1857,	9	2,178,653 30
	,,,	*	11 , 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10

DISBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLIC FUND.

	The state of the s	Automobile State		
1856.		1919	1	4 4 4
Nov.	Presidential Election,	\$ 938	91	Maril I
	Western N. C. Rail-Koad,	195,327	33	Maria I
	Atlantic & N. C. R. Road,	33,000		
	Insane Asylum,	6,845 8		EAST I
	Premium on Northern			7,14.9
	Funds,	429	70	AND THE
	Agricultural Societies,	200		0.91
mittee)	Interest on State Bonds,	15		
	" on Raleigh and			MANE NEA
	Gaston Rail-Road Bonds,	8,400	00	THE STATE OF
	Interest on Eay. & West.	0,100		abula
	Plank Road Bonds,	15	00	
	State Library,	42		Carl I
	Stationery,	270		
	General Assembly,	31		Margh - 1968
		4,750		
	Judiciary,	90,000		
	State Loan,	1,953		STATE OF THE PARTY
	Interest on State Loans,			4910 997 90
D. 1	Contingencies,			\$342,337 80
Dec'r.	Presidential Election,	262	to	
	Interest on Plank Road	070	00	MORE THE TOTAL PROPERTY.
4	Bonds,	270		
	Interest on State Bonds,	2100		MOTOR IN
	Sheriffs for settling,	170		umiss,
	General Assembly,	385		47000
	Judiciary,	3,627		a fair and the
	Western N. C. R. Road,	1,000		PLESSON IN
	Agricultural Societies,	3000	-	SAME I
	Revised Code,	2,994		2001
	Insolvent Polls,	328		mid (LL)
	Bogue Banks,	116		EN MES
	Insane Asylum,	4,000		METO Y
	Electoral Election.	179		Marie 1
	Pub. Taxes, (refunded,)	34	45	Especial,
	State Library,	246		
	Stationery,	399	03	SIDE S
	Public Printing,	85	00	MANUAL PROPERTY
	" Buildings,	15	00	10/1/2
	Interest on Coupon State			1132 1
	Bonds,	3,300	00	Mark
	Contingencies,			\$ 18,600 46

	Treasurer's R	eport for	the	two	Fiscal
1857.					
Jan'y.	General Assembly,	\$ 19,259	44	\$	
	Interest on State Bonds,	9,596			
	Interest on Fayetteville	Marin Control	TAN S	The state of	
	and Western Plank		118		
	Road Bonds,	3,480	00		
	Presidential Election,	136	32		
	Congressional Election,	6	08		
4.4	Senatorial Election,	13	24		
	Judiciary,	2,483	80		
	Agricultural Societies,	50	00		
	At. & N. C. R. R. Bonds,	104,226	40		
	Governor's Election,	52	50		
	Western North-Carolina Rail				
	Road,	3,672			
	Public Taxes (refunded,)		20	11-11	
	Interest on State loan,	1,680	00		
	Geological Survey,	1,625	00		
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-				
	ton Railroad Bonds,	14,070	00		1
	Sheriffs for settling,	86			
	Electoral Election,	25			
	Pensioners,	75			
	Executive Department,	825			
	State Department,	200			
	Treasury Department,	687			
	Comptrollers' Department,	250	00		
	Cape Fear and Deep River	La Marie			
	Navigation Company,	1,100			
	Insane Asylum,	4,000			
	Public Arms,	150			
	Post Office,		26		
	Librarian, .		00		
	State Library,	48			
	Adjutant General,	100			
	Superintendant Capitol,	65		13126	
	Council of State,	150		Line	
	Governor's House,	291		H = 00	105 00
	Contingencies,	532	50	\$ 169	,127 68
Feb'y.	General Assembly,	29,438	10		
	Atlantic and North Carolina		00		1
	Railroad,	30,084			
	Judiciary,	945		1	1
	Public Printing,	2,168	17		

1 ears	enaing October 1st, 1858.	N	
1857.			
Feb.	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-	daniel in	
	ton Railroad Bonds,	\$ 900 00	and the second
	Fugitive from justice,	6 75	
	Revised Code,	6 50	1
	Insane Asylum,	1,000 00	
3-1-1	Interest on State loans,	1,380 00	
	Statue of Washington,	1,500 00	
	Governor's House,	15 00	
	Public Taxes (refunded,)	291 68	
	Electoral Election,	75 85	
	State Capitol,	58 50	
	Road from Salisbury to Vir-	0000	
	ginia line,	206 77	
	Presidential Election,	61 24	
	Interest on State Bonds,	2,499 00	
	Board of Internal Improve-	2,433,00	
	_	41 00	
	Interest on Fayetteville and	4100	
	Western Plankroad Bonds,	195 00	PENTAL /
	Do., Coupon Bonds,	79,635 00 $75 00$	
	Pensioners,		
Mar.	Contingencies, Atlantic & North Carolina		\$151,175 71
mar.	Railroad,		
		73,708 01	
	General Assembly, Bogue Banks,	2,81968 4026	
	Geological Survey,	1,007 60	
	Insane Asylum,	$5,044\ 00$ $825\ 00$	
	Executive Department,		
	State Department,	200 00	
	Treasury Department,	687 50	
	Comptrollers' Department,	250 00	
	Judiciary,	1,955 00	
	Premium on Northern funds,		
	Governors' House,	363	
	Internal Improvement Board,	1700	
	Stationary,	172 56	
	Interest on State Bonds,	270 00	
	Do., on State loans,	300 00	
	Do., on Fayetteville & Wes-		
	tern Plankroad Bonds,	15 00	- 11
	Insolvent Polls, State Library,	138 6	

1857.		1		=
Mar.	Librarian,	75	00	
riai.	Copying Laws,	343		
	Interest on Coupon Bonds	\$ 9,540		1
	Contingencies,		79 \$ 97,689	2 2
April.	Atlantic & North Carolina	100	Ψ 01,002	-
apin.	Railroad,	30,084	90	1
	Albemarle & Chesapeak Ca-	00,001		
	nal,	85,000	00	
	Interest on State loans,	90		
	Insane Asylum,	6,662		
	Fayetteville & Central Plank	0,002		
	road,	2,000	00	1
	Judiciary,	680		
	Premium on Northern funds,	50		
	Statue of Washington,	1,000		1
	Superintendant of Capitol,	65		
	Post Office,	54		
	Capitol Square,	100	11	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	30,750		
	Contingencies,		22 \$ 157,039	99
May.	Atlantic & N. C. Railroad,	28,580		
nay.	Albemarle & Chesapeake	20,000		
	Canal,	165,000	00	
	Interest on State Bonds,	90		
	Do., Conpon Bonds	5,700		
	Do., State loan,	485		
	State loan,	60,000		
	Cherokee Bonds,	90		
	Premium on Northern funds,	657		
	Public Printing,	2,560		
	Geological Survey,	1,000		
	Statue of Washington,	100		
	Capitol Square,	200	- 11	
	Governor's House,	87		
	Stationery,	28		
	State Library,		57	1
	Internal Improvement Board,	11		
	Pensioners,	50		
	Judiciary,	3,645		
	Distributing Laws,	100		
			78 \$ 268,561	14
Tuno	Contingencies,	10,000		
lune.	New River Navigation Co., State Loan,	50,000		

2 0000	enaing October 1st, 1000.			
1857.				
June.	Interest on State Loans,	\$ 2,013	43	remile when
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	1,710	00	mark the
	Premium on Cape Fear and	milla Hill		Manual . m 16
	Deep River Nav. Funds,	90	00	rent to
	Statue of Washington,	100	00	enting.
	Fugitive from Justice,	250	00	
	Treasury Department,	687	50	
	Comptroller's Department,	250	00	Mary 1
	Premium on Northern funds,	441	06	
	Judiciary	5,385	90	ment's
	Public Printing,	100		Tarres 1
	Insane Asylum,	5,000	00	undily"
	Distributing Laws,	363		
	Agricultural Societies,	50	00	Own HILL
	Contingencies,	105	50	\$ 76,546 39
July.	Atlantic and North-Carolina	11/2 17/10/		THE REAL PROPERTY.
	Railroad,	128,628	50	0.03 (2)
	Insane Asylum,	16,685		Mary Edit
	Interest on State Bonds,	10,323		
	Interest on Fayetteville and	1100	10	Marie II
	Western Plankroad Bonds,	3,180	00	With the same of t
	State Loan,	25,000		
	Interest on State Loans,	3,215		at 100 1 10 36
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-	art or construction		- Laboratoria
	ton Railroad Bonds,	14,490	00	40.3
	Statue of Washington,	7,516		
	Executive Department,	825		series !
	State Department,	200	00	
	Adjutant General,	100	00	dinted.
	Insane Asylum pay Patients,		00	
	Governor's House,	198		land 5
	Agricultural Societies,	100	00	us I
	Judiciary,	3,025		(07)
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65		(mints)
	Librarian,	96		
	Electoral Election,		00	1000
	Post Office,	129		132 77
	Fugitive from Justice	300		0.025
	Capitol Square,	200		Parties 1
	Premium on Northern funds,			mental .
	Public Printing,	173		172
	Distributing Laws,	210		1-1114
	Pensensioners,		00	THE REAL PROPERTY.
	O O			

	Treasurer's Re	po.	rt for	the	two Fiscal
1857.					
July.	Board of Intr'l Improvement,	\$	33	25	Land To at 1966
•/	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	п	81,045		Calm's
	Interest on Bonds of Cape	11/-	D LOW		anath .
	and Deep River Nav. Co.,		8,835	00	
	Ltate of North-Carolina, (Re-		12 11	17.5	Spinster !
	newal of Bond to Literary		and the	711	Heel will
	Board,)		65,563	00	101112-1
	Contingencies,				\$ 370,457 75
Aug.	Sheriffs for Settling,		218		
	Congressional Election,		112	91	
	Presidential Election,		157		E PRINT
	Free Suffrage Election,		262	74	(may 2)
	Interest on State Bonds,		375	00	Molta:
	Interest on Fayetteville and				transfer.
	Western Plankroad Bonds,		15	00	
	Atlantic and North Carolina				Julian.
	Railroad Bond,		82,082	00	
	State Loan,		20,000	00	
	Interest on State Loan,		621	36	201191
	Premium on Northern funds,	1	198		THE REAL PROPERTY.
	Tax on Bank Stock,		1,200	00	71-1-1
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-				Paragraphy
	ton Railroad Bonds,	1		00	
	Iternal Improvement Board,			00	3111427
	Capitol Square,	P	300		nuktij
	Binding Laws & Documents,		1,073		
	Distributing Laws,		418	1 - 2	11
	Public Printing,		154		
	Fugitive from Justice,			00	
	Judiciary,		100	00	
	Road from Caldwell and Wat-				
	auga Turnpike to Collets-		200		
	ville,		500		
	Contingencies,		4	71	\$ 107,876 84
Sept'r.			46.000	100	
	Railroad,	1	48,263	30	
	Western North-Carolina Rail-		100 215	-	
	road,	1	100,547		
	Interest on State Bonds,		285	00	
	Interest on Fayetteville and		4.5	00	
	Western Plankroad Bond,			00	
	Sheriffs for Settling,		1,715		
	Congressional Election,	1	778	10	

1 00010	charing occoor 200, 2000.		_	
1857.				
Sept'r.	Presidential Election,	\$ 730 2		property of the
•	Free Suffrage Election,	2,052		mated "
	State Loan,	162,100	00	antial .
	Interest on State Loan,	1,148	25	ward to
	Premium on Northern funds,	206		Smile.
	Insane Asylum,	2,000	00	and the second
	Statue of Washington,	1,756	39	
	Judiciary,	1,566	00	30
*	Executive Department,	75	00	trigiles in a
	State Department,	200	00	WE STATE OF THE ST
	Treasury Department,	687	50	Call I
	Comptroller's Department,	250	00	Con L
	Librarian,	878	50	7-1-11
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65	00	Republication of the same of t
	Governor's Election,	100		571
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-	No. of the last		
	ton Railroad Bonds,	900	00	
	Public Taxes,	676		
	Governor's House,	454		med at the last
	Agricultural Societies,	1000	00	
	Capitol Square,	4778		
	Pensioners,	800		Build I
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	8,805		
	Contingencies,			\$ 334,801 13
	Disbursements from Public			
	Fund for Fiscal Year, end-	A LONG TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O		
	ing Sept'r. 30th, 1857,		8	2,094,207 35
	ing soper. outing root,		AP)	-,,,

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

					s Rep	-				
11		10	877 13	00					34	-
		- 1 48	1.1	6,019 00	12541		NE SEL	NA SHA	THEFT	ve
			00	0,9						
	E.									
	INCOME.	69								_
	NC	00 09	8,400 00 23,409 20 793 31	19 00 000,9	(1,43044 27000	6,000 00 2,102 66	295 70 4,702 50	5,400 00	_
	I	09	000	19		20 20 370 370	000	295	100	
1		· TEI	8 2	6,6		7,0	2,0	4	5	
	5		C/1							
		1,37668						-		-
		99	-	8,19941	1,41310					-
		25	7	5	4					
1	į.	1		22	F					
	PA	co.								
1	PRINCIPAL.		*		000					
	PRI				443 50 969 60	110000	1			
					40					
		i								
		1000								
		60			N. 111					_
			pa			ad,		5	/m-	
			Iroad	nd,		Boad,	nd,	Co.,	own-	li-mano
			Kailroad I, II,	dend,		it. Boad,	dend,	R. Co.,	s,) own-	3) OWE !!
			ard,	ividend,		Lit. Boad,	ividend,	3. R. Co.,	ears,) own-	cars) own !
			ton Railroad Board, e Fear,	Dividend,		by Lit. Boad,	. Dividend,	. R. R. Co.,	years,) own-	y cares of control
			aston Kailroad y Board, ape Fear,	R. Dividend,		ed by Lit. Boad,	R. Dividend,	ds, W. R. R. Co.,	(30 years,) own-	(דר ל המושל) המודיון
			Gaston Kailroad rary Board, Cape Fear,	R. R. Dividend,		wned by Lit. Boad,	R. R. Dividend,	onds, & W. R. R. Co.,	ds (10 years.) own-	as (10) cars,) our il
			nd Gaston Kailroad iterary Board, of Cape Fear,	ds, on R. R. Dividend,	ls,	s owned by Lit. Boad,	on R. R. Dividend, onds.	Bonds, W. & W. R. R. Co.,	onds (30 years,) own- rd, onds (10 years.) own-	onds (10) cars,) own-
			and Gaston Kailroad Literary Board, ank of Cape Fear,	ands, Idon R. R. Dividend,	inds,	nds owned by Lit. Boad,	ldon R. R. Dividend, Bonds,	nal Bonds, of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	Bonds (30 years,) own- oard, Bonds (10 years,) own-	Donas (10) cars) out-
			igh and Gaston Kailroad by Literary Board, bank of Cape Fear,	t Lands,	t lands,	Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	Weldon R. R. Dividend,	ridual Bonds, ls of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	on Bonds (30 years,) own- y Board,	tour nounds (10) cars,) own-
			deigh and Gaston Kailroad ed by Literary Board, d—bank of Cape Fear,	ers, briden R. R. Dividend,	ant lands, Bonds,	ers, te Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	& Weldon R. R. Dividend,	dividual Bonds, ands of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	upon Bonds (30 years,) own- ary Board,	outon Donas (10) cars,) our !!
			Raleigh and Gaston Kailroad wned by Literary Board, end—bank of Cape Fear, x,	vacant Lands, iailers, n & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	vacant lands,	tailers, State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	n & Weldon R. R. Dividend, College Bonds,	individual Bonds, Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	Coupon Bonds (30 years,) own- terary Board, Compon Bonds (10 years.) own-	Coupen Donas (10) cars,) own !
			" Raleigh and Gaston Kailroad, owned by Literary Board, vidend—bank of Cape Fear, Tax,	of vacant Lands, Retailers, yton & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	of vacant lands, Land Bonds,	Retailers, n State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	gton & Weldon R. R. Dividend, on College Bonds.	on individual Bonds, "Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	"Coupon Bonds (30 years,) own- Literary Board, on Compon Bonds (10 years.) own-	on coupon points (10) cais,) own !
			" "Raleigh and Gaston Kaifroad ads, owned by Literary Board, dividend—bank of Cape Fear, on Tax,	as of vacant Lands, in Retailers, ington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	es of vacant lands, p Land Bonds,	in Retailers, t on State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	ington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	" " Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	" " Coupon Bonds (30 years,) own- by Literary Board,	est on coupon Donas (10) cars), own-
			Goods, owned by Literary Board, or dividend—bank of Cape Fear, etion Tax,	tries of vacant Lands, x on Retailers, lmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	tries of vacant lands,	x on Retailers, er't on State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	dimington & Weldon R. R. Dividend, erest on College Bonds.	erest on individual Bonds,	ad by Literary Board, erest on Comon Bonds (10 years,) own-	erest on coupon nomes (10) care), own-
			" " " Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds, owned by Literary Board, Bank dividend—bank of Cape Fear, Auction Tax,	Entries of vacant Lands, Tax on Retailers, Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	Entries of vacant lands, Swamp Land Bonds,	Tax on Retailers, Inter't on State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend, Interest on College Bonds.	Interest on individual Bonds, " " Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	" " Coupon Bonds (30 years,) own- ed by Literary Board, Interest on Comon Bonds (10 years.) own-	merce on coupon points (10) cars,) own-
		Entries of vacant Lands, Interest on Individual Bonds,	N M M	٦	Entries of vacant lands, Swamp Land Bonds,	Tax on Retailers, Inter't on State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend, Interest on College Bonds,	Interest on individual Bonds, " " Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	" " Coupon Bonds (30 years,) owned by Literary Board, Interest on Comon Bonds (10 years.) own-	Thierest on Coupon Donas (10) cars,) own.
		Entries of vacant Lands, Interest on Individual Bonds,	N M M	٦		Tax on Retailers, Inter't on State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad, "R. & W. P. R. " " " " "	Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend, Interest on College Bonds.	Interest on individual Bonds, " " Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	" " Coupon Bonds (30 years,) owned by Literary Board, Inferest on Coupon Bonds (10 years.) own-	Tillester on Coupon Donas (10) cars,) own-
			N M M	-	Jan. Entries of vacant lands, Swamp Land Bonds,	Tax on Retailers, Inter't on State Bonds owned by Lit. Boad,	Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Dividend, Interest on College Bonds.	Interest on individual Bonds, " " Bonds of W. & W. R. R. Co.,	ed by Literary Board, Interest on Comon Bonds (10 years.) own-	Tillestest on Coupon Donas (10) cars,) own-

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.—(CONTINUED.)

Years ending October 1st, 1858.

 1	l		5				00	9	>		H		-		_	_	
		0	00,000,70				76288	94 498 00			16,018 51						-
:		G	0,27					76	1		16,0						
INCOME.	00	00				οα	0			7	0	1	9	0	0	200	5
IN	3,240 00	4,20000	20,100,00			12250	00 09	-		1851	16,000 00		528 26	270 00	2,850 00	1425	4,20000
	3,6	2,4	20,1			77 44.					16,0			, P.	<u>م</u> رّ	9	4,2
	#		67	70	౼		75	00	00	_			1				=
			5882	490 75	2,18691			474 58	88908						_	1	
T.				41	23,			4	615								
PRINCIPAL.	9				0					_		07					=
PRIN				186 91	2,000 00							72,82	-	7			
				7	2,0												
The second																	
	•													_	_		=
		.B.,								-	d,	,	ard,	: '	ard,	10,3	D'a,
		Lit. B.,	;					97.	m)		idend,	ţ.	t. Board,	Lit. "	t. Board,	T:4 D33	Lit. B'a,
		d by Lit. B.,	C.)			ls,		Hear			Dividend,		Lit. Board,	d by Lit. "	y Lit. Board,	11. T : 4 D) 3	by Lit. B'a,
THE STREET		own'd by Lit. B.,	16 OL IN. C.,			Bonds,	nds,	Jane Flear	our car	Contract of the Contract of th	R. Dividend,	4	d by Lit. Board,	own'd by Lit. "	'd by Lit. Board,	1311-TH DIS	wn'd by Lit. B'a,
The state of the State of		'ds, own'd by Lit. B.,	ds,			nd Bonds,	Bonds,	ds, of Cane Fear	ds,		n R. R. Dividend,	lds,	wned by Lit. Board,	ds own'd by Lit. "	own'd by Lit. Board,	J	ds own'd by Lit. B'd,
STATE OF THE STATE OF		R. B'ds, own'd by Lit. B.,	Lands,	» »	ds,	p Land Bonds,	dual Bonds,	Lands,	Lands,	The state of the s	eldon R. R. Dividend,	Lands,	is, owned by Lit. Board,	K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	nds, own'd by Lit. Board,	oons,	r. E'ds own'd by Lit. E'd,
The Manual of the World of		R. R. B'ds, own'd by Lit. B.,	ant Lands,))	Bonds,	ramp Land Bonds,	dividual Bonds,	ant Lands,	ant Lands,	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	Weldon R. R. Dividend,	ant Lands,	Sonds, owned by Lit. Board,	F. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	Bonds, own'd by Lit. Board,	Joupons,	K. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. B'd,
The state of the s		&G. R. R. Bids, own'd by Lit. B.,	vacant Lands,	"	and Bonds,	Swamp Land Bonds,	· Individual Bonds,	vacant Lands,	vacant Lands,	ax,	on & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	vacant Lands,	ite Bonds, owned by Lit. Board,	x W. F. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	apon Bonds, own'd by Lit. Board,	on Coupons,	CG. R. E'ds own'd by Lit. B'd,
		R. & G. R. R. B'ds, own'd by Lit. B.,	s of vacant Lands,)))))))))))))))))))))	p Land Bonds,	st on Swamp Land Bonds,	" " Individual Bonds,	s of vacant Lands, Dividend Bank of Cane Fear	s of vacant Lands,	on Tax,	ngton & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	s of vacant Lands,	State Bonds, owned by Lit. Board,	F. & W. F. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	Coupon Bonds, own'd by Lit. Board,	um on Coupons,	K. & G. K. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. B'd,
ALTERNATION OF THE PROPERTY OF		t. on R. & G. R. R. B'ds, own'd by Lit. B.,	tries of vacant Lands,)	vamp Land Bonds,	terest on Swamp Land Bonds,	" " Individual Bonds,	atries of vacant Lands,	tries of vacant Lands,	netion Tax,	ilnington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	ntries of vacant Lands,	it, on State Bonds, owned by Lit. Board,	" F. & W. P. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	Coupon Bonds, own'd by Lit. Board,	remium on Coupons,	on K. & G. K. E. B'ds own'd by Lat. B'd,
A Charles of the strong of the	ed by Literary Board, Premium on Coupons.	Int. on R. & G. R. R. B'ds, own'd by Lit. B., R. Dividend Rent of State of N	Entries of vacant Lands,	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33		Interest on Swamp Land Bonds,	ţ	Entries of vacant Lands, Bank Dividend Bank of Cane Fear	-	Auction Tax,	Wilhuington & Weldon R. R. Dividend,	Entries of vacant Lands,	Int. on State Bonds, owned by Lit. Board,	" " F. & W. F. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	" " Coupon Bonds, own'd by Lit. Board,	Fremium on Coupons,	In. on K. & G. K. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. B'd, []
1857.	ed by Literary Board, Premium on Coupons.	Int. on R. &G. R. R. B'ds, own'd by Lit. B., R!t. Dividend Romb of Stote of N		Mar. " " " " " April " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		Interest on Swamp Land Bonds,	ţ	May, Entries of vacant Lands, Bank Dividend Bank of Cane Fear	June, Entries of vacant Lands,	Auction Tax,	1	July, Entries of vacant Lands,	Int. on State Bonds, owned by Lit. Board,	" F. & W. F. K. B'ds own'd by Lit. "	" Coupon Bonds, own'd by Lit. Board,	Fremium on Coupons,	In. on K. & G. K. K. B'ds own'd by Lat. B'd, []

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.—(Continued.)

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

			Lieusui	rer's Rep	port for	the two	
7		92.9	164		144	301	186
		61,34676	1,161 64		8,061 44 2,584 86	6,18	202,584 86 278,767 87
	ME.		We will		\$ 202,584 86	\$ 76,183 01	\$ 278,767,87
	INCOME.	750	550	41350 15000 689 20105	290 00		
		1,56750 \$ 39000 \$ 51,52675	1,15614	7,41350 15000 689 20105	290		
7.70		ee <u>72</u>	— ·				
			21		100		
		65,635 82 545 85	494 21		76,183		
	PAL.	9			7(13	
	PRINCIPAL.				1 50		
	P.	65,563					
	,	9					
		60					
						ar,	
		Lit. B., \$				l year,	r fiscal
		lby Lit. B., \$ of N. C.,		- 1		fiscal year,	l, for fiscal 857.
		wn'd by Lit. B., sate of N. C., re,				for fiscal year, 57. for fiscal year,	57. Fund, for fiscal (0, 1857.
		ds own'd by Lit. B., \$ ids, f State of N. C., rature,	, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Tax,	lds,	ipal for fiscal year, , 1857. me for fiscal year,	, 1857. ary Fund, for fiscal oer 30, 1857.
		R. B'ds own'd by Lit. B., Sonds, ands, ands,	ands,	um Tax,	Bonds,	rincipal for fiscal year, r 30, 1857. income for fiscal year,	r 30, 1857. iterary Fund, for fiscal tember 30, 1857.
The state of the s		R. R. B'ds own'd by Lit. B., sege Bonds, Bank of State of N. C., of Literature, nt Lands,	nt Lands,	Asylum Tax,	lege Bonds,	ots, principal for fiscal year, mber 30, 1857.	mber 30, 1857. of Literary Fund, for fiscal September 30, 1857.
Marie To September 1	Becomp.	E.W. R. R. B'ds own'd by Lit. B., Sollege Bonds, lend, Bank of State of N. C., oard of Literature, vacant Lands.	ialers,	mb Asylum Tax,	College Bonds,	eceipts, principal for fiscal year, eptember 30, 1857.	eptember 30, 1857. pts of Literary Fund, for fiscal ing September 30, 1857.
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Agroup a	W. & W. R. R. B'ds own'd by Lit. B., st on College Bonds, Dividend, Bank of State of N. C., y Board of Literature, s of vacant Lands,	n Tax, Retailers, of vacant Lands,	Dumb Asylum Tax, ax, n Tax,	t on College Bonds,	nt Receipts, principal for fiscal year, ng September 30, 1857.	ng September 30, 1857. Seceipts of Literary Fund, for fiscal ending September 30, 1857.
THE PARTY OF THE P	Park (Account	t. on W. & W. R. R. B'ds own'd by Lit. B., sterest on College Bonds, ank Dividend, Bank of State of N. C., an by Board of Literature, tries of vacant Lands,	action Tax, x on Retailers, tries of vacant Lands,	as de Dumb Asylum Tax, ir Tax, ction Tax,	terest on College Bonds,	nount Receipts, principal for fiscal year, anding September 30, 1857.	ending September 30, 1857. tal Receipts of Literary Fund, for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1857.
The state of the s	Tables Verynor			Leax on trenamers, Deaf & Dumb Asylum Tax, Fair Tax, Auction Tax,	Interest on College Bonds,	Amount Receipts, principal for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1857. Amount Receipts, income for fiscal year,	ending September 30, 1857. Total Receipts of Literary Fund, for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1857.
The state of the s	1857.			Deaf & Dumb Asylum Tax, Fair Tax, Auction Tax,	Interest on College Bonds,	Amount Receipts, principal for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1857. Amount Receipts, income for fiscal year,	ending September 30, 1857. Total Receipts of Literary Fund, for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1857.

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Years ending October 1st, 1858.

	un			-					_												
		4	500			9 62						095			163	ià		340	490 62	À.	
			23,068 58			51,259 62						21,360 92			9,991 63			2,772 40	49(
ME.	49		C)			70		- /				0.1									
INCOME	282	000	71 00	5 62	000	194 00	1 92	000	00.0			399 00	800	000	941 55	240	000	30 00		000	32
	1,997	1,000 00	-	49,065 62	2,000 00	197	12,961 92	2,000 00	6,000,00			300	8,020,08	1,00000	94	1,742 40	1,00000	<u>ග</u>		1,000 00	13,978 32
	\$ 21,997 58			45	•		16													1 1	Ä
										-	192										
											30,084,92										
IPAL	6/9										බ										
PRINCIPAL.										00 2	792										
H										6,01700	24,067,92										
											0.1										
	€	k.												1							
	€ €			-						-											ter-
	S	-							-		-										y Liter-
	l €.										-										ed by Liter-
		The second secon																			owned by Liter-
	<i>€</i> .				am,			ım,		ars,)	(,			ım,			ım,			m,	ars) owned by Liter-
					Asylum,	•		Asylum,		years,)	() (sylum,			sylum,			sylum,	years) owned by Liter-
	The state of the s	Asylum,	unt,	ols,	ab Asylum,	unt,	ols,	ab Asylum,		s, (20 years,)	(30 %)	ount,	ols,	ab Asylum,	unt,	ols,	nb Asylum,	unt,		ab Asylum,	ols, s (30 years) owned by Liter-
	The state of the s	Asylum,	Account,	Schools,	Dumb Asylum,	Account,	Schools,	Dumb Asylum,	ad,	onds, (20 years,)	(" 08) "	Account,	Schools,	Dumb Asylum,	Account,	Schools,	Dumb Asylum,	Account,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Dumb Asylum,	Schools, onds (30 years) owned by Liter-
	The state of the s	Asylum,	nse Account,	non Schools,	and Dumb Asylum,	nse Account,	non Schools,	and Dumb Asylum,	o Road,	on Bonds, (20 years,)	(), (8) ,,	use Account,	non Schools,	and Dumb Asylum,	ase Account,	non Schools,	and Dumb Asylum,	nse Account,	, ,, ,,	and Dumb Asylum,	aon Schools, on Bonds (30 years) owned by Liter-
	The state of the s	Asylum,	xpense Account,	ommon Schools,	leaf and Dumb Asylum,	xpense Account,	ommon Schools,	leaf and Dumb Asylum,	ungo Road,	oupon Bonds, (20 years,)	() (08) " " "	xpense Account,	ommon Schools,	leaf and Dumb Asylum,	xpense Account,	ommon Schools,	leaf and Dumb Asylum,	xpense Account,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	eaf and Dumb Asylum,	common Schools, coupon Bonds (30 years) owned by Liter-
	Common Schools.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account,			Expense Account,			Pungo Road,	Coupon Bonds, (20 years,)	(" 08) " " "	Expense Account,	_	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account,		Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account,	-	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Common Schools, Coupon Bonds (30 years) owned by Liter-
200	The state of the s	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account,	Dec. Common Schools,		1857. Expense Account,			Pungo Road,	Coupon Bonds, (26 years,)	(), 08) ,, ,,	Expense Account,	Feb. Common Schools,	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account,	Mar. Common Schools,	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account,	April, " " "		-

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENT.—(CONTINUED.)

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

4	". INCOME.	\$ 1,920 000 \$	374 97 15,353 29	47,41670	3,000 00 50,464 70	11,242,88		6,02772	3600 6,26372	3,26716	\$ 97,567 92 \$ 202,960 61	\$ 97,56792	202,960 61	\$ 300,528 53
	PRINCIPAL	ary Board,		Deaf and Dumb Asylum.			Loans by Board of Literature,	Common Schools, Deaf and Dumb Asvlum.		Deaf and Dumb Asylum.	Amount Disbursements, principal for fixed	year, ending September 30, 1857. [Amount Disbursements income for faceal	year, ending September 30	September 30, 1857.
		1857.	Tono	оппе	Tuly	e my,		Aug.	Sont	· do				

RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC FUND.

1857.		14		
Oct'r.	Coupon Bonds,	\$ 228,008	00	
	Tax on Bank Stock,	2,234	25	\$230,242 25
Nov'r.	Coupon Bonds,	105,000	00	
	Fayetteville and Warsaw			
	Plank Road Company,	40	00	2
	Insane Asylum—Pay			
	Patients,	2,087	90	\$ 107,127 90
Dec'r.	Coupon Bonds,	45,000	00	
	State loan—Bank of Cape			
	Fear,	10,000	00	
	Public Taxes,	886	59	
	Fayetteville and Warsaw			
	Plank Road Company,	295	69	1
1858.	Money remaining in hands			
	of Clerks and others,	912	32	\$ 57,094 60
Jan'y.	Coupon Bonds,	30,000	00	
	State loan—Bank of State			
	of North-Corolina,	29,546	31	
	State loan—Bank of State			
	of North-Carolina,	9,848	77	
- 1	State loan—Bank of State	In line is light		
	of North-Carolina,	4,924	38	
	Interest on Wilmington and			
	Weldon R. R. Bonds,	1,500	00	
	Insane Asylum—Pay			
	Patients,	2,387		
	Tax on Attorney License,	564		\$ 78,771 02
Feb'y.	Coupon Bonds and Interest,	100,600	00	
	" (20 years,)	4,000	00	
	State Loan—Bank of Cape			
	Fear,	2,000	00	
	Tax on Attorney License,	14	10	
	Coupon Bonds, (10 years,)			
	and Interest,	6,053	00	\$ 112,667 10
Mar.	State loan—Bank of State	and The		
	of North Carolina,	19,697	54	1
	State loan—Bank of	The state of the s		
	Wilmington,	12,125	00	124
	State loan—Bank of	1		Van Land

	Treasurer's R	eport for t	the two Fisce
1858.			The same of
Mar.	Newbern,	\$ 4,847	53
	State Loan—Bank of		
	Washington,	8,730	00
	State loan—Bank of	,	
	Clarendon,	10,300	00
	State loan—Bank of		
	Charlotte,	7,271	30
	State loan—Bank of	.,	
	Yanceyville,	4,846	67
	Money remaining in hands	1,010	
	of Clerks and others,	48	87
	Insane Asylum—Pay	1	
		1,500	00
	Patients,	1,000	90
	Interest on Seaboard and	909	00 0 00 010
3 A	Roanoke R. R. Bonds,		22 \$ 69,646
April.	Western Turnpike,	360	
	Cherokee Bonds,	150	00
	State loan—Bank of State of	1.001	
	North-Carolina,	4,924	38
	State loan—Bank of State of	0.010	77 # 47 000
3.5	North-Carolina,	9,848	77 \$ 15,283
May.	Coupon Bonds, (30 years,)	¥0.000	
	and Interest,	50,308	33
	State loan—Bank of State of	11.000	
	North-Carolina,	44,326	85
	State loan—Bank of State of	ti it hade to	
	North-Carolina,	14,773	14
	Insane AsylumPay	St William	1 1 1 1 1 1
	Patients,	2,107	56 \$ 111,515
June.	State loan—Bank of Cape	1 117 12 12	and the second
	Fear,	15,150	00
	State loan—Bank of	Stall Contident	
	Wilmington,	12,313	00
	State loan—Bank of		Transmis !
	Yanceyville,	4,923	33
	State loan-Merchants' Bank,	anne de la companya d	and the same
	Newbern,	6,159	59
	State loan—Bank of		
	Charlotte,	7,274	38
	State loan—Bank of	,,,,,,	
	Washington,	8,875	73
	State loan—Bank of	3,5.0	and the same
	Wadesboro',	9,850	41
	n adesporo,	11 0,000	11

1858.				
June.	State loan—Bank of	Language Property	74	nini is
	Fayetteville,	\$ 9,847	12	WAS THE
	State loan—Bank of			
	State of North-Carolina,	9,848	77	6123
		0,010		
	State loan—Bank of	0.919	77	and
	Clarendon,	9,848	6 6	
	State loan—Bank of	× 100	00	and the second
	Washington,	5,100	99	
	State loan—Bank of	THE STATE OF THE S		The state of the s
	Clarendon,	4,038	67	(49)
	State loan—Bank of	Thomas Miles	1	
	Wilmington,	5,050	00	Light 1
	State loan—Bank of State of	,,,,,		
		11,818	50	
or bearing	North-Carolina,	11,010	04	
	State loan—Bank of	0.074	1 4	STATE OF THE PARTY
1	Fayetteville,	2,954	14	
	State loan—Bank of			
350000	State North-Carolina,	9,848	77	446
	State loan—Bank of	11 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	117	
	Wadesboro'	4.925	20	\$137,827 39
July.	Coupon Bonds running 20			*
oury.	years, including interest			Line year
		5,021	66	
	and premium,	5,021	00	
	State loan—Bank of	0.401	O H	
	Yanceyville,	2,461	01	13341
	Interest on Wilmington and			
	Weldon R. R. Bonds,	1,500	00	
	Tax on Attorney License,	479	40	\$ 9,462 73
Aug.	Public Taxes,	24,285	94	
8	Coupon Bonds running 30		1	WEST STORY
	years, including Interest,	100,733	33	
	State loan—Bank of Cape	100,100		
		3,500	00	0.20
	Fear,	5,500	00	Harry Control
	Insane Asylum—Pay	1000	00	# 100 0F000
~	Patients,			\$ 130,376 29
Sept.	Public Taxes,	442,711		2.3
	Indigent Insane Tax,	7,109	62	200
	Tax on Bank Stock-Bank of		1	105)
	Yanceyville,	1,500	00	
	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of	1000		ALT THE REAL PROPERTY.
	Wadesboro'	2,437	50	
		2,101	30	1881
	Tax on Bank Stock—Farmers'	744	75	P. Carlotte
	Bank of N. Carolina,	144	110	

1858.			
Sept.	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of		Mest Around
Dopu.	Cape Fear,	\$7,856 25	
	Tax on Bank Stock—Coml.	1 -)	
	Bank of Wilmington,	2,625 00	
	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of		The same of the
	Wilmington,	4,666 50	
	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of		and the second
	Washington,	2,437 50	The second secon
	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of		
	Charlotte,	2,250 00	
	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of		
	Fayetteville.	2,850 00	
	Tax on Bank Stock—Merchts.		
	Bank of Newbern,	1,687 50	in the
	Tax on Bank Stock—Bank of		
	Clarendon,	3,000 00	yok)
	Cherokee Bonds,	50 00	481,926 28
	Receipts into public fund for		nadel
	fiscal year ending Sept. 30,	Sympa Link	0 20 3
	1858,	1 \$	1,541,941 22

DISBURSEMENTS FROM PUBLIC FUND.

1857.		1			1
Oct'r.	Atlantic & North Carolina			PAR ILL	
	Railroad,	\$ 228,008	00	GITHAS	
	Public Printing,	62			
	Interest on Raleigh & Gaston	1712		Electronia de la constantia del constantia de la constantia de la constantia della constantia della constant	
	Railroad Bonds,	360	00		
11	Statue of Washington,	32	85	OF HILL	
SELECTION OF STREET	Library,	2	50	971122	
	State loan,	78,590	00		
	Interest on State loan,	1,674		19 Will	
	Executive Department,	750			
	Premium on Northern funds,			MAIG	
	Agricultural Societies,	1,500		5 (Tab 4 -)	
	Geological Survey,	1,375	00	+9071'S	
	Judiciary,	1,600			
	State Capitol,		50		

Years ending October 1st, 1858.

	ending October 1st, 1838.			1
1857.	Toward Assilians	# 9,000	00	100
Oct'r.	Insane Asylum,	\$ 2,000 60		
	Public Arms,	73		THE STATE OF
	Post Office,	41,520		Zoll Jose
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	41,520	UU	
	Do., Cape Fear & Deep Riv-	1 975	00	and Fi
	er Navigation Bonds,	4,275	10	\$ 362,591 73
Nov'r.	Contingencies, Atlantic & North Carolina	214	LU	\$ 302,331 13
INOV I.		105 000	00	
	Railroad,	105,000		- W W W
	Premium on Northern funds,	$\begin{array}{c} 870 \\ 258 \end{array}$		The same of
	Statue of Washington,	5,000		Time!
	Insane Asylum,	5,000	00	
	Capitol Square,	507		TO THE RES
	Electoral Election,	975	00	
	Interest on State loan,			
	Agricultural Societies,	100		
	Judiciary,	4,810 $6,600$		7-(1)
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,		25	
	Governor's House,	200		Hamilton I
	Fugitive from justice,	36		MOTH.
	State Capitol, State Library,	16		Mus-11
	Council of State,	132		6.2
		75		
	Pensioners, Interest on State Bonds,	270		
	Do., Fayetteville & Western	210	00	100
	Plankroad Bonds,	240	00	
		240	00	TISE I
	Interest on Cape Fear &			
	Deep River Navigation Bonds,	270	00	
	State loan,	20,000		
	Contingencies,	20,000	25	\$145,466 47
Dec'r.	Atlantic and North Carolina	91	00	\$140,40014
Dec 1.	Railroad,	45,000	00	
	Premium on Northern funds,	3,565		TOWNS TO
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Statue of Washington,	13		99173
	Judiciary,	3,824		PART N
	Executive Department,	825		
	Treasury Department,	687		
	State Department,	62		GUAGE V
	Agricultural Societies,	200		
	Free-Suffrage Election,	51	-	What had
	The room and ago income,	01	00	CARLES VE F

	Treasurer's R	epore jor	0100	7 0000 1 100000
1858.	1			
Dec'r.	Sheriffs for Settling,	\$ 43	32	TO THE
	Interest on State Bonds,	120	00	TATALY TO
	Congressional Election,	6	08	office I
	Fugitive from justice,	409	00	Consider 1
	State Capitol,		00	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	1,890		911111
	Capitol Square,		00	
		60		
	Governor's House,	87		
	Librarian,	10,000		
	State loan,	486		
	Interest on State loan			0 70 975 91
	Contingencies,	50	00	\$ 72,375 34
1858.				
Jan'y.	Atlantic & North-Carolina	00.000	00	DEPTH A
	Railroad.	30,000		
	State Department,	137		
	Comptroller's Department,	250		
	Insane Asylum,	4,000		1000
	Geological Survey,	1,250	00	
	Public Arms,	150	00	entella (A
	Post Office,	67	58	
	Interest on State Bonds,	13,284	15	11-11-11
	Do., Fayetteville & Western			
	Plankroad Bonds,	3,165	00	
	Do., Raleigh & Gaston, Rail			0.000
	Road Bonds,	14,130	00	
	Judiciary,	2,677		
	Premium on Northern funds,	102		
	la.	6,000		ME G
	State loan,	1,980		ACCURATION OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Interest on State loan,	300		ALL HER
	Agricultural Societies,	75		MARIE
	Revised Code,			
	Superintendent Capitol,		00	5145 A.A.
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	85,980	00	Contract of
	Do., Cape Fear & Deep Riv-	4 800	00	End (table)
	er Navigation Bonds,	4,530		
	Copying laws		20	Challe - Liter
	Governor's House,	34		Ortonal I
	Contingencies,			\$ 168,309 98
Feb'y.		100,600		GENERAL STATES
.,	Fay. and Centre Plankroad,	4,000	00	Salu II
	Interest on State loans,	1,080	00	biface!
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-		190	CHARLE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

Years ending October 1st, 1858.

	ending October 181, 1838.			
1858.				1 1980
Feb'y.	ton Railroad Bonds,	\$ 720	00	dentile a solution
	Public Printing,	559	80	Trainit la
	Judiciary,	1,144	70	STATE OF THE STATE
	Copying Laws,	9	00	ATTENDED TO
	Insane Asylum,	6,053	00	Eme E
	Interest on State Bonds,	225	00	TOTAL .
	Interest on Fayetteville and			
	Western Plankroad Bonds,	255	00	Den Per
	State Library,	50	37	MANGE .
	Governor's House,	575		Parties Parties 1
	Capitol Square,	3	25	Market Contract
	Stationary,	30	00	HED T
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	7,800	00	
	Interest on C. F. and Deep			any, da
	River Nav. Bonds,		00	tall I have
	Geological Survey,	375	00	GILLET T
	Contingencies,	88	62	\$ 123,658 90
Mar.	Executive Department,	825		ment
	State Department,	200	00	Ollins N
	Treasury Department,	687	50	
	Comptroller's Department,	250	00	CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH
	Premium on Northern funds,	1,703	16	1260 Tar 1
	Judiciary,	40	00	
	Interest on State Bonds,	300	00	
	Interest on R. & G. Railroad			The second
	* Bonds,	90	00	MAD IN THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY
	Fugitive from Justice,	116		
	Public Printing,	225		
	Interest on State loans,	360	00	314175
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65	00	24031131
	State Library,		.09	
	Librarian,		50	
	Agricultural Societies,		00	
	Binding Laws,		8 60	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	1,698		
	Contingencies,		199	
April.	Judiciary,	2,13		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Public Printing,		87	
	Interest on State loans,		5 00	
	Interest on State Bonds,		000	12 Value
	Int'st. on F. & W. Plankroad	STATE OF		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Bonds,	10.	500	

Interest on R. & G. Railroad Bonds, Interest on Coupon Bonds, Geological Survey, Board of Internal Improvement, Capitol Square, Post Office, Library, Contingencies, Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, State I Ilbrary, Capitol Square, Capitol
Bonds,
Bonds, Interest on Coupon Bonds, Geological Survey, Board of Internal Improvement, Capitol Square, Post Office, Library, Contingencies, Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, State loan State
Interest on Coupon Bonds, Geological Survey, Board of Internal Improvement, Capitol Square, Post Office, Library, Contingencies, Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 54,000 00 768 00 768 00 768 00 125 00 63 66 700 217 18 \$ 63,443 7 6,375 00 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
Board of Internal Improvement,
ment, 47 00 Capitol Square, 125 00 Post Office, 63 66 Library, 700 Contingencies, 217 18 Judiciary, 6,375 00 State loan, 45,000 00 Interest on State loans, 1,192 79 Western N. C. Railroad, 50,308 33 Geological Survey, 1,220 00 Fugitive from Justice, 161 46 Public Printing, 361 12
Capitol Square, Post Office, Library, Contingencies, Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 125 00 63 66 7 00 217 18 \$ 63,443 7 6,375 00 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
Post Office, Library, Contingencies, May. Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, Respectively 63 66 7 00 217 18 5 63,443 7 6,375 00 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
May. Library, Contingencies, Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 1700 21718 \$ 63,4437 6,375 00 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
May. Contingencies, Judiciary, 6,375 00 45,000 00 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 110 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120
May. Judiciary, State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 6,375 00 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
State loan, Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 45,000 00 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
Interest on State loans, Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 1,192 79 50,308 33 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
Western N. C. Railroad, Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 50,30833 1,22000 16146 36112
Geological Survey, Fugitive from Justice, Public Printing, 1,220 00 161 46 361 12
Fugitive from Justice, 16146 Public Printing, 36112
Public Printing, 361 12
State Library, 6100
Binding Laws, 102 75
Pensioners, 37 50
Copying Laws,
Contingencies, 95 90 \$ 104,918 8
June. Premium on Northern funds, 1,375 79 Judiciary, 2,235 00
Executive Department, 825 00
State Department, 200 00
Treasury Department, 687 50
Comptroller's Department, 250 00
Superintendent of Capitol, 65 00
Copying Laws,
State Capitol, 25 50
Post Office, 1235
Geological Survey, 55 00
Fugitive from Justice, 18310
Inter'l. Improvement Board, 21 00
Contingencies, 75 \$ 5,943 99
July. Fayetteville & Centre Plank
road Company, 5,000 00 5,000 00
Insane Asylum, 5,000 00
Interest on Raleigh and Gas-
ton railroad bonds, 14,865 00
Interest on State loans, 2,100 00
State Librarian, 87 50

1858.	Turkery offers and	none) me		Sent allow
July.	Geological survey,	\$ 1,175 5	52	MATERIAL PROPERTY.
	Premium on Northern funds,	250		
	Public Printing,	50 2		Section 1
	Post Office,	109 3		1000
	Governor's house,	344	. 30	
	Interest on Cape Fear and			and the same of th
	Deep River Navig'n Com-	CAS HEAVEN AND		D GARANTI I
	pany bonds,	8,655	20	(Partition)
17 613	Interest on State bonds,	11,643		11316.3
	Interest on Fayetteville and	11,010	10	Manites . Chell
		2 675	20	ALGERT AND A STATE OF THE PARTY
	Western plank road bonds,	3,675	00	STATES -
	Judiciary,	3,855		PLIDA
46,88	Interest on coupon bonds,	99,585	20	B 1 F F 001 0 F
A 11 m24	Contingencies,	100 700	36	\$ 155,891 35
Aug't.	Western N. C. Railroad,	100,733		All of It
	Sheriffs for settling,	83 (mulisal
41/00	Senatorial election,	14		godina
	Governor's election,	55		Vient Service
	Interest on State bonds,	1,035	00	in the same of
	Interest on Fayetteville and	4 6		trans De
100	Western plank road bonds,	90	00	In a The spin
	Interest on Raleigh and Gas-			all miles
	ton Railroad bonds,	30	00	Tomas St. S.
	Judiciary,	574	00	
	Interest on coupon bonds,	300	00	
	Interest on State loans,	1,140	00	
	State Library,	46		
	Council of State,	153	00	
	Governor's house,	33	00	
	Contingencies,	35	49	\$104,052 78
Sept'r.	State loans,	302,418	54	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Interest on State loans,	1,900		A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
	Premium on Northern funds,	586		The same of the sa
	Executive Department,	825		TO MILL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	Treasury Department,	687		MAN COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE
	State Department,	200		Made of Ship
	Librarian,	87	11	CANALOGIA .
	Superintendent of Capitol,	65		HONSOIL
	Sheriffs for settling,	1,696		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Governor's election,	1,137		CHOI-
	Senatorial election,	273	97	stramil.
	Congressional election,	123		Loloin
	Interest on coupon bonds,			100
	anterest on coupon bonds,	9,795	JUI	,

1858.	Historia Company		
Sept'r.	Interest on Cape Fear and		S. E. J. 1 1808
	Deep River Navigation	The second of	ed offered star
	Bonds,	315	00
	Interest on State bonds,	396	00
	Judiciary,	1,317	55
	Post Office,		02
	Board of Internal Improve-	中縣東西	Mary Die
	ment,	21	00
PE	Fugitive from justice,	107	40
	State Library,	9	00
	Public arms,	60	00
5 35	Governor's house,	5	75
1 300	Agricultural societies,	50	00
	Contingencies,	771	95 \$ 322,934 55
8135	2001 7 78100	203/50	on interest to
2	Disbursements from public	mil iley	(D) MITO (A) T, ME
1	fund for fiscal year ending	gnillion b	telicous E
2 1 2	September 30, 1858.	redection	\$ 1,636,409 11
- 1 L	The state of the s	rattanta is	and the state of t

Years	en	ding		ctob	er	1st		.858	ini	ar)	hr.								
# 1	1		7500		00	1		00	-16	2	-			65		Li	3	E th	11
	ME.	Ge .	75	18.	16,69200			8,180 00						42,557 65	はいいい		William II		
	INCOME.		10 A	360 00	16,332,00	8,000 00	1 8 00 to	180 00	25.135.00	2,535 15	270 00	2,850 00	1,567,50	4,20000	180	91		6	27,220,00
	=	66	IU R	4				C	N			77.8	red i	0.0	က	-	2	00	=
184.51	L	142 25 \$	843 51	010	1 011	1,011,00	110	0	10201) sie	ion ion ide	far far	Too or o	ewi ini	197 83	29331	121 97	170 28	A STATE OF
C T J	PRINCIPAL.	GÐ.					17.4	Het				-	OT IN	-	80	d		113	
Ter.	RINC	111					mil	023	38	1	Lun	eft.	1/4	lin	in		8	_	_
D ME	F	€9-																	
LILENARI FUND RECEILES		Entries of vacant Land,	Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax,	Novr. Entries of vacant Land, Interest on College Bonds,	Bank Dividends,	Entries of vacant Land, Wil and Wel Railroad Divid'nds. (in part.)		Interest on College Bonds,	Jan'y. Entries of vacant Land,	Dank Dividences, Interest on State Bonds,	" F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" Coupon Bonds,	" Will & Wel. Railroad Bonds,	Wil. & Wel. railroad Dividends, (valance,) Interest on R. & G. Railroad Bonds.	tries of vacant Land,	Mar'h. " " "	33 33 33	33 33 33	Bank Dividends,
		Entri	Deaf	Ente	Ban	Ent Wil		Int	Ent	L	Ē,		-	2 [田田				R3

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.—(Continued.)

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

								sur									lwo			= -
			8			1940	00	5.5	1		77		8			40	H		-	19
			650 00 \$ 27,870 00				12,75000									98 114 40			isc	222
			27,				12,						1			8	5		7	-
	INCOME.	1	e			130		hery .			130						10	100		
3	NCC	T	00		5	38	00			15	2	00	20	00	00	100	3	73	00	1188
	-	1	350		9	450 00	300 00			2,535 15	27000	2,850 00	1,567 50	4,300 00	270 00	30 00 98 391 75	100	71673	51000	7
					0	Z,				CÚ		लं	1	4,		96	500			
			A														an 1			
13	- 1	1	68		64			7-33	53		9	H					60			100
- 5		T			1,327.64				554 53								262 09			
	r.				1															
	PRINCIPAL.	1	€₽.				7	- 2	95		-30					i	90/1	T.		18
	LINC	T		00	13600			138 73	30									112		
	PI		101 64	1,000 00	136			138	342											
		1		1					副											737
			€					-	9			1				_0	130			3
																				- 12
											ds,	70.	S,	-						C. T. To
						PRESE					Bonds,	76.	onds,	"						STATE OF
					admost by	nas,					d Bonds,		l Bonds,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						ST. BUTTERSON TO
					hend Benda,	dends,	ds,				road Bonds,		oad Bonds,	ad "		es,				ST. D. T. C. C. C. C. C.
				oldende (passace)	Carlingad Bornda,	Jividends, ds.	Sonds,				ankroad Bonds,	ıds,	ailroad Bonds,	ilroad "	ds,	Notes,		ds,		A THE PROPERTY OF
			ls,	Distinction of the same of	a Design of Bonda.	d Dividends, Sonds,	al Bonds,	nd,	addapts for facet year	nds,	Plankroad Bonds,	Bonds,	. Railroad Bonds,	Railroad "	Sonds,	al Notes,	nds,	3onds,		THE PERSON SERVICE THE PARTY OF
			ends,	Land	At the property of the same	road Dividends, re Bonds,	dual Bonds,	Land,	ins,	Bonds,	W. Plankroad Bonds,	on Bonds,	W. Railroad Bonds,	G. Railroad "	ge Bonds,	idual Notes,	Lands,	ge Bonds,		of the Paris of th
			vidends,	tes,	The state of the s	taliroad Dividends, llege Bonds,	dividual Bonds,	ant Land,	bonus, tes.	ate Bonds,	& W. Plankroad Bonds,	upon Bonds,	. & W. Railroad Bonds,	& G. Railroad "	llege Bonds,	dividual Notes,	us, ant Lands,	Hege Bonds,	61.4,	A TO PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRES
		*	Dividends,	Notes,	ads,	or. Kaliroad Dividends, College Bonds.	Individual Bonds,	racant Land,	na Donus, Notes.	State Bonds,	F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	Coupon Bonds,	W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	R. & G. Railroad "	College Bonds,	Individual Notes,	renus,	Collage Bonds,	tailera,	IX,
		**	ion Dividends,	nal Notes,	Lands,	wei. Kainoad Dividends, on College Bonds.	" Individual Bonds,	of vacant Land,	Land Dollus,	on State Bonds,	" F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" Coupon Bonds,	" W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	" R. & G. Railroad "	"College Bonds,	" Individual Notes,	of vacant Lands,	on College Bonds,	Retailera,	Tax,
		*	gation Dividends,	ridual Notes,	np Lands,	& Wel. Kaliroad Dividends, est on College Bonds.	" Individual Bonds,	ies of vacant Land,	mp Land Bonds, vidual Notes.	est on State Bonds,	" F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" Coupon Bonds,	" W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	" R. & G. Railroad "	"College Bonds,	. Individual Notes,	ies of vacant Lands,	rest on Collage Bonds,	on Retailera,	tion Tax,
The state of the s			Tavigation Dividends,	ndividual Notes,	wamp Lands,	vii. & wel. Kaliroad Dividends, iterest on College Bonds.	" Individual Bonds,	intries of vacant Land,	wamp Lang Bongs, idividual Notes.	nterest on State Bonds,	" F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" Coupon Bonds,	" W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	" " R. & G. Railroad "	" College Bonds,	in I Individual Notes,	bank Dividences, intries of vacant Lands,	nterest on Collage Bonds,	ax on Retailers,	unction Tax,
The state of the s			Navigation Dividends,		Swamp Lands,	Wil. & Wel. Kaliroad Dividends, Interest on College Bonds.		Entries of vacant Land,	Individual Notes.	Interest on State Bonds,	" " F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" " Coupon Bonds,	" " W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	" " R. & G. Railroad "	" College Bonds,	Don't Dinidondo	Entries of vacant Lands,	Interest on Collage Bonds,	Tax on Retailera,	Auction Tax,
The state of the s					Swamp Lands,	Wil. & Wel. Kalifoad Dividends, Interest on College Bonds.			Dwain Land Donus, Individual Notes.	Interest on State Bonds,	" F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" " Coupon Bonds,	" W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	" R. & G. Railroad "	" College Bonds,	Bent Dimidende	g't. Entries of vacant Lands,	Interest on College Bonds,	Tax on Retailers,	Auction Tax,
May Dividenda			May. Navigation Dividends,		Swamp Lands,	Wil. & Wel. Italiroad Dividends, Interest on College Bonds.		July. Entries of vacant Land,	Individual Notes.	Interest on State Bonds,	" " F. & W. Plankroad Bonds,	" " Coupon Bonds,	" W. & W. Railroad Bonds,	" " R. & G. Railroad "	" College Bonds,	Bonk Dividual Notes,	Aug't. Entries of vacant Lands,	Interest on Collage Bonds,	Tax on Retailera,	Auction Tax,

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.—(CONTINUED.)

Yea

a	rs e	nding October	1st, 1	1858.	N. T.		
	INCOME.	\$ 11,872 08	\$ 159,339 74	4,84870 159,33974	\$164,188 44	21,510m	
CONTRACTOR	INC	\$ 9,40000 89300 1,15908		1858, 1858,	30, 1858,		
	PRINCIPAL.	\$ 234918	\$ 4,848 70	eptember 30,	ending Sept.		(Selfmann)
	PRI	€ -		ar ending So	r fiscal year		WEELEN.
	Treewill on College Bands,	Entries of vacant Land, Tax on Retailers, Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax, Auction Tax, Interest on College Bonds,	Contains Indian by B. Limpoper Roads.	Amount Principal Receipts for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, "Income 30, 1858,	Total Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	Santanta Benefits Anthropology of Anthropology of Street, Str	The probability of the Park and Park an
	300	Sept'r.					

						T	reas	urer	38 1	Rep	ort.	for	the	troo	F	iscal
No.	1			84	I G	3	JEA	49	5	-	45	16	-	40		5,991 75
	13	8		2,43184		43,893 33		34,898 49			16,34834	1,96816		3,63740		991
	13			ci	17	43,		34		7	10	-		က်		70
200	150	INCOME.	co-			a _v	2 1 0					- 7	-0			
	- 0	INC	828 84 \$	1,000 00	3,83133	1,062 00	33,73049	16800	10,422 62	2,000,00	2,925 (2	1,000,00	2,543 28	94 12	4,225 44	1,000,00
			85	Š. 8	83	,06	£ 5	168	42	00,	32,	96	45	ي و	,22	36
700	400	24		-	600				10	CJ (3	-	CJ 1	1	71	7
180		=	€ €								0		30			=
308	200	AL.		3		-	- 15	2.7		1	0				100	-8
TIS	T.	CIP									2,000 00	,				000
EN		PRINCIPAL.	-													
EM			₩			0				1911					9.4	-
TRS		8														
BC																100
DIS											é					
A		\$.									lin					器
LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.							4.00				SSOO					
표			ıty,								neg		2			
RY		Roger .	onno								Ten	into				N. Commercial Commerci
3A			de								\$	601				
E		4	W00	n,	2	1,	2	î		m,	ver	n,	3	'n,		ů,
H			ay	/lur	1		1,			yluı	E	ylun		ylm		zhr.
			H	Asy	V 4	(C)	Agr	3, 75	1-1	As	e's	As		As.		Asy
			ols,	ab	ols	uno	ols,	un	ols.	nb	ddi	qu	g.	nb uni	ols	ab
			cho	Our	chc	000	cho	000	cho	Dur	Reco	Dun	3	Cec	chc	Onn CCC
		91	n S	od J	Su	A e	Su	A e	n S	l br	e A om	ld J		od A	n S	e A
		91	mo	f ar	mo	sue	oun b	ens	mo	f an	ens d fr	f an	3 .	ens	omi	f an
		B .	Common Schools, (Haywood county,)	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account.	Common Schools,	Expense Account,	Common Schools,	Expense Account,	Common Schools.	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	Expense Account, Road from Reddie's River to Tennessee line,	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Common Schools. (Yancey county.)		Deat and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,	Common Schools,	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Expense Account,
					-	- 1					4 14			7 14	0,	
		1001	Oet'r.		Nov'r.		Dec'r.	1	1858. Jan'y.	•		Feb'y.	Mar.		Apr.	
	100	1	0		Z		A	1	F			1	7		A	

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.—(Continued.)

Years ending October 1st, 1858.

RECEIPTS INTO SINKING FUND.

1857. Amount received of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company as dividend on stock in same, \$ 29,250 00

DISBURSEMENTS FROM SINKING FUND.

Amount paid for coupon bonds per order of Commissioner of Sinking Fund, \$ 28,980.00

RECAPITULATION.

Public Fund.

Balance due this fund, November		
1, 1856,	\$ 116,043 49	2
Receipts for fiscal year ending	2,178,653 30	a ot Imiomik
September 30, 1857, Receipts for fiscal year ending	2,170,000	
September 30, 1858,	1,541,941 22	\$3,836,637 94
Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1857,	2,094,207 35	
Disbursements for fiscal year end-	PE BEEN	A Garage and a
ing September 30, 1858,	1,636,409 11	3,730,616 46
Balance due this fund, Oct. 1, 1858.	. E verburge	\$ 106,021 48

Literary Fund.

		1	
1			0/10/200
Balance due this fund, November	vious in	UD.	1991
1, 1856, as follows:	nei khaor	0.0	2 2 200
Amount of principal,	\$ 49,987	82	
Amount of income,	90,425	04	\$ 140,412 86
Receipts for fiscal year ending Sep-	CARLES SAN		
tember 30, 1857, as follows:	DELL'S BOWN		
Amount of principal,	76,183	01	
Amount of income,	202,584		ISTO -
Receipts for fiscal year ending			10015
September 30, 1858, as follows:			1
Amount of principal,	4,848	70	
Amount of income,	159,339		
Amount of meonie,	100,000	1119	112,000 01
	11		
			583 369 17
Dishursoments for fiscal year and-			583,369 17
Disbursements for fiscal year end-			583,369 17
ing September 30, 1857, as follows:	07 567	09	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal,	97,567	92	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income,	97,567 202,960	92 61	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year end-	97,567 202,960	92 61	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows:	202,960	61	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows: Amount of principal,	2,000	61	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows:	202,960	61	
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income,	2,000 2,000 202,674	61	505,20281
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income,	2,000 2,000 202,674	61 00 28	505,202 81 \$ 78,166 36
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Balance due this fund, Oct. 1, 1858,	2,000 2,000 202,674 31,451	61 00 28 61	\$ 78,166,36
ing September 30, 1857, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income, Disbursements for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858, as follows: Amount of principal, Amount of income,	2,000 2,000 202,674 31,451	61 00 28 61	505,202 81 \$ 78,166 36

Sinking Fund.

Amount received for two last fiscal years commencing November 1, 1856, and ending September 30, 1858, Disbursements for same period,	\$ 29,250 00 28,980 00
Balance due this fund, October 1, 1858,	\$ 270 00

GENERAL STATEMENT.

_	as follows: templet en	tiney meta	rise	my Attack
	Amount on hand, Nov. 1st,	wil in big	U.S.	en Marie
	1856,	\$ 256,456	28	9 73 10 10 10 10
t	Receipts of Public Fund,	Manay br	1000	C. O'S Carlow
	during the fiscal year,	A STATE OF THE STA		C. S. S. Williams
1	ending Sept. 30, 1857,	2,178,653	30	O THE WHILE
	Receipts of Public Fund,	2,110,000	00	on investigation
		and the Land		Told bed and
	during the fiscal year,	1 - 17 0 (1	00	o remonst.
ı	ending Sept. 30, 1858,	1,541,941	22	le Sivernian
ı	Receipts of Literary Fund,	Lagarit vo		anismul.
١	during fiscal year, ending	more property		later Links
j	Sept. 30, 1857,	278,767	87	en entennants.
ı	Receipts of Lit. Fund, during	Mr. Visitalian		San Law San Law
	the fiscal year, ending	The second		
	Sept. 30, 1858,	164,188	44	C OHITMAN
	Receipts of Sinking Fund,	and the same	-	Savetal Little
	during the fiscal year,			
	ending Sept. 30, 1858,	29,250	00	4,449,257 11
	Disbursements from Public	The second secon		
H	Fund, during fiscal year,	N.ZHT	1011	34,314,013
	ending Sept. 30, 1857,	2,094,207	35	MAN STATE
	Disbursements from Public	2,001,201	00	Sprabe Sile
	Fund, during the fiscal	ni Veruma	107	DUNKANHE T
4	year, ending Sept. 30, '58,	1,636,409	11	W BUSINESS
1	Disbursements of Lit'y Fund,	1,000,100	11	zeTt.
	design the field year	Limone	(11)	XnT COM
-	during the fiscal year,	200 500	= 0	Montellie
	ending Sept. 30, 1857,	300,528	33	of allowed later
-	Disbursements of Lit'y Fund,	57 .51 Balon	Inc	A II
-	during the fiscal year,	004 054	00	I have been been been been been been been be
1	ending Sept. 30, 1858,	204,674	28	The state of the s
	Disbursem'ts of Sink'g Fund,	C. C. C.		1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
-	during the fiscal year,	00.000		
-	ending Sept. 30, 1858,	28,980	00	4,264,799 27
	Leaving in hand of State			
	Treasurer, Oct. 1, 1858,	100		\$ 184,457 84
	Which is disposed of as	ALC: NO STATE OF		ENTRE COUNTY OF
-	follows:	A STATE OF		a- Louis Hillow
-	Bank of Republic, per acct.,	\$58,036		THE CONTRACT OF
-	" " State of N. Carolina,	83,087	01	The state of the s
*	" " Cape Fear,	36,764		Balance an
	Amount to credit of Sinking			
	0 1			Control of the Contro

1858.	Fund in Bank of the State of North-Carolina,	\$	270 00	
167 754	Amount in vault as follows: Cash paid in by Sheriff of		le la	mh m
	Bladen, (Sept. 30, 1858,)	100	4,340 12	\$ 184,45784
	Cash and vouchers,	17/2	1,959 93	\$ 184,457 84

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Into Public Fund, from ordinary sources, for fiscal year, commencing October 1st., 1858, and ending September 30th, 1859, and also for fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1859, and ending September 30th, 1860, as follows:

-	LE RECORDE LE SERVICIONE DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA C	1858-9.	1859-60.
	Public Tax,	\$472,3987	4 \$ 472,398 74
	Amount due from defaulting Sheriffs, (exclusive of fines) Interest on Wilmington and	5,401	4
1	Weldon R. R. Bonds,	3,000	
i	Tax on Bank Stock,	34,2580	
	Tax on Attorney License,	1,057 5	1,057 50
	Cherokee Bonds,	2000	200 00
	Interest on Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Bonds,	646 4	646 44
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	\$ 516,961 8	\$ 511,560 68

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS

From Public Fund for fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1858, and ending September 30th, 1859; and also for fiscal year commencing October 1st, 1859, and ending September 30th, 1860, as follows:

00000,31 200000,31	1858–'9.	1859–'60.
Interest on Raleigh and Gaston R.	90 600100	A 00 000100
R. Bonds, (\$500,000)	\$ 30,000 00	\$ 30,000 00
Interest on Bonds issued under acts	Maria Jugar	WAREN THE PERSON
of Assembly passed Jan. 17th,	00,000,00	00 000 00
'49, and Jan. 28th, '51,	22,200 00	22,200 00
Interest on Bonds issued on ac't of	7 206 00	7,200 00
Fay. & Western Plankroad,	7,200 00	1,200,00
Interest on Bonds issued for improvement of Neuse & Tar Riv-	£1012 10 8100	G www.nent.T
ers, and for Gaston and Weldon	42 70 000 00	ya wyon had
Pailroad (\$150,000)	9,120 00	9,120 00
Railroad, (\$152,000,) Interest on Bonds issued for N. C.	3,12000	9,120,00
Railroad, (\$3,000,000.)	180,000 00	180,000 00
Interest on Bonds issued for Fay-	100,000,00	100,000,00
and Centre Plankroad, (\$41,000,)	2,460 00	2,460 00
Interest on Bonds issued for Fay-	2,400 00	2,40000
and Centre Plankroad, (\$9,000,)	olves for Pla	Satispated rec
dated October 1st, 1858,	270 00	540 00
Interest on Bonds issued for Fay-	ar if wall ato lear	of beautiful
and Warsaw P. R., (\$10,000,)	600 00	600 00
Interest on Bonds issued for Tar		
River, (\$15,000,)	900 00	900 00
Interest on Bonds issued for Insane	in memeris fi	Satispated Dis
Asylum, (\$115,000,)	6,900 00	6,900 00
Interest on Bonds issued for Atlan-	de esmonte for	estimated Dis
tic and N. C. R. R., (\$1,466,500,)	87,990 00	87,990 00
Interest on Bonds issued for West-		
ern N. C. R. R., (\$550,000,)	33,000 00	33,000 00
Interest on Bonds issued for West-	brasimenta:	fatimated In
ern N C. R. R., (\$50,000,) dated		2.882
Oct. 1st, '58,	1,500 00	3,000 00
Interest on Bonds, to be issued for		
Western N. C. R. R., July 1st,	Cowl tols of	oll .
1859, (\$300,000,)		18,000 00

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.—(CONTINUED.)

code year commercing texater 1st,	1858-'9.	1859-'60.
Interest on Bonds to be issued for	milion Spiles	Jane Rist
Western N. C. R. R. Jan. 1st,	ensing Octob	\$ 9,000 00
1860, (\$300,000,)	as rollows	ODEL MOS
Interest on Bonds issued for Albe-	-	
marle and Chesapeake Canal,		
(\$250,000,)	15,000 00	15,000 00
Int'rst on Bonds endorsed for Cape	alrigh and G	interest on l
Fear and Deep River Navigation	(11(91),00) 5.8	simolf 21
Co., (\$300,000,)	18,000 00	18,000 00
Interest on notes due Bank of Cape	to bessen y	Jureau L.
Fear, (\$150,000,)	9,000 00	9,000 00
Interest on Bonds of \$65,563 given	o bance shad	Interest on 1
Literary Board,	3,933 78	3,933 78
Interest on Bonds of \$15,442 given	bound abried	interest ou
Literary Board,	926 52	926 52
Ordinary expenses of State Gov-	from moreowy	of larm and
ernment, Premium on Northern	(1000)	tlailmad, i
Funds, &c.,	85,000 00	
Geological Survey, (Salaries,)	4,000 00	
Discount on Loans,	8,11944	8,119 44
	- Harrian 4	man Center
The Property of the Party of th		\$ 554,889 74
Estimated receipts for Fiscal Year		Sarano Or the late
1858–'9,	\$ 516,961 82	plat) balab
Estimated Receipts for Fiscal Year	bagred stell	Breitest on J.
1859–'60,	511,560 68	certa // bris
CALL THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF		no teento
00000 000000	\$1,028,522 50	Liver, (SI
Estimated Disbursements for Fiscal	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	A mo 1897 117
Year 1858-'9,	\$ 526,119 74	(vakimur ()
Estimated Disbursements for Fiscal	of Lighten & Hi	21 no 1297 on
Year 1859-'60.	554,889 74	- Vi bus ser
		at no tem un
000000,88 00000,38	\$1,081,009 48	3
Estimated Disbursements for two		21 go 1803 020
Years,	1,081,009 48	
Estimated Receipts for two Years,	1,028,522 50	1 4st 300
The Part of Electrical State of the Land o	2 10 10	al au despola
Deficit for two Years,	\$ 52,486 98	3

		Treasurer's Report for the	two	Fiscal
	DUE.	1860 1859 1861 1862 1869 1870 1871 1871	112	6/1
	WHEN	Jan. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		
58.	AM'T PRINCIP'L. WHEN DUE.	200,000 00 Jan. 1, 1860 200,000 00 In 1859 40,000 00 In 1861 130,000 00 In 1862 26,500 00 In 1869 33,500 00 In 1869 40,000 00 In 1870 40,000 00 In 1870 20,000 00 In 1870		
lsr, 18	T PRING	200,000 00 40,000 00 130,000 00 26,500 00 33,500 00 20,000 00		THE PARTY
FOBER	AM	9		April 1
—Oc.	DATE.	el-limited and electrical section of the		
LINA		#42474 5 % E		
STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—October 1st, 1858.		Bonds issued on account Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Bonds issued at sundry times in 1849, under act of 17th January, 1849, to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, to the Bank of the State, and other debts, due on account of en- dorsements by the State, for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, running ten years. Bonds issued under act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, passed Jan. 28, 1851, running 10 years, do. Bonds issued for Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, running twenty years. do. do. do. do. Ditto do. do. do. do. do. Ditto		delinated and a second
ORTH	PT V	aston R der act cent of t ar, to th account igh and nuning 1 n Plan do., do.,		handage harmania harmania
OF. N		Ds. 4 and G 4 and G 5 49, un 5 paym ape Fe ne on e Rale for the do. do.		inneil Wast
EBT		RECISTERED BONDS. count Raleigh an dry times in 1848 provide for the place Bank of Capp l other debts, due se State, for the place of the provide for the place of the pl		Security of the second
ATE I		REGISTERED ands issued on account Rales ands issued at sundry times i January, 1849, to provide fo of the State to the Bank o of the State, and other deb dorsements by the State, fc Railroad, running ten years, ands issued under act to prov debt of the State, passed Jan. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do		tocnite teo X
ST	0.0	ran acceptage of the control of the		
		ssued a ary, 185; State s State s State nents lad, runsined uf the So.		
	Dilito	Bonds issued on accound Bonds issued at sundry January, 1849, to proof the State to the Jorden State, and othe dorsements by the State, pass debt of the State, pass do. Bonds issued under act add. Bonds issued for Fayett running twenty years. Ditto do. Ditto do.		
	11	MM M M AAA		

STATE DEBT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—Ocrober 1st, 1858.—(Continued.)

Years ending October 1st, 1858.

en	ding Octob	er 1	st,	188	0.		137							
DUE.		1864	1865	1883	, 1884	1884	1885		, 1875	1876	1877	1878	1878	1878
AM'T PRINCIP'L. WHEN DUE.		nly 1,	ıly 1,	un'y 1,	m'y 1	ıly 1,	pril 1		pril 1,	ily 1,	pril 1,	m'y 1,	ct'r 1,	July 1,
, T.		41,000 00 July 67,000 00 Jan's	00 Ju	500,000 00 Jan'y 1	00	00	.000,000,000 Apri		20,000 000 April	10,000 00 July	00 A	4,000 00 Jan'y	9,000 00 Oct'i	000
RINCH		1,000	4,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	2,000	4,000	9,000	5,000
M'T P			41	0 0 C	50	1 00	1,00		CA	-			H	
V	Marine Marine	8554 8555	855	1853	854	00 0 40 m	1855	5/19	855	856	857	858	1858	828
DATE.		1,1	1	-î-	1	-1-		10	-	1	1,	1,	-î	-
1		July	July	Jan'y Tuly	Jan	July	Jan y April	1	Apri	July	Apri	Jan'	Oct'r	July
22.5	con- r im-							ad,	~					
	2 0			~				2	13					
for the second	9, for and for unning		, ,	years,)			rr	lank Re	y years	.,	Bord Inch	The light	,	
	, 1849, for oad, and for ers, running	do	do.,	, (30 years,)	do.,	do.,	do.,	re Plank Re	wenty years	do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,	do.,
100	nnary, 1849, for Railroad, and for r Rivers, running	do						Centre Plank Ro	ning twenty years	do.,	do.,	do.,	. do.,	. do.,
	onds. th January, 1849, for eldon Railroad, and for d Tar Rivers, running	do. do		S. Railroad, (30 years,)		do. do.,		and Centre Plank Road	(running twenty years	do. do.,	do. do.,	do. do.,	do. do.,	do. , do.,
	ron bonds. of 27th January, 1849, for d Weldon Railroad, and for ise and Tar Rivers, running	do. do.	do.	C. Railroad	do.	<u>و</u> ن م	do.	eville and Centre Plank Ro). do. do.,	
	couron bonds. act of 27th January, 1849, for on and Weldon Railroad, and for Neuse and Tar Rivers, running	do do. do	do.	C. Railroad		<u>و</u> ن م	do.	layetteville and Centre Plank Ro					do. do. do.,	
od on	under act of 27th January, 1849, for Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and for the Neuse and Tar Rivers, running	do do.	do. do.	account N. C. Railroad	do. do.	do.	do. do.	Fayettevi	o Manager	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	couron bonds. sued under act of 27th January, 1849, for on of Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and forgent of the Neuse and Tar Rivers, running	do. do do.	do. do.	C. Railroad	do. do.	do.	do. do.	Fayettevi	o Manager	do.	do.	do.		do.
	Ends issued under act of 27th January, 1849, for construction of Gaston and Weldon Railroad, and for improvement of the Neuse and Tar Rivers, running ten	years. do. do do. do	do. do. do.	s issued on account N. C. Railroad	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do. do. do.	do. Fayettevi	Straight of the Minister	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.	do.	do. do.

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

	Smile.			Treas	-				t f a		40.0	two
DUE.	1875	1886 1866	1866	1868	1886	1887	1887	1886	1888	1888	1000	1887
WHEN	July 1, Jan'y 1,	0 Jan'y 1,	Jan'y 1, April 1,	an'y 1,	an'y 1,	$\operatorname{an'y} 1,$	ct'r 1,	Oct'r 1,	Jan'y 1,	pril 1,	uly 1,	pril 1,
P'L.	T 000	T 00 0		T 000	F 000	7 0000	0 00 0		000000 J	0 0 0 A		0000
AM'T PRINCIP'L.	4,00	15,000 00 40,000 00	19,000 00 15,000 00	6,00	533,00	266,00 $267,50$	400,00	200,00	100,00	50,00	100,00	250,00
L'MA	€											
6	1855	1856 1856	1856 1857	1858	1856	1857	1857	1856	1858	1858	1858	1857
DATE.	y 1,	7,1	1,1	y 1,	, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	, X 1,	r 1,	r 1,	- i - i	11,	Ĺ.	1,
	July Jan'y	Jan'y Jan'y	Jan' Apr	Jan'y Tan'y	Jan'y	Jan'y	Oct	Oct,	Jan'y	Apr	July	Apr
	ears,)	ears,)	ears,)	ears,)	ears,)	years,	years,	years,)	years,) years,)		years,)	years,)
	20 y	30 y	(10 y)	10 y	(30 y	30 y	30 y	30 y	(30 y)			
i i	oad,	+ +			rd,			,				
	Pl'kr	lum.	, do,	do.	R.R	do.	do.	ailro	do.	do.	do.	Ç ₀ .,
	saw	r,	•		C.C.			C.R				Janal
	War	Rive	do.	do.	Se D	do.	do.	N.	do.	do.	do.	4. C
	y. &	Tar			At			steri				3.8
	t Fa	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	t We	do.	do.	do.	ce't C. & A.
	n acc't Fay. &											co.
		do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	ls iss											
	Bond	ĂĂ	ÄÄÄ	ÄÄ	ĂĂ	Ă	ÄÄ	Ă	ĂĂ	Ã	Ă	ĂĂ

STATE DEBT.—(CONTINUED.)

STATE DEBT.—(CONTINUED.)

Yes

ears	ending O	ctober 1s	t, 1858.		RA .
WHEN DUE.		Laport J	Tragant S		dist bury
AN'T PRINCIP'L. WHEN DUE.	\$ 65,56300 15,44200	\$ 6,879,505	\$ 250,000 00	\$ 550,000 000	
DATE.		11.12.00		1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	TANK TANK
	Bond given to Literary Board, Do. do. do.	Notes given Bank of Cape Fear, Total Funded Debt of North-Carolina, October 1, 1858,	Endorsements. Bonds endorsed for Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company under act of 27th Jan'y, 1849, Bonds endorsed for Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company under act of 10th Feb'y, 1855,	Total endorsements,	Connact DERIG. Connact

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

RECAPITULATION—(PRINCIPAL.)

		1	1050		d.	5 000 000kg	=
	f principal	due in	1859,		-	\$ 200,000	
i water and	A Comment	"	1860,		186	500,000	
maria esta in h	of a state		1861,		100	40,000	
		"	1862,			130,000	
Mark Constitution			1864,			41,000	
omoz " men		W. 166 W.	1865,			111,000	
ib off wedg	label Luine	"	1866,		- 1	59,000	
oifelia " ouls a	noni zeniano	"	1867,		3	15,000	
66	66	"	1868,			6,000	
1 - 10 - CC - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	66	66	1869,			26,500	90
and territorsa	66	66	1870,		10	33,500	00
lie Il Sannao	al account of		1871,			40,000	
priorite byla	" had I	66	1872,		7130	20,000	
6,6	66	46 C	1875,		Mary 1	24,000	
6,6	66	66	1876,		and the	10,000	
"	66	66	1877,			8,000	
to official of		66	1878,			18,000	
of the State	66	"	1883,			1,000,000	
mo vifungano	"	"	1884,		30	630,000	
66	66	66	1885,		199	1,370,000	00
66	"	66	1886,		-	748,000	
	"	- 66	1887,		2	1,283,500	
Vusice 100	66	66	1888,			335,000	
No time o	f payment	specific	ed,		HAL	231,005	00
	1 11 49 4	Idolou	ir shown and	1.49 IL SEV	<u> </u>	(- 15 th constant	-
				A Proposite	End a	6,879,505	00
A CALL OF					K.		_
Annual in	terest on a	bove de	ebt.			412,770	30
Do., Bond	s of Cape 1	Fear &	Deep Ri-			SAALE PRINCE	
	vigation Co				394	18,000	00
-be of bail s		1412703	Lossland		Als I		-
Payable a	s follows:				81	430, , , ,	الناب
	ork on the	1st Jar	nuary and				
	each year,		4	219,750	00	ash is a sad	
In New Y	ork on 1st	April		1000年1	SEI A	of gradit and	
	each year		STEEL VALUE OF	119,760	00	do budunante	
In Raleigh	h, N. C., o	on 1st		MACHEN INC.	my ch	out tenbake.	
and Jul	y in each y	vear.	o told didding	73,260	30	netal many	
Amount	f interest	on Dee	en River	3		1 1	
	payable in				1	m namodáy	
Monday	in Januar	v and	July of		170	THE ROLL TOWN	
each ye		J	0 11.5	18,000	00	\$430,770	30
each ye	,			20,000		V	

The receipts from ordinary sources into the Treasury for the last two years, would have considerably exceeded the disbursements for that period, but for the action of the Legislature in certain particulars, which could not be anticipated at the time the estimates on which the Revenue Law was based, were sent to that body, and from other causes. I will name some of them: In the first place, the anticipated receipts were diminished by the passage of a law diverting from the Public Fund into the Sinking Fund, the dividends from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, \$29,250, and by the extension of the time of payment of the bond of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company for \$5,387.14, which I had estimated among the receipts, while the disbursements were increased to an extent which could not be anticipated when the estimates were prepared, as follows: The appropriation for the statue of Washington, \$12,277.19; the order to issue \$250,000 State bonds to the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, on which I have to pay interest, \$22,500; the payment to the University of \$6,000; and the payment of \$26,970 on the bonds of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, though this latter was put down as a contingency that might happen, but was not deemed probable, as the Company up to that time had promptly met its interest. There has been also a falling off in the last two years in the collection on bonds given for Cherokee lands, to the amount of \$1,497. These together amount to the round sum of \$103,881.33; besides, under the act of the last Legislature, I have had to advance to the Insane Asylum a larger amount than has as yet been returned to the Treasury by pay patients and the counties liable for indigent patients. This swelling of the disbursements by the action of the Legislature to an extent not anticipated at the beginning of the session, and the presentation of demands not expected and therefore not provided for, has happened different times before, and has given rise to the necessity of making temporary loans under resolutions to that effect, as shown by former reports from this and the Comp-

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

troller's office, in anticipation of the revenue, and the payment of these when the revenue comes in. This continual round of borrowing and paying up has become embarrassing to this Department, and will be more so for the present fiscal year. For instance, the demands upon the Treasury, between now and the coming in of the revenue by the Sheriffs, may be put down as follows:

Amount	due	in	New-York,	January 1, 1859,	\$109,875.00
"	66	46	66	April 1, 1859,	59,880.00
"	"	66	"	July 1, 1859,	109,875.00
"	44	"	cc	1st Monday in Jan'y	
and Ju	aly,	185	59,	domination of the truth	18,000.00
Amount	due	in	Raleigh, 1st	t Jan. and July, 1859,	73,260.30
General	Asse	eml	bly, and par	t expenses of the State,	80,000.00

\$450,890.30

Amount on hand, October 1, 1858, \$106,021.48 Due in New York, October 1, 1858, 58,110.00 47,911.48

\$402,978.82

I respectfully submit, therefore, that authority be given to sell at a long period, say thirty years, \$400,000 of our State bonds, and the placing of this amount in the Treasury, so that the Department may be free of debt when the Sheriffs pay in the annual revenue. One reason for this recommendation is, that our bonds are now commanding a higher price in New-York than they have for some time, owing mainly to the great accumulation of money at this time, at that and other points. Temporary loans can no doubt be made as usual while steps are being taken for this permanent loan.

Though I presented in a special report of the 13th December, 1856, to the last Legislature, the debt of the State showing when it was created, for what purpose, and when due, I have concluded to show in this the whole debt of the State

coming down to the present time.

From this it will be seen that the following State bonds have been issued since the date of that report: For Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, \$20,000; Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, \$6,000; Insane Asylum, \$56,000; Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, \$933,500; Western N. C. Railroad, \$400,000; and Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, \$250,000.

Of the bonds for the Western N. C. Railroad, fifty have not been delivered, the day of sale not having arrived. They are entered above because they bear date 1st October, 1858. You will discover that \$200,000 of our State bonds will fall due in the next year, and \$500,000 in 1860. A portion of the \$200,000 will fall due in March, and the others in April, May, June, and July. These last were issued under an act passed 17th January, 1849, as the exigencies of the Treasury demanded, and bear date on different days of these several months, unlike the conpon bonds which bear date the 1st of January, April, July or October. I think provision should be made for the payment of this amount of \$700,000 by sales of other State bonds, and these latter to be secured by a sinking fund absolutely pledged for their redemption; unless an arrangement, which will answer the purpose of the State, can be made with some of our banks. I hope I shall be pardoned for remarking, that I think the credit of the State is likely to be as much or more affected by the action of this Legislature, than any that has preceded it. If it shall, besides making suitable arrangements for taking up that portion of the Public Debt that falls due in the next two years, make abundant provision by a revenue bill to meet current expenses, and shall so increase the sinking fund that it shall in the end be sufficient to extinguish our Public Debt, it will have the effect of elevating our stocks in the market; but a failure to do these, will, I fear, impair our credit. Our taxes are regarded by some of our people as high, and they appear to be so when we compare them with what we were paying before we entered upon a general system of Internal Improvement; but an examination of the taxes paid by the people of most of our sister States will show, that ours are comparatively light. I make this remark with no view of recommending an increase of our State Debt for any purpose, but in the hope that it may encourage the making of adequate provision for meeting that which has been already created. We shall be compelled to issue more State bonds; these will, at last of course, have to be paid, and it is certainly important that we should realize for them as much as possible. The shrewd capitalist seeking to make investments in State stocks, examines, I find, into matters of this kind with great scrutiny; he wants to see not only a promise to pay, but also evidence of a preparation to pay. This question addresses itself to us, not as partizans; it is not one as to which party projected or which opposed the works that gave rise to this indebtedness, or which section of the State is most or least benefitted by them, but it comes to us as a great North-Carolina question. invoking all of us to protect her credit.

Under an act of the last Legislature, touching the duty of the Public Treasurer, I beg leave to submit the following as the proper basis of a Revenue Bill to be passed by this General Assembly, leaving out details:

I will present the bill to the committee of finance, whose revision it will undergo before its introduction into the Assembly. This will increase our taxes about fifty thousand dollars per annum, and I do not consider it safe to rely upon a less increase.

On Land.—Eighteen cents on the hundred dollars valuation thereof.

Polls.—Fifty-five cents on each.

Interest.—On every dollar over six dollars, four cents.

Dividends and Profits.—On every dollar over six dollars, four cents.

Capital in Negro Trade.—On every hundred dollars employed, thirty-three and one-third cents.

Capital in other Trade.—On every hundred dollars employed by buying and selling, twenty cents.

Merchants, Druggists, Auctioneers, &c. — Ever seller of ready made clothing, one per cent. on his capital. Other merchants engaged in the business of buying and selling goods, wares, and merchandise, merchant tailors and jewellers, one-third of one per cent. upon their capital. Every merchant, apothecary, druggist or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines, cordials, &c., five per cent. on his capital; and when such person is the agent of a non-resident, thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the value. On every commission merchant, two per cent. on his commissions on goods belonging to non-residents. On every auctioneer, one per cent. on value of goods sold.

Pedlars.—On every pedlar of riding vehicles, not the manufacture of this State, forty dollars in each county where such sales are made. On all pedlars of patent medicines, soap, &c., ten dollars for every county in which they peddle. On pedlars of goods, wares and merchandise, forty dollars for each

county.

Buying and Selling Riding Vehicles.—On every person engaged in the business of buying and selling riding vehicles not the manufacture of this State, one per cent. on his purchases, and every manufacturer of such vehicles; one-third of one per cent. on his purchases of any pieces or parts of such vehicles bought out of the State; and all other manufacturers, of whatever calling, one-third of one per cent. on their purchases made out of the State.

Tax on Dentists, Physicians, Lawyers, &c.—On salaries or fees as much as \$500, five dollars. On all sums over \$500, one per cent. Every non-resident dentist, ten dollars for each county.

Attorneys' License. - On each attorney's license fifteen dol.

lars.

Insurance and Express Companies.—On all insurance companies in the State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars; on agencies of such companies incorporated out of the State, one

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

hundred dollars for each county where located, in this State. On each express company, ten dollars for each county, where articles are delivered.

Selling by Sample.—Every person offering to sell, by sample, goods not of the manufacture of of this State, fifty dollars.

Brokers.—All brokers a tax of three hundred dollars.

Collateral Descents.—A tax of one per cent. on all real and personal estate when the property goes to a brother or sister of the deceased, or the descendant of such brother or sister; two per cent., when it goes to a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased or the descendant of such brother or sister; and three per cent. where the recipient is in any other degree of consanguinity to the deceased, or is a stranger.

Retailers.—On licensed retailers of wines, cordials or spir-

itnous liquors, thirty dollars.

Inn Keepers.—On all keepers of inns, whose annual income is three hundred dollars or more, one-fourth of one per cent.

Billiard Tables.—On each public billiard table, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and where two or more are kept by the same individual, in the same room, an additional tax of sixty-five dollars on each additional table. On each private table, twenty-five dollars.

Pleasure Vehicles-Of the value of fifty dollars and up-

wards, one and one-half per cent.

Tax on Gold and Silver Plate—Of the value of twenty-five dollars and upwards, one-fourth of one per cent.

Gold and Silver Watches.—On gold watches, in use, one dollar and thirty-five cents. On silver watches, in use, forty cents.

Livery Stables .- Twenty-five dollars each.

Bowling Alleys.—On each public bowling alley, fifty dollars; and for each additional one by the same party, fifteen dollars.

Playing Cards.—On each pack of playing cards, forty cents, to be paid by the seller.

Lightning Rods.—On all persons putting up lightning rods, thirty dollars for each county.

Harps and Pianos.—On each harp, in use, two dollars and fifty cents. On each piano, in use, one dollar and fifty cents.

Pistols and Bowie Knives—One dollar and twenty-five cents.

Dirks, Sword Canes, &c.—On sword canes, seventy cents; on gold headed canes, in use, fifty cents; on silver headed canes, twenty-five cents.

Horse and Mule Drovers—Twelve dollars and fifty cents for each county in which sales are made.

Portrait Painters, Daguerreotypists, &c.—Ten dollars for each county.

Mortgages, Deeds, &c.—One dollar, to be paid by the Register.

Marriage Licenses—One dollar each.

Circus Riders, &c .- Fifty dollars for each county.

Stage Players, Rope Dancers, &c.—Forty dollars for each county; and where two or more companies join together, fifty dollars for each company thus connected. Natural curiosities, twenty dollars for each county.

Tax on Singers, Ethiopian Serenaders, &c.—Twenty dollars for each county.

Studs and Jacks—Six dollars, except where the season exceeds that sum, then the price of the season.

Toll Gates on Turnpike Roads.—Fifteen dollars; and upon those erected across other highways, five dollars. Toll bridges fifteen dollars.

Ferries-Eight times the largest toll demanded.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company—One per cent. on its net profits. On each ton of coal shipped out of the State, two cents.

Bank Tax-three-fourths of one per cent.

Since your last adjournment the country has passed through a monetary crisis, which for severity has certainly had few, if any, equals in this country. It so happened that the storm

Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

was about at its highest when it became necessary for me to place funds in New-York to meet a large amount of interest accruing upon our bonds at that point. It was, of course, difficult at such a time to procure such funds as would be taken in that city in payment of our liabilities; but by proper exertion I succeeded in placing there the required amount before it became due; the result was, I am happy to say, that we placed our credit on even a firmer basis than it was before. But I was compelled on that occasion to pay an unusually high premium for Northern exchange, and as that has strengthened in the minds of some, the objection which they have always urged against the policy of making our State bonds payable in New York, instead of Raleigh, I hope I shall be pardoned for referring to the origin of this policy, and the reasons for adopting it. Soon after coming into office in 1851, I advertised for sale some of our old form of bonds in New-York, and I received in response to this advertisement, letters from sundry capitalists in that city, making enquiries about the form of our bonds, where payable, &c., and proposing to bid for them if the bonds suited them in these particulars. Upon informing, them, that they were known in the market as registered bonds, were payable in Raleigh, and in every case of transfer the old bond had to be cancelled at this office, and a new one delivered to the purchaser, and the necessity of passing receipts for interest every six months, they all declined to bid for them. I found, too, that they met with but little favor at other distant points.

Looking, then, to the act of the Legislature of 1848, "To incorporate the North-Carolina Rail Road Company," and seeing that it required as soon as the work was commenced, a sale of half a million of this description of our State bonds, every six months, until two millions were sold, besides the requirement under the same act, of the sale of \$152,000, for the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road to Weldon, and for the Neuse and Tar Rivers, and as it was apparent that the work on the North-Carolina Rail-Road would be com-

menced soon after the adjournment of the next Assembly, and that the call for the appropriation for the other three objects, would be made about the same time, I confess I felt alarmed at the gloomy prospect of raising this large amount of money in so short a time, by offering to the public a form of bond which I became satisfied was suited to our domestic market only, and which, if relied upon, would result in immense peenniary loss to the State, besides its most deleterous effect npon her credit at home and abroad. I, therefore, under a solemn sense of my duty to the State, and in view of the heavy responsibility and greatly increased labor that would be thrown at once upon this department, if the form of bond I was about to recommend should be adopted, recommended to the Assembly of 1852, to direct the Treasurer to change the form of State bonds, and to issue conpon bonds, payable not in Raleigh, an interior point with which the world has comparatively but little communication, but the city of New York, the great monied centre of the continent, and connecting us above any other point with Europe, and to make them payable to ----- or bearer, so that they might be transferable by delivery only. In fact, it has now become the custom of most of the States to make their bonds payable in New York.

What difficulties we should have had to encounter in raising with our old form of bonds the millions of money which we have had to raise to construct the improvements in which we have embarked, purchasing the iron, engines, cars, &c., which had to be sought after in Enrope and the North, are, I think, well understood by those who have had, and those who now have charge of these works. And I think I may confidently refer to all those who have control of our Banks, but who do not wield altogether an active Banking capital, equal to our present State debt, to show the utter impracticability of raising here at home the money we have been compelled to have for our improvements. It is obvious that our Banking circulation is not equal to the wants of our citizens, without

their being compelled to encounter the overshadowing competition of the State, for half a million at a time, with a bond of such form as would confine her mainly to the same source of supply. Moreover, it is the true policy of the State to invite capital from abroad while she is engaged in constructing works for the development of her resourses. I will remark in this connection that any party who desires it, can have his State bonds registered at this office without charge. At the time, however, of this recommendation, the State had been engaged for four years in an effort to develope the resources of the valley of Deep River. I believed then, as I do now, that these resources were of immense value. I cherished the hope then, and I still cling to it, that before the bulk of even our present debt falls due, that region will be made to yield up its rich treasures, and that they will be found floating through our own ports to New York and other portions of the world, and that in this way we shall have such a supply of Northern exchange as to make the point at which our debt is to be met, whether in New York or Raleigh, a matter of small moment with us, whatever some may think of its amount .-I hope I shall not be understood, in making these remarks, as attempting to influence the Legislature in favor of making an appropriation for this, or any other enterprise, as that is not my province, but simply to vindicate the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1852, in relation to our State Bonds. fact, after such a volume of testimony has been furnished by both scientific and practical men, in favor of the rich treasures which lie buried on Deep River, I cannot resist the conviction that the cupidity of capitalists will, with or without the aid of the State, force to completion all the works that have been projected in that region.

You will receive, I suppose, a Report from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the act of the last legislature upon that subject, with suitable suggestions for the increase of that fund for the ultimate redemption of our public debt.

I have heretofore called the attention of the legislature to the present mode of assessing the lands of the State. Complaints continue to be made of the irregularity of its operation upon different persons similarly situated, which I think will continue to be made as long as the present system exists. As the law now stands, different parties assess the value of land, not only of the several counties, but of the different neighborhoods of each county, without any concert with each other, by which it often happens that even adjoining tracts of land, intrinsically of the same value, have very unequal valuations placed upon them. I have taken the trouble to procure from our sister States their respective systems of assessment, which I will lay before the Committee of Finance, with a view of improving ours. I find that while most of the other States have a common tribunal for each county, whose duty it is to meet at the court house and equalise the valuation for the whole county, some of them have one also for the whole State, to meet at the seat of government and equalise the valuation throughout the State.

It would give me pleasure to conclude this report with a declaration that all our Sheriffs had done their duty in paying the taxes due from their respective counties. But I have had to take judgment against W. Greene, Sheriff of Havwood; Solomon M. Ray, Sheriff of Yancey; Jackson Steward, late Sheriff of Yaneey; H. H. Davidson, Sheriff of Cherokee; and also G. W. Hampton, Sheriff of Buncombe. Not a dollar was received this fall from the two first counties. The Sheriff of Cherokee county sent me in October, after judgment had been taken against him, within a few dollars of the amount due from him, alleging sickness as the cause of his not attending to the matter at the proper time. I have heard within a day or two that the Sheriff of Haywood mailed a draft to the Comptroller or myself, which has not come to hand. The Sheriff of Buncombe was in arrears for only a small part of the revenue due from his county. Such bank statements as have been sent to this office since the last

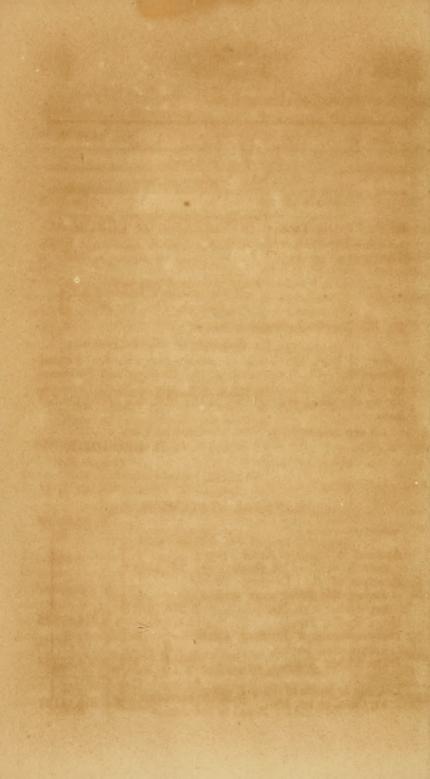
Treasurer's Report for the two Fiscal

legislature, will be transmitted to you in a separate communication.

Respectfully submitted.

D. W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.



Doc. No. 7.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

Comptroller's Department, Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1857.

To His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG,

Governor of North-Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my Annual Report from this Department of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North-Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN,

Comptroller.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of State Treasurer, November 1st, 1856, \$ Receipts of the Literary Fund during the fiscal year ending	256,456	28	
September 30th, 1857,	278,767	87	
Ditto, Public Fund,		30	\$ 2,713,877 45
Disbursements of Literary Fund			
during same period,	300,528		
Ditto, Public Fund,	2,094,207	35	2,394,735 88
William I Character and an an			
Leaving in hands of State Treasur- er, October 1st, 1857,			\$ 319,141 57

LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this fund, Nov. 1st, 1856,	140,412 86	
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1857,	278,767 87	\$ 419,180 73
Disbursements for same period,		300,528 53
Balance due this fund, October 1, 1857,		\$ 118,652 20

PUBLIC FUND.

1 606 79
1,696 72 $1,207$ 35
0,489 37

LITERARY FUND.—(Receipts.)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived:

Bank dividends, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad do.,	\$ 124,568 95 28,000
Carried forward,	\$152,568 95

Year ending September 30th, 1857.

			. *
	Brought forward,	\$152,568	95
1	Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad		
	Bonds,	16,800	
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	11,490	
	Retailers,	8,609	
	Entries of Vaeant Lands,	7,650	
	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Rail-	,,,,,,	
	road Bonds,	6,270	
	Interest on College Bonds,	3,363	
	Swamp Land Bonds,	2,969	
	Interest on State Bonds,	1,958	
	Ditto, Fayetteville & Western Plankroad	1,000	1.0
	Bonds,	540	
	Ditto, Individual Bonds,	415	1
	Auction Tax,	232	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum Tax, (paid by		. 00
	Bladen county,)	150	
	Interest on Swamp Land Bonds,	122	
	Premium on Coupon Bonds,	11	45
	Laurel Hill Fair, (Richmond county,)	15	89
	Loans by Literary Board, (renewal State		100
		65,563	2
	Bonds 1847 and 1848,)	00,000	
		\$ 278,767	87
	Detailed as follows:	114 210,101	101

Detailed as follows:

1856.		
Nov.	Received of sundry persons, for entries	
	of Vacant Lands,	\$ 1,376 68
	Ditto, ditto,	60
	Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	
	Bonds, held by Literary Board,	8,400
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on Stock in	
	said Bank,	23,409 20
	Auction Tax, D. T. Carraway, Craven	
	county,	7 93
Dec.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	3,363 38
	Eli McKee, late Sheriff of Macon county,	
	Retailer Tax for 1855,	19
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Com-	
	pany, in part of dividend on Stock held	
	by Literary Board in the same,	6,000

	Comptroller's Report fo	r the Fiscal
1857.		
Jan.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	\$ 279 53
Marar !	James Melvin, former Sheriff of Bladen	
	county, Retailer Tax for 1855,	20
Act of the	Interest on State Bonds held by Literary	
	Board,	1,325 44
1 6 2	Ditto, ditto,	105
11 3 3 1	Interest on Fayetteville and Western	
	Plankroad Bonds, held by Literary	
	Board,	270
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com-	The state of the s
	pany, in part of dividend on Stock held	
	by Literary Board in the same,	6,000
	Interest on sundry College Bonds held	
	by Literary Board, as follows:	Control of the Paris
	Normal College,	300
	Floral "	60
	Greensboro' "	210
	Normal "	304
	Bond of Allen Grist and others,	121 36
	Mount Pleasant Academy,	60
	Clinton Female College,	90
	Wake Forest "	500
	Norman	307 30
	Fioral	60
	Cinton remaie	90
	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Rail-	1 700 50
	road Bonds,	4,702 50
	W. D. Cooke, interest on Bond held by	295 70
	Literary Board,	295 10
	Interest on Coupon Bonds held by Lite-	5,400
	rary Board, and running 30 years,	3,240
	Ditto, ditto,	43 20
	Premium on Coupon Bonds, Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	10 20
	Bonds, held by Literary Board,	4,200
	Donas, near by Literary Board,	1,200
	Swamp Land Bonds held by Literary	12 - 12/10 - 1
	Board,	969 60
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, divi-	
	dend on Stock in said Bank,	25,135
Feb.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	58 82

Year ending September 30th, 1857.

1 6001 6	naing september soin, 1851.	
1857.		
Mar.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	\$ 490 75
April.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	Ψ 200
Trp-iii	Lands,	186 91
	Swamp Land Bonds held by Literary	100 31
	Board,	2,000
	Interest on Swamp Land Bonds,	122 50
	" on Normal College Bonds,	310 38
	on Onowan	270
	D. F. Ramsour, interest on Bond held by	00
31	Literary Board,	60
May.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	45.100
	Lands,	474 58
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on Stock in	0.4.400
-	said Bank,	24,498
June.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	306 88
	Auction Tax, D. K. McIntosh, Moore	
	county,	18 51
	Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com-	13/19/10/19
1	pany, dividend on Stock held by Lite-	
T 1	rary Board in the same,	16,000
July.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	72 82
11	Interest on State Bonds held by Literary	10000
	Board,	423 26
	Ditto, ditto,	105
1 - 1	Interest on Fayetteville and Western	0 - 0
	Plankroad Bonds,	270
	Interest on Coupon Bonds held by Lite-	2 2 7 2
	rary Board,	2,850
	Premium on Coupon Bonds held by Lite-	1105
1 11	erary Board,	14 25
1	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad	4 000
	Bonds,	4,200
	Ditto, on Wilmington and Weldon Rail-	1 407 40
72120	road Bonds,	1,567 50
	Ditto, on Wake Forest College Bonds,	300
2 4	Ditto, on Clinton Female College Bonds,	90
1	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, divi-	E1 F00 75
	dend on Stock in said Bank,	51,526 75
	State Pend issued by Public Trees	March Control
	State Bond issued by Public Treasurer to	

1857.		
July.	Literary Board July 1st, 1857, in lieu	
to They be	of two State Bonds issued to Literary	00000
	Board in 1847 and 1848, and cancelled	
	by Resolution of General Assembly,	
	ratified 2d February, 1857,	\$ 65,563
Aug.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	545 85
	Sundry Sheriffs, Tax on Retailers,	1,156 50
	Peter F. White, Sheriff Chowan county,	
	Auction Tax,	5 14
Sept.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
	Lands,	494 21
	Sundry Sheriffs, Tax on Retailers,	7,413 50
	J. S. Willis, Sheriff of Bladen county,	
	Tax for charitable pupil from said coun-	
	ty at the North-Carolina Institution for	Contract of the
	the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,	150
	William Buchanan, Sheriff of Richmond	
	county, Laurel Hill Fair Tax,	689
	Sundry Sheriffs, Auction Tax,	201 05
	Interest on Normal College Bonds,	290
		\$ 278,76787

LITERARY FUND.—(Disbursements.)

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made:

			00
	Common Schools,	\$180,751	38
	North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf,		
	Dumb and the Blind,	12,200	
	Coupon Bonds,	32,004	92
	Pungo Road,	6,000	
1	Loans by Literary Board, (renewal Bonds		
	1847 and 1848,)	65,563	
	Expenses,	4,009	23
	Detailed as follows:	\$300,528	55

Year ending September 30th, 1857.

Year e	ending September 30th	, 1857.	
1856.	History and the state of the st		
Nov.	Paid sundry Count	es State's quota for	
1 (7)		n Schools, as follows:	
	Alamance county, J	Trollinger, Ch'man, \$	994 92
		oseph Potts, "	1,330 92
		os. B. Cherry, "	1,196 76
	1	feill Graham, "	887 88
		ohn Brown, "	714 12
	I at the second	. J. Yorke, "	815 88
		no. M. Forbes, "	545 88
13 1		as. S. Lasater, "	1,926 60
		L. Banner, "	1,200 74
	Franklin " V	V. T. Johnson, "	1,141 20
	Iredell " M	L. Campbell, "	1,567 44
	Johnston " J	. H. Daniel, "	1,423 32
	Orange "V	V. H. Brown, "	1,794 84
		. A. Davis, "	1,479 48
		V. A. Ballou, "	700 32
		. N. Riddick, "	The state of the
	1	(Spring 1856,) "	723 62
	Wake " W	V. W. Whitaker, "	2,384 76
		amuel Bobbitt, "	1,168 92
	Samuel H. Young, To	easurer of the North	2500
		n for the Deaf, Dumb	* 16 TO 10 T
	and Blind,	Mad Salling A	1,000
	Wm. Hill, Secretary	of State, for copies	
	of grants ordered		71
Dec.	Paid sundry Counti		
		n Schools, as follows:	A Property
		.B. Hammond, Ch'n.,	1,215 72
		ohn Rivers, "	1,099 68
	Buncombe " M	. Patton, "	1,480 56
	Burke " Ja	ames Avery, "	830 28
	Carteret " J.	P. C. Davis, "	669 96
		lvis Lea, "	1,459 32
	Cleaveland " J.	R. Logan, "	1,163 64
		G. R. Mount, "	804 36
		alstead Bourden,"	1,333 32
		ohn T. Lane, "	1,479 48
- 1		d. L. Winslow, "	1,976 76
		Bingham, "	839 76
		avid Barlow, "	1,502 40
		Bingham, "	839 76
J -6 3	Gates "S.	W. Worrell, "	825 36

		Comptroller's Report f	or the Fiscal
1856.			
Dec.	Granville county	L. A. Paschall, Chm'n.,	\$ 2,076 36
2500.	Guilford "	E. W. Ogburn, "	2,067 60
	Greene "	Edward Patrick, "	638 52
	Halifax "	James L. Ousby, "	1,485 84
	Haywood "	Joseph Cathey, "	82884
	Henderson "	John Davis, "	825 96
	Hyde "	Edward L. Mann, "	715 20
	Jones "	W. H. Bryan, "	472 20
	Lenoir "	James W. Cox, "	666 84
	McDowell "	Joseph Conly, "	688 92
	Macon "	J. R. Siler, "	740 28
	Martin "	A. H. Coffield, "	835 32
	Mecklenb'rg"	John P. Ross, "	1,406 88
	Moore "	W. D. Dowd, "	876 26
	Nash "	J. J. Q. Taylor, "	1,084 08
	Onslow "	D. W. Sanders, "	844 80
		W. W. Kennedy, "	849 96
	Pasquotank "Person "	G. D. Satterfield, "	1,059
	Pitt "	Alfred Moye, "	1,289 40
	Randolph "	Jonathan Worth, "	1,746 12
	Richmond "	B. B. McKenzie, "	952 32
	Tuchinona	W. P. Watt, "	1,483 56
	Rockingham "Robeson"	John Moore, "	1,329 60
	Union "	M.W.Cuthbertson,"	1,110 96
	Surry "	Daniel S. Jones, "	2,042 16
		Jos. Ramsey, act., "	573 60
	Trasming ton	W. K. Lane, "	1,377 36
Ant -	Wayne "	A. Monk, "	1,477 32
	Dampson	g, Treasurer North Caro	1,41102
		for the Deaf, Dumb and	2,000
	the Blind,	on adventising Fall Dis	
		for advertising Fall Dis	1 3 1 3
		non School Fund, viz:	24
	Connon & Spone	n, N. C. Standard,	24
		er, Salisbury Banner,	24
	T W Athin Asl	Western Sentinel,	24
	T. W. Atkin, Asl	noton Commondial	24
	M S Showwood	ngton Commercial,	
		, printing for Literary	11
	Board,	Constant to Titanam	
		Secretary to Literary	
	Board, for den	raying expenses of said	165 70 18 12
	Il Doard, at their	several meetings, from	

Year ending September 30th, 1857.

Year e	nding September 30th, 1857.	
	22d Nov., 1855, to 19th December, 1856,	\$ 63
1857.		12 12 14
Jan.	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	
191	support of Common Schools, as follows:	many the last
	Alexander county, R. L. Steele, Chm'n.,	600 36
	Caldwell "W. A. Ballou, "	700 32
5.15	Chowan "Jas. W. Wynn, "	630 24
V. 1	Columbus "Haynes Lennon, "	636 96
17.5	Currituck "B. F. Simmons, "	750 84
17.72	Davidson " Alfred Hargrave, "	1,694 76
1 4	Duplin "Halstead Bourden,"	1,333 32
	Gaston "Ezra B. Wilson, "	867 36
1 74.50		717 36
17.14	Duplin "Halstead Bourden," W. P. Wise "	1,333 32
	Tiernord W. D. Wise,	798 72
	Montgomery "C. W. Wooley, "Steply "B. G. Spugger, "	739 56
	bramy 1. G. Snuggs,	761 76
	wilkes Teter Eller,	1,397 04
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer North-Caro-	
19.	lina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and	2.000
	the Blind,	2,000
	Charles Latham and others, on their con-	0.000
	tract to construct the Pungo Road,	6,000
	6 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, (with ac-	to the second
	crued interest,) purchased by Literary	0.047
	Board,	6,017
	24 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, (with	Maria San Car
	accrued interest,) purchased by Literary	01.007.00
	Board,	24,067 92
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent, his	375
	4th quarter's salary for 1856,	9(3
	Wm. Robinson, for advertising in Golds- boro' Tribune, Fall Distribution Com-	landy and the
		24
Feb.	mon School Fund for 1856, Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	24
reb.		7 11 1
	support of Common Schools, as follows:	988 08
	Catawba county, G. P. Shuford, Chm'n., Lincoln "C. L. Hunter, "	830 88
	N. Hanover "S. D. Wallace, "	1,483 32
	Northampt'n" Herod Faison, "	1,485 52 $1,287 72$
	Northampt in literod Paison,	1,287 72
	Tyrrell " John McCleese, "	400 68
	Tyrren som Medleese,	40008

1057	Comptrouer's Report f	
1857. Feb.	Waterge county Ponhan Most Chm?	0 401 70
TCD.	Watauga county, Reuben Mast, Chm'n.,	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
	Yancy "M. P. Penland, "	968 16
1	Fulton & Price, for advertising in Wil-	00010
	mington Journal Spring and Fall Dis-	
	tributions Common School Fund for	
	1856,	36
	Matthew Shaw, per order of Literary	
417	Board,	316
	Holden & Wilson, for printing blanks for	
	Common School purposes,	565 55
	W. F. Wightman & Co., for advertising	
	in Fayetteville Carolinian, Fall Distri- bution, 1856, Common School Fund,	24
1 2 6	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer North-Caro-	24
346.0	lina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and	
154	Blind,	1,000
Mar.	E. N. Riddick, Chairman Common Schools	7 1 1 1 Kg 17
	in Perquimans county, Fall Distribu-	12 3 4 5 10
173	tion, 1856,	723 60
*	W. A. Mitchell, Chm'n. Common Schools	
V 758	in Stokes county, Fall Distribution,	
1	1856,	1,018 80
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer North-Caro-	
	lina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,	1,000
	W. J. Yates, for advertising in Western	1,000
- 121	Democrat, Spring & Fall Distributions,	10 - 30
2 4	1856, Common School Fund,	30
April.	C. H. Wiley, his 1st quarter's salary for	
1.5,	1857,	375
	W. White, P. M. at Raleigh, his postage	
	account against Literary Board for	61 - 1. 5.
More	quarter ending 31st March, 1857,	115 62
May.	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer North-Caro-	
	lina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,	1,000
	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	1,000
	support of Common Schools, as follows:	
	Alamance county, J. Trollinger, Chm'n.,	1,219 92
The state of	Bladen, "Neill Graham, "	96288
150	Cumberland " E. L. Winslow, "	2,126 76
11000	Johnston "John G. Gully, "	1,423 32

Year

Year er	nding September 30th, 1857.	
1857.		
May.	Orange county, W. H. Brown, Chm'n.,	\$ 1,79484
	Person "G. D. Satterfield, "	1,059
14.5	Rowan " D. A. Davis, "	1,479 48
	Wake "W. W. Whitaker, "	2,534 76
1	Wayne "W. K. Lane,	1,377 36
1 2	2 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	1,920
Vindiga	Godwin & Quillin, for advertising in	
- Physical	Democratic Pioneer Fall Distribution	22 50
1 1 20 1	1856, Common School Fund,	22 30
N. D. B. B.	John H. DeCarteret, for putting up 6000	60
	copies of Common School Laws,	
3,50	Holden & Wilson, for paper and printing	264 22
	for Literary Board,	
1.44	Fulton & Price, balance for advertising	
	in Wilmington Journal Spring and Fall Distributions 1856, Common School	The state of the s
		1625
Artigo	Fund, John C. Cannon, for advertising in Re-	
100000	publican Banner Spring Distribution	
	1857, Common School Fund,	12
June.	Paid sundry counties State's quota for	3 47 87 -
June.	support of Common Schools, as follows:	
C. Let	Alexander county, R. L. Steele, Chm'n.	600 36
	Anson "H. B. Hammond, "	1,290 12
	Beaufort " Joseph Potts "	1,405 92
	Bertie " Jos. B. Cherry, "	1,196 76
	Brunswick " John Brown, "	714 12
200	Buncombe "M. Patton, "	1,480 56
124	Burke " James Avery, "	830 28
1000	Cabarrus "A. J. Yorke, "	1,040 88
100	Camden " John M. Forbes, "	620 88
1.39	Carteret " J. P. C. Davis, "	744 96
4	Caswell "Alvis Lea, "	1,459 32
8.	Chatham "James S. Lasater,"	1,926 60
1.5	Chowan "James D. Wynn, "	630 24
	Cleaveland "J. R. Logan, "	1,163 64
10	Craven "John I. Lane,	1,479 48
Post !	Edgecombe "David Barlow,	1,652 40
	Forsyth "C. L. Banner,	1,275 24
1.6.	Franklin Wood 1. Johnson,	1,141 20
	Gaston " L. A. Mason,	$ \begin{array}{c c} 86736 \\ 82536 \end{array} $
1115	Gates " S. W. Wolfell,	2,076 36
100	Granville "L. A. Paschall, "	2,010,50

					=
1857.	1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The state of the	4 15 15		1
June.	Greene county,	Edward Patrick,	Ch'n., \$	638	52
	Guilford "	E. W. Ogburn,	"	2,217	60
17 17	Hertford "	W. N. H. Smith,	"	798	72
	Iredell "	M. Campbell	"	1,567	14
	Jones "	W. H. Bryan,	66	472	
	Lenoir "	James W. Cox,	66	741	
	Lincoln "	C. L. Hunter,	66	830	
	McDowell "	Joseph Conly,	66	688	
	Macon "	J. R. Siler,	66	740	
	Martin "	A. H. Coffield,	66	835	
	Mecklenb'g "	John P. Ross,		1,406	
	Moore "	W. D. Dowd,	66	1,026	
	Northampt'n"	Herod Faison,	66	1,287	
	Onslow "	D. W. Sanders,	66	844	
	Pasquotank "	W. W. Kennedy,	66	924	96
17 17	Pitt "	Alfred Moye,	66	1,289	
	Randolph "	Jonathan Worth,	- 66	1,821	
	Richmond "	B. B. McKenzie.		952	
	Robeson "	John Moore,	66	1,329	
	Stanly "	R. G. Snuggs,	66	761	
	Warren "	Samuel Bobbitt,	66	1,243	
	Washington "	J. Ramsey, act.,	"	573	
		g, Treasurer North	-Caro-		
		for the Deaf and		100	
	the Blind,		144	3,000	
		on & Co., for adve	rtising	5 M T T	
	in Goldsboro'	Tribune Spring Di	stribu-	27	
		nmon School Fund		12	
		lvertising in New-		-111	
		Distributirn 1857.		A. Carre	
	mon School Fi		15 70 1/2	12	100
		vertising in Wilm	ington	42.13	0.
		pring Distribution		200	10
	Common Scho			12	
		llin, for advertisi	ng in	12019	
		oneer Spring Distri		2 11/2 14	1
	1857, Common		-1-1-1	12	
July.		unties State's que	ota for	WE THE	1
		nmon Schools, as fo		The second	
			hm'n.,	1,024	68
11 (12)	Currituek "	B. T. Simmons,	"	750	
	Hyde "	Edward L. Man	n, "	790	
	Montgomery "	C. W. Wooley,	"	739	
	. 0	,		1	

Year ending September 30th, 1857.

x ear e	naing September 30th, 1031.	4 2 3 2	
1857.		ALL PLANTS	
July.	N. Hanover co., S. D. Wallace, Chm'n,	1,708 32	
o arj.	Union "M.W. Cuthbertson"	1,110 96	
	Columbus " Haynes Lennon, "	636 96	
	Surry " Jas. C. Norman, "	2,117 16	
The state of	Wilkes "A. A. Scroggs, "	1,397 04	
W. W.	Yancy "M. P. Penland, "	968 16	
	W. White, P. M. at Raleigh, his postage	Carried William	
V V	account against Literary Board for	The state of the s	
	quarter ending 30th June, 1857,	1 09	
	C. H. Wiley, his 2d quarter's salary for		
	1857,	375	
300	W. F. Wightman & Co., for advertising in		
	Fayetteville Carolinian Spring Distri-		
	bution 1857, Common School Fund,	12	
	G. J. Cherry, for one year's salary to		
	1st June, 1857, as Superintendent of	The Park	
	Swamp Lands,	1,000	
	Marx Schloss, for advertising in Warren-		
	ton News Spring Distribution 1857,		
	Common School Fund,	- 12	
	Alspaugh & Boner, for advertising in		
	Western Sentinel Spring Distribution	10	
	1857, Common School Fund,	12	
	Holden & Wilson, for advertising in N.		
	C. Standard Spring Distribution 1857,	10	
	Common School Fund,	12	
	Loaned the State of North Carolina, on	all the same	
	Bond given by Public Treasurer, under		
	Resolution of the General Assembly,	02 200	
	ratified 2d February, 1857,	65,563	
Aug.	Paid sundry counties State's quota for		
400	support of Common Schools, as follows:	988 0	Q
The state of	Catawba county, G. P. Shuford, Chm'n.,	1,6947	
	Davidson "John Haines, "Duplin "H Bourden, "	1,333 3	
	Dupini,	1,477 3	2
	Dampson,	534 2	4
	(I VII GII	0012	-
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	N. Company	
	and the Blind	200	
	and the Blind, W. J. Yates, for advertising in Western		
	Democrat Spring Distribution 1857,		
	Common School Fund,	12	
	Oummon School Fund,	1	

1857.		
Aug.	John W. Syme, for advertising in Raleigh	The state of the s
	Register Spring Distribution 1857, Com-	THE WAY TO
	mon School Fund,	\$ 12
	T. W. Atkin, for advertising in Asheville	The second
	News Spring Distribution 1857, Com-	T. T. Trade
	mon School Fund,	12
Sept.	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	
653 m	support of Common Schools, as follows:	
	Cherokee county, S. G. R. Mount, Chm'n.,	804 36
	Halifax "Jas. L. Ousby, "	1,560 84
	Henderson "Joseph Maxwell, "	825 96
	Nash "J. J. Q. Taylor, "	1,084 08
	Rutherford "H. Harrill, "	1,486 56
	" " " " " "	1,486 56
	Stokes "W. A. Mitchell, "	1,018 80
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer North-Caro-	
	lina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	7 000
	and the Blind,	1,000
	CHARLES OF THE STREET,	A 800 F00 F0
18 7 7 7		\$ 300,528 53

PUBLIC FUND.—(Receipts.)

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived:

Coupon Bonds, including accrued est, Public Taxes, State Loans, Tax on Bank Stock, Insane Asylum—pay patients, Interest on Wilmington & Weldon road Bonds,	\$ $1,134,947\\467,477\\458,723\\32,938\\6,530$	55 51 75
Carried forward,	\$ 2,106,618	03

Year ending September 30th, 1857.

1		1-10-12
	Brought forward, \$	2,106,618 03
3	Interest on Bonds of Seaboard & Roanoke	
i	Railroad Company,	2,585 82
	Dividend on Stock in Fayetteville & Al-	
	bemarle Plankroad Company,	1,200
	Cherokee Bonds,	903
7	Tax on Attorneys' License,	831 90
	Revised Code,	505 34
	Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroaad Divi-	
	dend,	268
7	Public Buildings,	132
	State Capitol,	43 21
	General Assembly,	3
	Obligation to Literary Board,	65,563
9	\$	2,178,653 30

Detailed as follows:

10 04		20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1856.		
Nov.	Issued for Atlantic & North-Carolina Rail-	Tage - 1
	road, 33 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	
	dated January 1st, 1856, and running	
	30 years,	\$ 33,000
	Issued for Western North-Carolina Rail-	
	road, 20 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	
	dated October 1st, 1856, and running	ESTA
	30 years,	20,000
	Accrued interest,	156
	Geo. W. Mordecai, for Littleton W. Taz-	
	well, for 20 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000	A STATE OF THE STA
	each, dated October 1st, 1856, and run-	
	ning 30 years, issued for Western North	
	Carolina Railroad,	20,000
	Accrued interest,	156 66
	Wm. Peace, for 1 Coupon Bond of \$1,000,	
	dated October 1st, 1856, and running	The same of the sa
	30 years, issued for Western North-	
	Carolina Railroad,	1,000
- 1 1 1	Accrued interest,	967
	Issued for Western North-Carolina Rail-	
	road, 95 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	

The state of	Comptrouer's Report Je	or the Fiscal
1856.		
Nov.	dated October 1st, 1856, and running	3 3 3 3 3
	30 years,	\$ 95,000
	Accrued interest,	712 50
Colonia Colonia	Issued for Western North-Carolina Rail-	300
	road, 59 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	Sal T
	dated October 1st, 1856, and running	
	30 years,	59,000
A CONTRACTOR	Accrued interest,	458 83
	Board for sundry pay patients in the In-	14
-	sane Asylum of North-Carolina,	3,360 24
	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Rail-	0.000
100	road Bonds,	3,000
100 m	Dividend on Stock in Fayetteville & Al-	1 000
his total	bemarle Plankroad,	1,200
4000	J. J. Daniel, for W. E. Lane, former Sheriff	19 11 15 11
4 4	of Halifax county, balance of his Public	6,436 88
3	Taxes as Sheriff for 1855, S. H. Christian, for C. J. Cochran, former	0,450 55
	Sheriff of Montgomery county,	20
Marie Way	Q. Busbee, money returned, being balance	20
	remaining after paying for window cur-	San
1	tains, &c., for the Legislative Halls,	43 21
Dec.	Bank of Republic, New York, to meet	
	interest on Coupon Bonds,	60,000
	Geo. Bower, for 4 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000	
	each, dated October 1st, 1856, and run-	
	ning 30 years, issued to Western North-	
	Carolina Railroad Company,	4,000
	Accrued interest,	59 34
	Bank of Wadesboro', Tax on Individual	
	Stock in said Bank,	750
	Eli McKee, late Sheriff of Macon county,	334 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	balance of his Public Taxes due from	00 -0
	said Sheriff for 1855,	88 73
	T. A. Brevard, former Sheriff of Bun-	
	combe county, balance of his Public	2000
	Taxes, as Sheriff, for 1855,	59 62
	Dividend on Stock in Fayetteville and	268
	Warsaw Plankroad Company,	
	J. M. Lovejoy, for rent of houses and lot owned by the State in the City of Ra-	
	leigh, for 1855,	132
	11 8 1 1	1021

Lear enaing September 50th, 1851.			
1856.	CULTURAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	KEED STATE OF STATE O	
Dec.	Board of sundry pay patients in the In-		
19 30 30	sane Asylum of North Carolina,	\$ 218 50	
1857.	tene its firm of itorem caronna,	Φ 210 30	
Jan.	Wm. Peace for 1 Coupon Bond of \$1,000,		
o an.	dated October 1st, 1856, and running		
	30 years, issued for Western North-	2 2 2 3 3 3 3	
* 103		1 000	
10 The C	Carolina Railroad,	1,000	
· W. 201	Accrued interest,	15	
2 Victoria	John D. Whitford, President of the Atlan-		
W. 2 186	tic and North-Carolina Railroad Com-		
	pany, for 80 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000		
1330	each, dated January 1st, 1857, and run-		
1 9 mm 1	ning 30 years, issued for said Railroad,	80,000	
34333	Accrued interest,	226 40	
1 17 - 120	Gov. Bragg, President ex-officio of the		
Harry !	Literary Board, for 24 Coupon Bonds	District Car	
27.75	\$1,000 each, dated January 1st, 1857,		
Park	and running 30 years, issued for the		
4 - 6 (2)	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad,	24,000	
1000	Accrued interest,	67 92	
100	Gov. Bragg, President ex-officio of the		
Cr (8) 13	Literary Board, for 6 Conpon Bonds of	33337	
1	\$1,000 each, dated January 1st, 1857,		
200	and running 20 years, issued for Fay-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
3, 3,00	etteville and Warsaw Plankroad,	6,000	
	Accrued interest,	17	
and the	James Melvin, former Sheriff of Bladen		
	county, his Public Taxes as Sheriff, for		
	1855,	3,449 86	
	Board, for sundry pay patients in the In-		
	sane Asylum of North-Carolina,	341 90	
Feb.	John D. Whitford, President of the Atlan-		
	tic and North-Carolina Railroad Com-		
	pany, 30 Conpon Bonds of \$1,000 each,		
	dated January 1st, 1857, and running		
	30 years, issued for said Railroad,	30,000	
	Accrued interest,	84 90	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-		
	porary loan,	19,697 54	
	Interest on Wilmington and Weldon Rail-		
	road Bonds,	1,500	
	Board, for pay patients in the Insane	Philips Sal 4	
	Asylum of North-Carolina,	135	

-	Comperoner's Report, J.	or the risc	uo
1857.			
Feb.	Thomas D. Meares, money overdrawn by		
	him as a Member of the Legislature		
		\$ 3	
	of 1856–'7,		
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme	200	
	Court at Raleigh, Tax on Attorney's		45
	License,	3948	30
Mar.	John D. Whitford, President of the Atlan-		
	tic and North-Carolina Railroad Com-		
	pany, 20 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,		
No. VI	dated January 1st, 1857, and running		
	30 years, issued for said road,	20,000	
	Accrued interest,	56	en.
			00.
	J. D. Whitford, President, 6 Coupon	May Bar	
	Bonds of \$500 each, dated January 1st.	CATALOGRAPICAL STREET	
	1857, and running 30 years, issued for		
	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad,	3,000	
	Accrued interest,	8	19
	J. D. Whitford, President, 50 Coupon		
	Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated January		
	1st, 1857, and running 30 years, issued		
	for Atlantic and North-Carolina Rail-		
	road,	50,000	
	Accrued interest,	141	50.
	J. D. Whitford, President, 1 Coupon Bond	111	200
	of \$500 dated Tarran 1st 1057	manufacture A	
	of \$500, dated January 1st, 1857, and	100000	
	running 30 years, issued for Atlantic		
	and North-Carolina Railroad,	500	
	Accrued interest,	1	12:
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-		
	porary loan,	4,9243	38
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	9,700	
	Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, tempo-		
	rary loan,	2,000	
	Bank State of North-Carolina, temporary	2,000	
	loan,	1 004	00
		4,924	00
	Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, tem-	0 500	
	porary loan,	9,500	
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tem-		
	porary loan,	30,000	
	Board, for pay patients in the Insane	20 24 10	
	Asylum of North-Carolina.	231	
	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Chero-	The state of the	
	kee Bonds,	500	
		000)	

I ear e	nding September 30th, 1857.	
1857.		2- 10-
April.	Issued to Marshall Parks, President of the	
	Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Com-	
CONTRACT !	pany, 25 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	Personal Principles
	dated April 1st, 1857, and running 30	
10.15	years, issued for said Company under	
	an Act of the General Assembly, rati-	
T. Y. LE	fied 2d February, 1857,	\$ 25,000
711	Issued to Marshall Parks, President, &c.,	
· Material	as above, 60 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000	1995 P
	each, dated April 1st, 1857, and run-	
777	ning 30 years, issued for the Albemarle	STATE OF THE PARTY
1234	and Chesapeake Canal Company,	60,000
2.00	Issued to John D. Whitford, President	00,000
201 100	of the Atlantic and North-Carolina	The state of the s
- 1 - Car	Railroad Company, 20 Coupon Bonds	Alle Deck
	of \$1,000 each, dated January 1st, 1857,	Charlette 1
1400	and running 30 years, issued for the	
	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad,	20,000
1	Accrued interest,	56 60
4	Issued to John D. Whitford, President,	
11471	10 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	
	January 1st, 1857, and running 30	
1711	years, issued for the Atlantic and North-	
34	Carolina Railroad,	10,000
- 100	Accrned interest,	28 30
100	Issued to John M. Rose, Secretary of Fay-	
- Const	etteville and Centre Plankroad Com-	A STATE OF THE STA
	pany, 2 Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	
100	April 1st, 1857, and running 20 years,	
100	issued for said Plankroad,	2,000
7. 20	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.
1	porary loan,	4,924 38
100	Board for sundry pay patients in the In-	
102134	sane Asylum of North-Carolina,	813 92
May.	Issued to John D. Whitford, President of	
2 194	the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad	
34 .23	Company, 1 Coupon Bond of \$500,	
35,-17	dated January 1st, 1857, and running	***
THE TE	30 years, issued for said Railroad,	500
S'AC	Accrued interest,	141
-5-30	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 2	W. Carlo
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	

Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal			
1857.	857.		
May.	January 1st, 1857, and running 30 years,	Carlotte Marie	
	issued for said Railroad,	\$ 2,000	
	Accrned interest,	5 66	
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President,		
100	26 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated		
1 1 1 1	January 1st, 1857, and running 30 years,		
11	issued for Atlantic & North-Carolina		
	Railroad,	26,000	
112	Accrued interest,	73.58	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Issued to Marshall Parks, President of	1000	
	Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Com-	7 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	pany, 165 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each		
	dated April 1st, 1857, and running 30		
	years, issued for said improvement,	165,000	
	Bank of Cape Fear, temporary loan,	29,500	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	20,000	
C. (1)	porary loan,	9,947 26	
1:30	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	0,011 20	
went you	porary loan,	9,850 41	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	0,000 11	
1 1 1 1	porary loan,	9,848 77	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	0,010	
	porary loan,	9,848 77	
1 34	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	9,800	
June.	" Wilmington, " "	9,79781	
The state of	" State of North-Carolina, tempo-	0,10101	
4 . 3 . 50	rary loan,	20,682 42	
	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan,	19,600	
	Bank of State of North-Carolina, tempo-		
1.64	rary loan,	19,888 22	
4 12	Bank of Cape Fear, temporary loan,	10,000	
26.43	Bank of State of North-Carolina, tempo-		
4,111	rary loan,	4,972 05	
400.09	Bank of Cape Fear, temporary loan,	9,090	
	Bank of State of North-Carolina, tempo-		
	rary loan,	9,976 99	
	Bank of Republic, New York, temporary		
	loan,	60,000	
1 4 4 1	Bank of Charlotte, Tax on Individual	V. AVERTON TO SERVICE	
16%	Stock in said Bank,	750	
A CONTRACT	Bank of Clarendon, ditto,	1,200	
47.0	Board for pay patient in the Insane Asy-		
	lum of North-Carolina,	45	

1 ear e	naing September 50th, 1851.	
1857.		
June.	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Chero-	
G In the	kee Bonds,	\$ 251
July.	G. Bower, for 2 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000	0 201
o ary.	each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running	
	30 years, issued for Atlantic & North-	
		2,000
	Carolina Railroad,	2,000
	Accrned interest,	Z
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President of	1
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad	_
	Company, 25 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000	
	each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running	04.000
	30 years, issued for said Railraad,	25,000
	Accrued interest,	25
	Issued to J. D. Whitford, President, 1	
King	Coupon Bond of \$500, dated July 1st.	
	1857, and running 30 years, issued for	
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad,	500
	Accrned interest,	50
	Issued to J. D. Whitford, President, 103	
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	
	July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years,	
	issned for Atlantic & North-Carolina	
	Railroad,	103,000
	Accrued interest,	103
	Harriet H. Buxton, for 1 Coupon Bond	
	of \$500, dated July 1st, 1857, and run-	
	ning 30 years, issued for Western North	
	Carolina Railroad,	500
	Accrued interest,	2 84
	Issned to E. C. Fisher, Superintendent of	25-6
	the Insane Asylum, 15 Coupon Bonds	The second second
	of \$1,000 each, dated April 1st, 1857,	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
	and running 10 years, issued for said	Alexander and
	Asylum, under an Act of the General	
	Assembly, ratified 17th January, 1857,	15,000
	Accrued interest,	300
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	CONTRACTOR OF THE
	porary loan,	4,947 40
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	1000
1	porary loan,	9,894 79
45 3 19	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, temporary	
17.5	loan,	4,500
13 13		-,

Comptroller's Report, for the Fiscal				
1857.				
July.	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, temporary			
	loan,	\$ 1,000		
	Interest on Bonds of the Seaboard &	2,000		
	Roanoke Railroad Company,	2,585 82		
	Bank of Washington, Tax on Individual	2,000,02		
	Stock in said Bank,	875		
	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Rail-			
	road Bonds,	1,500		
	Gov. Bragg, for sales of the Revised Code	1,000		
	of North-Carolina,	505 34		
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme	00001		
	Court at Raleigh, Tax on Attorney's	Carlotte Control		
	License, granted June Term, 1857,	437 10		
	Board for sundry pay patients in the In-	64		
, 0	sane Asylum of North-Carolina,	1,385 29		
	Issued to the President and Directors of	2,500		
	the Literary Board, one Bond signed by	Control of the		
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, in lieu	CALL IN		
- Ville	of two Bonds, one for \$39,808.55, issued			
1	by C. L. Hinton, Public Treasurer, 25th			
	January, 1847, and another Bond for			
77.	\$552, issued by C. L. Hinton, Public			
· Visione	Treasurer, 9th October, 1848, with in-			
10.10	terest added to 1st July, 1857, under			
1777	Resolution of the General Assembly.	S. F. M. Territoria		
	ratified 2nd February, 1857,	65,563		
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, Public Taxes for 1856,			
17.56.	as follows:	AL BOARD LAND		
ATT	C. Austin, Sheriff, Union county,	3,828 87		
	C. Miller, "Lincoln,	3,22730		
	Wm. Flynt, jun., "Forsyth,	6,482 29		
	C. Klutts, "Rowan,	10,300 80		
	Jonas Cline, "Catawba,	3,788 76		
	M. M. Plunkett, "Cabarrus,	6,369 38		
	Ollin Coor, "Wayne,	8,976 14		
	P. F. White, "Chowan,	4,685 81		
	C. Strader, "Caswell,	8,684 53		
	J. C. Griffith, former "	87 40		
	E. D. Hampton, "Davidson,	6,145 09		
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President of			
	the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad			
	Company, 75 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000	TANK TO SEE		

Year e	nding September 30th, 1857.	
1857.		
Ang.	each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running	
0	30 years, issued for said Railroad,	\$ 75,000
	Accrued interest,	75
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 1	
	Coupon Bond of \$1,000, dated July 1st,	
	1857, and running 30 years, issued for	
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad,	1,000
Plant.	Accrued interest,	1
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 3	The same of the sa
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	
	July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years,	
	issued for Atlantic & North-Carolina	
	Railroad,	3,000
	Accrued interest,	3
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 1	100
	Coupon Bond of \$1,000, dated July 1st,	The Carlo
	1857, and running 30 years, issued for	
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad,	
	with accrued interest,	1,001
And I a	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 2	
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	Contract Contract
	July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years,	Charles Co
	issued for Atlantic & North-Carolina	0.000
Marie Control	Railroad,	2,000
1772 A. L	Accrued interest,	2
13 100	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, tem-	9,945 75
	porary loan, Merchant's Bank, New-Berne, Tax on	3,345 (3
	Stock in said Bank,	1,687 50
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs, Public Taxes for 1856, as	1,001
copt.	follows:	
	Wm. Haymore, Sheriff, Surry co.,	2,475 42
	James Roberts, " Rockingham,	7,665 58
	R. M. Jones, "Orange,	9,008 69
	E. C. Grier, " Mecklenburg,	11,821 51
1	N. W. Cooper, "Nash,	5,247 19
THE REAL PROPERTY.	J. B. Lee, "Currituck,	2,606 64
	H. J. Jones, "Warren,	9,956 23
tu ma	R. B. Paschal, "Chatham,	7,261 98
179	R. P. Merrill, "Madison,	1,094 60
man all	William Newbold, "Pasquotank,	5,611 83
A CONTRACTOR	A. B. Long, "Rutherford,	3,999 32
1- 15 mg 9	E. L. Allen, "Polk,	918 48

Sept.	· Ot	mepere	nier & neport, j	or the Fisc	au
1857.	Programme and the second			1	=
Sept.	G. W. Hampton, S	Sheriff.	Buncombe co.,	\$ 4,756	14
3000	James A. Johnson,	"	Harnett,	1,456	
	R. G. Tuttle,	6,6	Caldwell,	1,988	
	D. C. McCanles,	66	Watanga,	1,100	
	Abram Cox,	66	Pitt,	7,739	1 0
	Esly Staly,	6.	Wilkes,	2,754	26
	Esly Staly, W. W. Long,	6.6	Yadkin,	2,921	10
	G. Holcombe, former	. 66	66	182	
	J. C. Smith,	- 66	Alexander,	1,593	
	Charles Latham,	66	Washington,	3,713 7	
	J. R. White,	66	Perquimons,	4,382	0
	John A. Vann,	66	Hertford,	5,3754	10
	Tully Davenport,	66	Tyrrell,		
	C. Grigg,	66	Cleaveland,	1,483 9	
	Asa Hill,	66.	Gates,	3,6504 $4,2724$	
	W. A. Winborne,	66	Guilford,		
	John Martin,	66	Stokes,	9,268 3	
	S. A. Warren,	66	Northampton,	2,794 3	
	S. M. Staples,	66	Camden,	7,471 8	
	Isaac Arledge,	66	Henderson,	2,483 9	
	William Fields,	66	Lenoir,	3,266	
	J. F. Jenkins,	- 66		5,520 3	
	J. W. Steed,	66	Edgecombe, Randolph,	12,720 7	
	Joseph Marshall,	46	Stanly,	5,275 2	
	J. A. Vinson,	66	Tolongton	2,371 6	
	Reuben King,	66	Johnston, Robeson,	5,5653	
	John Tapscott,	66		4,809 3	
	C. L. Summers,	66	Alamance, Iredell,	5,251 7	
	H. Troutman, former	66	reden,	6,1543	
	G. W. Crumpler,	66	Sampson	297	
	Elias Barnes,	66	Sampson,	5,938 9	
	J. H. Allen,	66	Wilson,	4,300 2	
	E. D. Hall,	66	Brunswick,	2,9514	
	J. D. Abernathy,	66	N. Hanover,	23,3610	
	A. C. Moore,	66	Duplin,	5,863 1	
	W. W. Ward,	66	Anson, Martin,	6,620 5	
	J. S. Jennett,	44		5,970 6	
	J. E. Exum,	66	Hyde,	3,306 5	
900	Joshua Baker,	66	Greene,	3,236 1	2
	J. Brittain,	66	Ashe,	2,916 7	9
STATE OF	G. W. Glass,	66	Burke,	3,3828	
3/05	Hector McNeill,	66	McDowell,	1,988 1	
	W. H. High,	66	Cumberland,	12,549 9	
THE STATE OF	in. II. IIIgii,	1119	Wake,	19,010 69	4

1 eur e	naing September 30th, 1331.	Land Carlo		_
1857.				11/4
Sept.		county, \$	2,666	
	George Dill, "Cartere		2,411	25
The same	M. L. F. Redd, "Onslow	,	3,161	
A 30	J. S. Willis, "Bladen	,	4,100	32
- Admir of	J. M. Hilliard, " Davie,		3,302	48
	J. B. Harding, "Beaufo	rt,	8,827	25
THE PARTY	Thomas Pemberton, " Montgo		2.193	
10 To 10	Washington Harris, " Frankl		7,609	01
1110	J. H. Gooch, "Granvi		12,601	43
37 1	R. R. Tayloe, "Bertie,		7,733	
man to a	William Greene, " Haywo	od,	1,435	
1 42 11	W. H. Smith, " Person		5,301	
1000	Paul Froneberger, "Gaston		3,482	
.36.	Lewis Williamson, " Columb		2,790	
3	Norman Jackson, " Craver	,	12,674	
	William Buchanan, " Richme		5,240	
1000	T. W. Ritter, " Moore,		3,433	
100	Jackson Stewart, "Yancy,		983	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	J. S. Snow, " Halifax		11,303	
180 55	J. G. Crawford, " Macon		1,092	
	C. Miller, "Lincoln, ac		717	25
R. M.	H. H. Davidson, " Cherok		1,642	
" No. of land	E. D. Davis, " Jackso		886	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary los		9,962	
100	Bank of the Republic, New Yor	k. tem-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Auto.	porary loan,	11, 10111	30,000	
- September	Issued to John D. Whitford, President	lent of	00,000	
1 Page 4	the Atlantic & North-Carolina R		Maria Maria	
1959	Company, 42 Conpon Bonds of			
Trainer.	each, dated July 1st, 1857, and r			
The second	30 years, issued for said Railroa	d.	42,000	
1	Accrued interest,	,	42	
1000	Issued to John D. Whitford, Presi	dent 2		
1000	Conpon Bonds of \$500 each, dat		770	
AND WILLIAM	1st, 1857, and running 30 years			
1000	for Atlantic & North-Carolina R		1,000	
*	Accrued interest,			
The same	Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of the			
1 3935	Western North-Carolina Railroad Com-			
2 13 165	pany, 40 Conpon Bonds of \$1,000 each			
1250	dated July 1st, 1857, and running 30			
a reliat	years, issued for said Railroad,	118	40,000	
21/4/2	Accrued interest,	1 2 Kill 2	220	
		17 4 1	2201	

1857. Sept.	Issued to R. C. Pearson, President, 50 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years, issued for the Western North-Carolina Rail- road,	\$ 25,000
	Accrued interest,	137 50
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 2 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years, issued for Atlantic & North-Carolina	
	Railroad,	1,000
	Accrued interest, Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of the	1
	Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, 69 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running 30	24 700
	years, issued for said Railroad, Accrued interest,	34,500 189,75
	Issued to John D. Whitford, President, 6 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years, issued for Atlantic & North-Carolina Rail-	100
	road, Accrued interest,	3,000
	Bank of Wilmington, Tax on Stock in said Bank,	3,642
	Bank of Yanceyville, Tax on Stock in said Bank,	1,500
	Bank of Washington, Tax on Stock in said Bank, Bank of Wadesboro', Tax on Stock in said	1,562 50
	Bank, Bank of Wadesboro', Tax on Stock in said	2,250
	Bank, Bank of Clarendon, Tax on Stock in said	187 50
	Bank, Bank of Commercial Bank, Tax on Stock	3,000
	in said Bank, Bank of State of North-Carolina, Tax on	2,625
	Stock in said Bank,	2,203
	Bank of Cape Fear, Tax on Stock in said Bank,	7,856 25

1857.		
Sept.	Bank of Fayetteville, Tax on Stock in said Bank, J. Siler, Agent for collection of Cherokee	\$ 2,850
	Bonds,	152
	\$	2,178,653 30

PUBLIC FUND.—(Disbursements.)

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made:

1		
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad,	\$ 558,658 66
	Western North-Carolina Railroad,	300,547 25
	State Loans,	407,100
	Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal,	250,000
	Interest on Coupon Bonds,	220,485
	State Bond issued to Literary Board,	65,563
1	Insane Asylum,	51,238 10
	General Assembly,	49,113 54
	Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	
	Bonds,	37,980
	Interest on State Bonds,	23,663 70
	Judiciary,	28,163 15
	Interest on State Loans,	12,886 64
	Statue of Washington,	11,972 94
	New River,	10,000
	Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plank-	- 0.1
	road Bonds,	7,215
	Public Printing,	5,240 57
9	Geological Survey,	3,632 60
	Interest on Bonds Cape Fear & Deep	0.00
	River Navigation Company, Revised Code,	8,835
	Executive Department,	3,000 96
	Treasury "	2,550
	Comptroller's "	2,750
	State "	1,000
1		300

_				
-	Paralutions of Consult Association	Os.	9.010	00
	Resolutions of General Assembly, Equal Suffrage Election,	\$	2,819 $2,315$	
	Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad,	1	2,000	
	Sheriffs for settling Public Taxes,		2,036	
-	Tax on Bank Stock returned,		1,200	-0
	Cape Fear & Deep River.		1,100	
-	Premium on Northern Funds,		2,244	
	Capitol Square,		1,277	
	Distributing Laws, &c.,		1,091	
	Binding Laws, &c.,		1,073	
	State Library and Librarian,		814	
	Governor's House,		641	15
-	Adjutant General,		200	
	Superintendent Capitol,		260	
	Fugitives from Justice,		572	
	Presidential Election,		2,286	
	Agricultural Societies,		800	
	Congressional Election,		897	
	Stationery, Road from Caldwell and Watauga Turn-		870	02
	pike to Collettsville,		500	1 10
	Copying Laws,		343	
	Electoral Election,		283	
i	Post Office,		270	
V	Public Taxes,		421	
ı	Pensions,		330	
	Premium on Cape Fear & Deep River		Paris A	
	Navigation Funds,		90	
	Road from Salisbury to Virginia line,		206	77
	Internal Improvement Board,		140	25
	Insane Asylum—pay patients,		19	-
	Cherokee Bonds,		90	
	State Capitol,			50
	Council of State,		150	
	Governor's Election,			50
	Senatorial Election,			24
	Bogue Banks,		$\frac{156}{79}$	80
	Insolvent Polls,		150	1
	Public Arms, Contingencies,		3,936	
	Contingencies,		0,000	
		2	,094,207	35
		1	,	

Detailed as follows:

Year ending September 30th, 1857. 1856. Nov.

5	Paid sundry Sheriffs for making returns	
	of Election of Electors for President	
	and Vice President of the United States,	00001
	November, 1856,	\$ 938 91
	20 Conpon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part	
	of State's subscription for Western N.	00 000
3	Carolina Railroad,	20,000
	Accrned interest,	156
3	Part of State's subscription for Western	00.000
1	North-Carolina Railroad,	20,000
	59 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part	
	of State's subscription for Western N.	×0.000
	Carolina Railroad,	59,000
	Accrued interest,	458 83
1	33 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part	
1	of State's subscription for Atlantic &	00.000
	North-Carolina Railroad,	33,000
	Sundry warrants, on account of Insane	Bar Salar
*	Asylum, drawn by Superintendent and	0.047.00
	Commissioners,	6,845 89
	Sundry persons premium for Northern	100 50
	Funds,	429 70
	Alexander county Agricultural Society,	50
	State's quota for 1856, Orange co. Agricultural Society, State's	30
	quota for 1856,	50
	Madison co. Agricultural Society, State's	
	quota for 1856,	50
	Gates county Agricultural Society, State's	
	quota for 1856,	50
	T. D. Hogg, for Penelope Gray, interest	
	on State Bond,	15
W	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	
T.	terest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	
	Bonds, endorsed by the State,	8,400
	T. J. Lemay, interest on Fayetteville &	Maria de la
	Western Plankroad Bond,	15
	W. L. Pomeroy, Books for State Library,	42 50
	" " Stationery for State,	270 18
	W. R. Lovell, for services as Doorkeeper	
	and mileage,	31
	D. F. Caldwell, Judge Superior Courts,	
	for 14 Certificates, Fall Circuit, 1856,	1,155

	Comptroller's Report, fo	or the Fisc	cal
1856.			-
Nov.	A. W. Burton, Solicitor, 6 Certificates,		
21011	Fall, 1856,	\$ 120	
	G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 3 Certificates,	Ø 120	
1	Fall, 1856,	60	
4 Tax 199		00	
4 1 10 10	S. J. Person, Judge Superior Courts, 12	0==	
	Certificates, Fall, 1856,	975	
1.0	William Lander, Solicitor, 13 Certificates,		
7 790	Fall, 1856,	260	
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, 10	e di sella	
	Certificates, Fall, 1856,	975	
	W. N. H. Smith, Solicitor, 3 Certificates,	The state of	
	Fall, 1856,	60	
5 11 To	J. M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, 12		
	Certificates, Fall, 1856,	1,065	
	Joseph B. Bachelor, Attorney General, 4		
	Certificates, Fall, 1856,	80	
4000	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-		
	rary loan,	35,000	
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	00,000	L
	rary loan,	20,000	1
A CHEST	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	20,000	
7	rary loan,	10,000	
100	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	10,000	1
	rary loan,	5,000	
114		3,000	
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	10,000	/
1 14	rary loan,	10,000	1
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	40.000	
	rary loan,	10,000	
10 100	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest		
	on State loan,	1,953	20
The tall	95 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part	The state of	
	of State's subscription for Western N.		
	Carolina Railroad,	95,000	
	Accrued interest,	712	50
	Express Company, freight on 2 packages,		
	Bonds from New York,	2	50
	W. L. Pomeroy, seals and fixtures for the		
	Counties of Harnett, Polk and Wilson,	9.9	50
	Drury King, expenses incurred as Super-		100
	intendent Public Buildings,	17	09
Dec.	Sundry Sheriffs for making returns of		
	Election of Electors for President and		

1 0001 0	naing sepsember soin, 1051.	wall to the same
1856.		
Dec.	Vice President of the United States,	
	November, 1856,	\$ 26248
13.00	Needham Price, interest on State Bonds,	30
* 7482	Geo, Bower, " " " "	120
- 11	G. W. Thompson, " " " "	60
1. 24	Needham Price, interest on Bonds of	
1000	Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Com-	
	pany,	90
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Geo. Bower, interest on Bonds of Fayette-	
1750	ville & Western Plankroad Company,	180
	W. E. Lane, former Sheriff of Halifax	200
1 100	county, settling his Public Taxes for	
	1855,	17
3.30	Joseph B. Cherry, Senator from Bertie,	
S. Land	Legislature 1856–'7,	102
7 10	R. G. Cowper, Senator from Hertford,	202
	Legislature 1856-'7,	123
a Said	J. Ramsey, by order Legislature 1856-'7,	10
MI-N	Quent Busbee, by Resolution Legislature	
	1856–'7,	150
	J. J. Bruner, for publishing the State's	
1	part of 2d No. of Jones' Law, vol. 3d,	10. 1
	and 4th No. of Jones' Equity, vol. 2d,	887
	John W. Ellis, Judge Superior Courts, 15	4
	Certificates, Fall, 1856,	1,245
12.00	T. Ruffin, jr., Solicitor, 12 Certificates,	
1. 1. 1. 1.	Fall, 1856,	240
1 91	W. Lander, Solicitor, 1 Certificate, Fall,	Sheet Sheet
	1856,	20
	M. E. Manly, Judge Superior Courts, his	- 8 h
1000	half year's salary, Fall, 1856,	975
100	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 5 Certificates,	A
	Fall, 1856,	100
186.53	A. W. Burton, Solicitor, 4 Certificates,	
	Fall, 1856,	80
The second	G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 4 Certificates,	
	Fall, 1856,	80
- 31.34	R. C. Pearson, President Western North-	The state of the
	Carolina Railroad Company,	1,000
	Moore county Agricultural Society, State's	the second
7 5 1 6	quota for 1856,	50
	Duplin co. Agricultural Society, State's	San Property
1177	quota for 2 years,	100
1		

	Comptrouer's Report, fo	m the Fiscal
1746.		
Dec.	Chowan co. Agricultural Society, State's	19
	quota for 1856,	\$ 50
	Davie county Agricultural Society, State's	
	quota for 1856,	50
	Rowan co. Agricultural Society, State's	- 191
	quota for 1856,	50
	Kader Biggs & Co., costs and charges on	
	sundry boxes Revised Code, consigned	
	to and forwarded by them,	94 46
	B. F. Moore and W. B. Rodman, for ser	
	vices rendered as Commissioners, and	
	their expenses in preparing and having	and the said
	published the Revised Code of North-	0.000
	Carolina,	2,900
	Geo. Holcombe, former Sheriff of Yadkin	16 P. 18
	county, for 82 Insolvent Polls allowed	
	said Sheriff by the County Court for	20100
	J. W. Morgan, A. W. C. Davis, and W.	32 80
	P. F. Davis, heirs at law of John W.	
	Morgan, deceased, balance due said	
	heirs for the tract of land on Bogue	
	Bank, in Carteret county, ceded to the	Later Day
	United States by the General Assembly	
	of North-Carolina, and on which Fort	The state of the s
	Macon is located,	116 30
12-190	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-	110
	lum, by order of E. C. Fisher, Superin-	
	tendent,	4,000
	Electors for President and Vice President	Wall and
	of the United States, mileage and per	
	diem for attending the Electoral College	
	in Raleigh, December, 1856, as follows:	
	W. F. Martin,	47 40
	S. E. Williams,	15
	H. M. Shaw,	46 20
	S. P. Hill,	3
	M. B. Smith,	29 80
	R. P. Waring,	38
	Thomas Diggs, taxes overpaid to Sheriff	04
	of Anson county in 1855,	34 45
- 1-1-10	D. G. Fowle, Trustee, for 46 vols. Raleigh	01010
	Register,	246 10

reading September Sound, 1881.	The state of the s
W. I. Pamerov Stationery for the State	\$ 399 03
M. S. Sherwood, for publishing in Greens-	Φ 333 03
in 1856,	35
of State's office,	50
	15
Danforth, Wright & Co., engraving for the State.	439 15
D. L. Swain, for procuring a copy of Try-	109 08
W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for dis-	11
Adams' Express Company in Raleigh,	
W. D. Cooke, printing 1 Book of Checks	1 25
State,	12
State,	536 50
County Court,	12 50
freight on package State Bonds from	2 50
W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for dis-	
Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	2 46
	3,300
Session 1856-'7, as follows:	
R. G. Cowper, "Hertford "	$\begin{vmatrix} 263 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$
E. W. Fonville, "Onslow "E. R. Gibson, "Cabarrus "	236 253 40
J. B. Jones, "Currituck "	268 245
Albert Myers, "Anson "	$\begin{vmatrix} 232 \\ 25230 \end{vmatrix}$
J. W. Thomas, "Davidson "	232 30
	W. L. Pomeroy, Stationery for the State, M. S. Sherwood, for publishing in Greensboro' Patriot the Equal Suffrage Act, in 1856, Holden & Wilson, printing for Secretary of State's office, Quent Busbee, one pair venetian blinds for Governor's office, Danforth, Wright & Co., engraving for the State, D. L. Swain, for procuring a copy of Tryon's letter book, W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for dispatches, Adams' Express Company in Raleigh, freight on package from New York, W. D. Cooke, printing 1 Book of Checks for Public Treasurer, on Bank of the State, E. B. Freeman, Treasurer Neuse Manufacturing Company, paper for use of the State, H. Mahler, for seal made for Rockingham County Court, Adams' Express Company in Raleigh, freight on package State Bonds from New York, W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, for dispatch to New York, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest advanced on Coupon Bonds, Paid Members of the General Assembly, Session 1856-7, as follows: A. M. Bryan, Senator, Yadkin county, R. G. Cowper, "Hertford "E. W. Fonville, "Onslow "E. R. Gibson, "Cabarrus "J. B. Jones, "Currituck "W. R. Myers, "Mecklenb'rg "Albert Myers, "Anson "J. G. Ramsey, "Rowan "

Doc. No. 7.]

		Compe	rouer's repor		or the	1.00	==
1857.							
Jan.	M. L. Wiggins, Se		Halifax cou	nty,	\$	226	1
THE STATE OF	W. P. Ward,	66	Jones	66		249	1
THE PERSON	John Baxter, H	ouse,	Henderson	66		206	
	W. M. Blanton,	66	Cleaveland	66.		283	50
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	W. J. Blow,	66	Pitt	66 .		256	
AN AL MINIS	R. R. Bridgers,	66	Edgecombe	66	11.50	219	20
	Turner Bynum,	66	Chatham	66		240	
DECEMBER 1	A. P. Cansler,	66	Lincoln	66	1000	278	
	C. W. Clarke,	66	Caldwell	66	100	273	
and the second	R. C. Cotten,	66	Chatham	66	Sall.	247	
BYNE IS.	W. A. Cox,	66.	Jones	66	36.7	224	
Mark Co.	J. M. Crump,	66.	Montgomery	66		265	20
	Jno. S. Dancy,	66.	Edgecombe	66		255	
	W. F. Davidson,	66	Mecklenb'g	66		270	
	Jehu Eborn,	66	Beaufort	66	12.5	266	
	Peter Eller,	"	Wilkes	66		274	
April 1980	Geo. N. Folk,	66	Watauga	66.		314	TV
	A. B. F. Gaither,	66	Iredell	66		264	50
2000		"	Ashe	66.			JU
	Allen Gentry,	66		66		278	7
	H. A. Gilliam,	66	Washington	66		278	10
	W. F. Green,	66	Franklin	66.	21-31	139	40
	Daniel Hackney,		Chatham	66		244	10
mark to be a	Newberry F. Hall,	66	Rowan	66		265	
	Amos Harrell,	66	Rutherford	66		271	
	R. H. Hester,		Person			232	80
3 . 7 . 7	William Hill,	66	Halifax	66.		255	
	W. A. Houck,	66	Rowan	66	1	265	
11/200	S. A. Holmes,	66	N. Hanover	66	12.0%	260	
	L. W. Humphrey,	66	Onslow	66		255	
	S. B. Jarvis,	66	Currituck	66		292	
	Will. A. Jenkins,	66	Warren	66		246	60
224455	J. W. Johnson,	66	Halifax	46	-1195	255	80
	William Long,	66	Caswell	66		224	1,4
	Charles Kelly,	66	Craven	66		228	1
	T. B. Lyon, jr,,	6.6	Granville	66		241	50
	J. P. Mabry,	66	Davidson	6,6	1.	236	
	Joseph M. Mason,	46	Northampt'n	66	1 5 5	202	
	W. M. Matthews,	66	Mecklenb'g	66	1000	265	50
	A. C. McIntosh,	66	Alexander	66	1379	254	
	D. A. Montgomery		Alamance	6.6	() () () () () () () () () ()	220	
	Edmund Moore,	66.	Pitt	66	21124	217	
	D. S. Morrison,	66	Robeson	66		222	
	Jas. M. Mosely,	66	Sampson	66.	PARK S	246	
4	,,	17.5	DPSOIL		SER		

Year ending September 30th, 1857. 185' Jan.

H. W. Parker, "Gates "F. S. Ramsour, "Cleaveland "G. P. Routh, "Catawba "W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "A. M. Scales, "Rockingham" 243.60 L. M. Scott, "Guilford "250.80 L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "258.60 D. W. Siler, "Macon "305.20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "4M. W. Smallwood, "Northampt'n" 249.44 M. Southerland, "Duplin "221.10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "4M. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "4M. H. Tate, "Macon "4M. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "4M. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "4M. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "4M. H. Tate, "Macon "4M. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "4M. H. Tate, "Macon "4M. H. Tate, "Macon "4M. H. Duplin "4M. Hertford "4M	ur e	naing September	50th, 1	857.		
E. W. Ogburn, House, Guilford county, H. W. Parker, "Gates "F. S. Ramsour, "Cleaveland "Q. P. Routh, "Catawba "269 269 269 277 W. W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "268 A. M. Scales, "Rockingham "277 W. W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "268 A. M. Scott, "Guilford "259 50 80 L. M. Scott, "Guilford "250 80 L. M. Scott, "Macon "305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "305 20 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "305 20 J. R. Stubbs, "305 20 J. R. Stubbs, "305 20 J. R. Stubbs, "30	7.					
F. S. Ramsour, "Cleaveland "G. P. Routh, "Catawba "W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "A. M. Scales, "Rockingham" 243 60 L. M. Scott, "Guilford "250 80 L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "258 60 D. W. Siler, "Macon "305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "249 44 B. Southerland, "B. Hanover "251 10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "251 10 E. A. Thompson, "Wayne "252 11 Edward Toms, "Rutherford "271 50 C. P. White, "Sampson "251 60 C. N. White, "Sampson "25		E. W. Ogburn.	House	Guilford co	unty. 8	223 80
F. S. Ramsour, "Cleaveland "G. P. Routh, "Catawba "W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "A. M. Scales, "Rockingham" 243 60 L. M. Scott, "Guilford "250 80 L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "258 60 D. W. Siler, "Macon "305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "249 44 B. Southerland, "B. Hanover "251 10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "251 10 E. A. Thompson, "Wayne "252 11 Edward Toms, "Rutherford "271 50 C. P. White, "Sampson "251 60 C. N. White, "Sampson "25		H. W. Parker.			"	
G. P. Routh, "Catawba "277 W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "268 A. M. Scales, "Rockingham" L. M. Scott, "Guilford "250 80 L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "258 60 D. W. Siler, "Macon "305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "269 M. W. Smallwood, "Northampt'n" 249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "221 10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beautfort "255 10 E. A. Thompson, "Wayne "222 Edward Toms, "Rutherford "271 50 O. P. White, "Sampson "271 50 O. P. White, "Bladen "271 50 O. P. White, "2		F. S. Ramsour,	"		66	
W. W. Rumley, "Carteret "268 A. M. Scales, "Rockingham" 243 60 L. M. Scott, "Guilford "250 80 L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "258 60 D. W. Siler, "Macon "305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "269 M. W. Smallwood, "Northampt'n" 249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "221 10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "261 R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "261 R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "261 E. A. Thompson, "Wayne "222 Edward Toms, "Rutherford "271 50 O. P. White, "Sampson "251 60 C. N. White, "Sampson "251 60 C. N. White, "Gabarrus "265 G. M. White, "Bladen "248 80 J. C. Whitson, "McDowell "280 80 John Wilson, "Bertie "284 E. K. Withers, "Caswell "231 John Yancey, "Madison "298 John Masten, "Forsyth "257 50 J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell "290 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriff's for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson" 52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "63 66 B. State of North-Congressional election, "52 50		G. P. Routh,	"	-	"	
A. M. Scales, "Guilford" 250 80 L. M. Scott, "Guilford" 250 80 L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell" 258 60 D. W. Siler, "Macon" 305 20 J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford" 269 M. W. Smallwood, "Northampt'n" 249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin" 221 10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "261 R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover" 255 10 E. A. Thompson, "Wayne "222 Edward Toms, "Rutherford" 271 50 O. P. White, "Sampson "251 60 C. N. White, "Gabarrus "265 G. M. White, "Bladen "248 80 J. C. Whitson, "McDowell "280 80 John Wilson, "Bertie "284 E. K. Withers, "Caswell "231 John Yancey, "Madison "298 John Masten, "Forsyth "257 50 J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell "257 50 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "3,480 3,480 3,480 36 20 25 860 269 269 27 150 29 21 20 21 20 22 21 10 22 10 22 11 23 10 24 14 25 10 26 1 27 150 27 150 28 20 29 20 20 21 20 21 21 10 22 10 22 10 22 10 24 14 25 10 26 1 27 150 27 150 28 20 29 20 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 21 20 22 21 20 21 20 22 22 23 22 24 80 25 50 26 5 27 50 28 20 29 80 29 80 30		W. W. Rumley,	"		"	
L. M. Scott, "Guilford "L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, S		A. M. Scales.			n "	
L. Q. Sharpe, "Iredell "B. W. Siler, "Macon "B. Slaughter, "Hertford B. Southerland, "Duplin B. Southerland, "Duplin B. Southerland, "Duplin B. Southerland, "Duplin Beaufort B. H. Tate, "N. Hanover Beaufort Bea			66			
D. W. Siler, " Macon " 305 20 J. B. Slaughter, " Hertford " 269 M. W. Smallwood, " Northampt'n" 249 44 B. Southerland, " Duplin " 221 10 J. R. Stubbs, " Beaufort " 255 10 R. H. Tate, " N. Hanover " 255 10 E. A. Thompson, " Wayne " 222 Edward Toms, " Rutherford " 271 50 O. P. White, " Sampson " 251 60 C. N. White, " Cabarrus " 265 G. M. White, " Bladen " 248 80 J. C. Whitson, " McDowell " 280 80 John Wilson, " Bertie " 284 E. K. Withers, " Caswell " 281 John Yancey, " Madison " 298 John Masten, " Forsyth " 257 50 J. A. Benburry, " Tyrrell " 290 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, " Henderson " 3916 Isaac Arledge, " Henderson " 3916 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,			"		"	
J. B. Slaughter, "Hertford "M. W. Smallwood, "Northampt'n" 249 44 B. Southerland, "Duplin "221 10 J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "261 R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover 255 10 Edward Toms, "Rutherford "271 50 O. P. White, "Sampson "251 60 C. N. White, "Gabarrus "265 G. M. White, "Bladen "248 80 J. C. Whitson, "McDowell "280 80 John Wilson, "Bertie "284 E. K. Withers, "Caswell "231 John Yancey, "Madison "298 John Masten, "Forsyth "257 50 J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell "290 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "52 50 Interpolation of the General Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "64 66 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election, "54 66			66		66	
M. W. Smallwood, " Northampt'n" B. Southerland, " Duplin " 221 10 J. R. Stubbs, " Beaufort " 261 R. H. Tate, " N. Hanover " 255 10 E. A. Thompson, " Wayne " 222 Edward Toms, " Rutherford " 271 50 O. P. White, " Sampson " 251 60 C. N. White, " Cabarrus " 265 G. M. White, " Bladen " 248 80 J. C. Whitson, " McDowell " 280 80 John Wilson, " Bertie " 284 E. K. Withers, " Caswell " 281 John Yancey, " Madison " 298 John Masten, " Forsyth " 257 50 J. A. Benburry, " Tyrrell " 290 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " 3,480 Isaac Arledge, "Rutherford " 44 66 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,			66		66	
B. Southerland, "Beaufort Beaufort Beau		M. W. Smallwoo	d. "		n"	
J. R. Stubbs, "Beaufort "Beaufort R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover Beaufort R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson A. B. Long, "Rutherford Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election, Resolution Resolu						
R. H. Tate, "N. Hanover "E. A. Thompson, "Wayne "Edward Toms, "Rutherford "O. P. White, "Sampson "Edward Toms, "Rutherford "O. P. White, "Sampson "Edward Toms, "Rutherford "O. P. White, "Sampson "Edward Toms, "Rutherford "Edward Toms, "Edward Toms, "Rutherford "Edward Toms, "Ru			66		"	
E. A. Thompson, " Wayne "Edward Toms, " Rutherford "O. P. White, " Sampson "Co. N. White, " Cabarrus "Co. N. White, " Bladen "Co. N. White, " Co. N. W		R. H. Tate.	66		. "	
Edward Toms, "Rutherford "O. P. White, "Sampson "C. N. White, "Cabarrus "G. M. White, "Bladen "J. C. Whitson, "McDowell "John Wilson, "Bertie "E. K. Withers, "Caswell "John Yancey, "Madison "John Masten, "Forsyth "J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election, "150 de		E. A. Thompson	. "			
O. P. White, "Sampson "Co. N. White, "Cabarrus "Go. M. White, "Bladen "Go. M. White, "Go. McDowell "Go		Edward Toms.			66	
C. N. White, "Cabarrus "G. M. White, "Bladen "J. C. Whitson, "McDowell "John Wilson, "Bertie "E. K. Withers, "Caswell "John Yancey, "Madison "John Masten, "Forsyth "John Masten, "Forsyth "J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "John Masten, "Joh		O. P. White.	"		"	
J. C. Whitson, " McDowell " 280 80 John Wilson, " Bertie " 284 E. K. Withers, " Caswell " 231 John Yancey, " Madison " 298 John Masten, " Forsyth " 257 50 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, " Henderson " 3,480 Long, " Rutherford " 4466 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,			66		"	
J. C. Whitson, " McDowell " 280 80 John Wilson, " Bertie " 284 E. K. Withers, " Caswell " 231 John Yancey, " Madison " 298 John Masten, " Forsyth " 257 50 John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, " Henderson " 3,480 Long, " Rutherford " 4466 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,		G. M. White,	66		66	
John Wilson, "Bertie "E. K. Withers, "Caswell "John Yancey, "Madison "John Masten, "Forsyth "John Masten, "Tyrrell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "John Masten		J. C. Whitson.	66		66	
John Yancey, "Madison "John Masten, "Forsyth "John Masten, "Tyrrell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "Joh		John Wilson.	66		66	
John Yancey, "Madison "John Masten, "Forsyth "John Masten, "Tyrrell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "Joh		E. K. Withers.	66		66	
John Masten, "Forsyth "J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell "John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "Henderson "John Masten, "John Mast		John Yancey,	66		66	
J. A. Benburry, "Tyrrell " John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,"		John Masten,	. 66		66	
John H. DeCarteret & Son, under Resolution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,"		J. A. Benburry,	66		66	
lution of the General Assembly, 1856 and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,"		John H. DeCart	eret &	Son, under 1	Reso-	
and 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,"		lution of the	Genera	l Assembly,	1856	
Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,"		and 1857,				40
State of North-Carolina, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,"			interest	t on Bonds of	f the	
Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,						9,596 44
Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,					the	4.12
pany, Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " 52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,						AND ST
Sheriffs for making returns of Election of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,						3,480
Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Nov., 1856, as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,		Sheriffs for maki	ng retu	rns of Electic	on of	
as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " 52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,		Electors for P	residen	t and Vice P	resi-	
as follows: E. L. Allen, Sheriff, Polk county, Isaac Arledge, "Henderson " 52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford " Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,		dent of the Ur	nited S	tates, Nov., 1	856,	
Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "44 66 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,				A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		
Isaac Arledge, "Henderson "52 50 A. B. Long, "Rutherford "44 66 Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,			Sheriff,	Polk con	inty,	39 16
Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,				Henderson		52 50
Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for comparing polls Congressional election,		A. B. Long,			66	44 66
comparing polls Congressional election,		Isaac Arledge, m				
	7. 6	comparing pol				
	F 13	1855,	1		18.	6 08

	Comptroller's Report Jo	r the Fisco	ai
857.	Photograph Street Control of the Con	1,42 0,44 0	MA.
an.	James Melvin, former Sheriff of Bladen		
414	county, mileage and per diem for com-		
		\$ 71	16
	Trace A reader mileges and nor diam for	₩	
	Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for		
	comparing polls Senatorial election,	6	10
	1856,	0	00
	James R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court	Carlot Charles	
	at Morganton, his half year's salary,		
	from August, 1806, to January, 1801,	150	
	Neuse Manufacturing Compony, for 74		
	Reams book paper to print State's num-		
1	bers Supreme Court Reports, 1857,	4588	80
	Frederick Nash, Chief Justice Supreme		
	Court, his 4th quarter's salary, 1856,	625	
	William H. Battle, Associate Judge Su-	TO WELL	
-	preme Court, his 4th quarter's salary,	1547	
	1856,	625	
	R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge Supreme		
	Court his 4th grouton's colony 1856	625	
	Court, his 4th quarter's salary, 1856,		
	Henderson County Agricultural Society,	50	
	State's quota,	The second secon	
	80 State Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in		
	part of State's subscription for Atlantic	22 222	
	& North-Carolina Railroad,	80,000	
	Accrued interest,	226	40
	John D. Whitford, President of the At-	SUPER STORY	
	lantic & North-Carolina Railroad Com-		
	pany, on account of State's subscription		
	to said road,	24,000	
	Sheriffs of Bladen, Polk and Henderson,		
	for making returns of election for Gov-		
	ernor, 1856,	52	50
	R. C. Pearson, President of the Western		
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, in		
	part of State's subscription for said Rail-		
		3,672	67
	road,		0.
	J. Foster, tax overpaid by him to Sheriff	90	20
	of Wilkes county, 1855,	28	20
	Chas. Manly, Treasurer University, inter-	100	1- 0
	est on Bond of \$6,000,	180	w 3
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary		1
	loans,	1,500	1
	The second secon		

1 eur e	nating September 30th, 1831.	
1857.		
Jan.	E. Emmons, State Geologist, half year's	THE PERSON NAMED IN
7. 300	salary from July 1st, to December 31st,	17. 18.
	1856,	\$ 1,250
	Ebenezer Emmons, jr., his 4th quarter's	Ψ 1,200
100	salary as assistant Geologist, from 1st	
TANKS ST	October, 1856, to 1st January, 1857,	375
Malate .		919
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	
the first	terest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	4 0 50
	Bonds, endorsed by the State,	14,070
A COLUMN	Isaac Arledge, mileage and per diem for	421
100	settling his public taxes, 1854-'55,	86
	W. J. Blow, Elector for President and	
Mana	Vice President of the United States,	
4419	1856,	25
	Martha Spears, a Pension,	75
	Gov. Bragg, his 4th quarter's salary for	
MARKET !	1856,	750
B. C. L. C.	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, his	-0/ 5 10
	4th quarter's salary for 1856,	75
/E/F2 ()	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 4th	
	quarter's salary for 1856,	500
1	W. R. Richardson, Clerk, his 4th quarter's	300
10 To 10		187 50
A TOTAL	salary for 1856,	101/30
Wife Co.	William Hill, Secretary of State, his 4th	200
1 C 1 T 1	quarter's salary for 1856,	200
	Geo. W. Brooks, Comptroller, his 4th	0.0
1.37%	quarter's salary for 1856,	250
	Walter Gwynn, Engineer, for examination	
	of the Cape Fear & Deep River im-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	provement,	1,100
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-	
	lum,	2,000
1000	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-	21
1	lum,	2,000
	J. E. Morris, for services as keeper of	
Market	public arms at New-Berne, from Jan.,	and a second
	1856, to January, 1857,	150
MICHER	W. White, P. M. at Raleigh, postage for	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	the several Departments, quarter end-	100
	ing 31st December, 1856,	71 58
	Moses A. Smith, assistant P. M. at Salis-	.100
Paris P	bury, postage on Reports,	14 68
THE REAL PROPERTY.	, postago on resports,	11,00

	Comptroller's Report for	or the Fiscal
1857.		1-12-0-M
Jan.	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 4th	Section 1
o wix	quarter's salary for 1856,	\$ 75
	W.J. Longee, Stove and fixtures for State	(D)
	7	18 75
	Library,	10/13
12 1/400	O. H. Perry, subscription to newspapers	20
	for State Library, 1856,	30
	R. W. Haywood, Adjutant General, his	700
	3d and 4th quarter's salary for 1856,	100
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol,	9-17-18
	his 4th quarter's salary for 1856,	65
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to	8 (1) (2) 3 - C.S.
	Governor Bragg, to defray expenses of	
	Council of State, in session January	The state of the
	29th, 1857,	150 20
	Sundry articles for repairs of Executive	FILE OF STATE
	Mansion and premises, and furniture	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	for same, 1856,	291 38
	W. D. Cooke, Blanks for Treasury Depart-	
	ment,	38
	Geo. T. Cooke, for 163 cords firewood, at	
t milion	\$2.85 per cord,	464 55
	Charles Kuester, for work on the Capitol	4 1, 5 1 2 2 2 7
	and public offices in same,	29 95
Feb.	Paid Members of the General Assembly,	A Land Company
200.	Session 1856–'7, as follows:	
	W. W. Avery,	
	Speaker, Senate, Burke county,	362
	L. N. B. Battle, "Nash "	241
	Geo. D. Boyd, "Rockingham"	257
	F. M. Burgess, "Hyde "	242
	C. H. Brogden, "Wayne "	120
		256 75
	5. 11. On istian, mongomery	159 50
		210
	o. w. Cumingham,	
	III. 1. Clarke, Eugecombe	237
William !	David Coleman, Tancy	293 60
	1. C. Cameron, Grange	231
	III. II. waii,	229 60
	Te. Dinaid, Gales	256
	Timed Dockery, Incliniona	230 60
	waiten	232 60
	Owen Fennell, "N. Hanover "	231 60
	Allen Grist, "Beaufort "	231

cui	enacing september s	oure,	1001.	1.10	11111	
57.	The state of the s		The second			796 XX
b.	Ralph Gorrell, Se	nate.	Guilford cou	nty,	\$	217
	E. R. Gibson,	"	Cabarrus	66		6
	T. H. Holmes,	46	Sampson	66	1 33	249 40
	S. P. Hill,	66	Caswell	66		254
	P. B. Hawkins,	46	Franklin	46		213
	M. W. Holt,	66	Alamance	46	1	240
	W. J. Houston,	66	Duplin	66		239
	A. J. Jones,	66	Columbus	46		257
	J. B. Jones,	66	Currituck	66		6
	W. K. Lane,	66	Wayne	66		96 80
	James Miller,	46	Craven	66		238
	D. McDiarmid,	66	Cumberland	66		234 60
	J. J. Martin,	66	Stokes	46		269 40
	Columbus Mills,	66	Polk	46		272
	R. H. Parks,	66	Iredell	66	1500	263
	T. J. Person,	44	Northampton	66		230
	John Pool,	66	Pasquotank	66		266
	R. E. Rives,	66	Chatham	66		219 60
	L. B. Sanders,	46	Johnston	66		224 80
	J. P. Speight,	66	Greene	66		241
	W H Thomas	46	Jackson	66	1000	300
	W. H. Thomas, J. W. Thomas,	66	Davidson	66	1	6
	C. H. K. Taylor,	66	Granville	46		231 60
	M L. Wiccins	66	Halifax	46	17:11	12
	M. L. Wiggins, G. H. Wilder,	46	Wake	46	1.3	241
	Jas. H. White,	.46	Gaston	46		263 50
	A. L. Chesson,	46	Washington	66		281
	Jesse G. Shepherd	3	" asmagion	- and		201
	Speaker, Com		Cumberland	46		332
	Asa Barnes,	66	Johnston	66		254 80
	John L. Bethea,	66	Cumberland	66	12	246 40
	J. C. Badham,	66	Chowan	66		288
	J. M. Bullock,	66	Granville	46	177	229
	S. W. Bright,	66	Lenoir	46	450	251 80
	M. A. Bledsoe,	66	Wake	66		240
	J. M. Cox,	66	Perquimons	66	T- W	271
	D. F. Caldwell,	46	Guilford	66		250 80
	J. Ramsey Dills,	66	Jackson	46	1000	312
		66	Anson	46		300
	Atlas J. Dargan,	66		46	1	290
	Marcus Erwin,	66	Buncombe	66	-176	254 60
	H. B. Elliott,	66	Randolph	46	THE REAL PROPERTY.	251 80
	A. G. Foster,	66	Randolph	66	14 5 8	
	D. D. Ferebee,	1-176	Camden	1	100	261 50

		Comp	ocrotter's nepo	rej	or the	Fiscut
1857.		a to the said		11.		72-11-12
Feb.	Joel F. Hill, Comm	ions,	Stokes con	nty,	\$	258 50
THE PARTY	T. L. Hargrove,	66	Granville	66	- 100	227 20
19 Jun 19	Joseph C. Jennett,	66	Hyde .	66	1	296
TO ME THE T	H. C. Jones,	66	Craven	66		228
The state of	Chas. Kelly,	66	66	66	1	36
4011	Geo. N. Lewis,	66	Nash	66		237
13 12 33	S. L. Love,	66	Haywood	66	1136	306
100	B. F. Little,	66	Richmond	66		297 80
Marie dal	James M. Leach,	66	Davidson	66	12 -1	250
	A. M. Lewis,	66	Wake	66	1	234
	Giles Leitch,	66	Robeson	66		258
	John F. Lyon,	66	Orange	66		242
AND THE OWNER OF	Thos. D. Meares,	66	Brunswick	66	The bay	241
	A. H. Martin,	66	Wilkes	66	100	270
1457	W. B. March,	66	Davie	66		235 50
The state of	W. E. Mann,	66	Pasquotank	66		284 40
A. W	Jos. R. Mason,	66	Northampton	66		46
	S. W. Outerbridge,	66	Martin	66	14 1 60	260
431.00	David Outlaw,	66	Bertie	66		246
0 750	T. J. Pitchford,	66	Warren	66		247 40
William !	Geo. Patterson,	66	Alamance	66	19.4	235 80
H. F. S. C. S.	I. A. Pearson,	66	Yancy	66		290
The second	W. M. Pickett,	66	Anson	66	W-19	302 40
	R. E. Seeves,	66	Surry	66	1 18 30	268
	D. Rushing,	66	Union	66		280
The state of	W. B. Richardson,	66	Moore	66	Service .	269 60
T. 100 35	Richard Rankin,	66	Gaston	66		260 60
	N. G. Rand,	66	Wake	66	1114 1	241 40
* 1200	W. H. A. Speer,	66	Yadkin	66		276
Contract to	C. M. Stiles,	66	Cherokee	66		329 80
THE REAL PROPERTY.	W. F. Strayhorn,	66	Orange	66		248
1000	Etheldred Sauls,	66	Wayne	66		253 40
Many .	Eldridge Stewart,	6.6	Cumberland	66	172-2	245 80
41/3/1	Thomas Settle,	66	Rockingham	66	47.3	246 60
	A. D. Speight,	66	Greene	66	1	252 20
	B. H. Tomlinson,	66	Johnston	66	15 13	238 50
ME MAN	M. T. Waddill,	66	Stanly	66	100	269 40
1 200 7 2	W. R. Ward,	66	Duplin	66	3 7 7	261 40
1	J. A. Wangh.	6.6	Forsyth	66	13/19/	262
15 17	D. F. Williamson,	"	Columbus	66		278
	F. P. Glass,	66	Burke	66	De Les	274
SOLUTION S	John Hill, Principa					578
4.1.19	Q. Busbee, Assistar					492

1 0001	ending september oven, 100.	Strain Strain	
1857.		- 14 100-836	
Feb.	James Page, Principal Doorkeeper of the	10171111111111111111111111111111111111	
	Senate,	\$ 272	
	C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper of the		
	Senate,	251	
	Edward Cantwell, Principal Clerk House		
	of Commons,	492	
	Geo. Howard, Assistant Clerk House of	* 00	0.0
	Commons,	506	
	Willie J. Palmer, Engrossing Clerk,	299	60
	Caleb Hill, " "	311	10
	L. W. Joyner,	318	40
	William Webster, Principal Doorkeeper	259	
	House Commons, W. W. Wright, Assistant Doorkeeper	200	
	House Commons,	291	50
	Sundry Members of the General Assem-	201	00
	bly, Session 1856-'7,	323	80
	Paid the following persons in pursuance	020	
	of Resolutions of General Assembly,		
	Session 1856–'7:	the state of	
	William E. Mann, for S. Williams & Son,	150	
	J. W. Johnson,	12	
	W. S. Webster,	50	
	Edward Cantwell,	60	
	Willie J. Palmer,	25	
	O. H. Perry,	24	
	John Hill,	125	
	James Page,	56	
	W. Whitaker, jr.,	16	
	Joseph Small,	20	
	W. W. Wright,	50	
	Quentin Busbee,	150 150	
	Geo. Howard, jr., C. C. Tally,	50	
	W. Watson,		65
	Caleb Hill,	25	
	Edward Cantwell,	125	
	W. J. Young,	4	
	L. W. Joyner,	25	
	J. C. Badham, a Pension allowed to Sarah	20	-
	Avery, by Resolution of the General	War Street	
	Assembly, Session 1856–'7,	75	
		The section of the	115

The state of	Comptroller's Report f	or the Fiscal
1857. Feb.	John D. Whitford, President Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, 30	
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part of State's subscription to said Railroad, Accrued interest,	\$ 30,000 84,90
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh, his half year's salary ending 31st December, 1856,	150
	E. B. Freeman, recording 1,744 pages, at	150
	30 cents, William H. Bailey, acting Attorney Gen-	523 20
	eral, for attending Supreme Court at Raleigh, December Term, 1856, James Litchford, Marshall to Supreme	100
	Court, December Term, 1856, 60 days at \$2 per day, E. B. Freeman, furniture for Supreme	120
	Court rooms, Holden & Wilson, as Printers to the State, W. C. Doub, for publishing sale of State	51 95 2,150 67
	Bonds, August, 1856, Thos. J. Lemay, for examining Holden &	5 50
	Wilson's account as Printers to State, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	12
	terest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds, endorsed by the State,	900
	D. G. Fowle, Trustee, for publishing in Raleigh Register proclamation of Gov. Bragg, for apprehension of Alfred Hay-	
	wood, a fugitive from justice, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for drayage on	6 75
	boxes Revised Code, and on Public Arms, W. E. Anderson, Treasnrer Insane Asy-	6 50
	lum, by order of E. C. Fisher, Superintendent,	1,000
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary loans,	1,380
	W. J. Hubard, in part of contract to fur-	1,500
- 3000	nish for the State his statue of George Washington,	1,500
	Dabney Cosby, for repairs at Executive Mansion,	7
45 7 27 7		The state of the s

Year e	ending September 30th, 1857.	
1857.	Developed to the first the	
Feb.	Pescud & Gatling, articles for Executive Mansion,	\$ 8
	John Pool, Attorney for P. M. Dozier,	
	tax overpaid to the Sheriff Currituck county, for 1853,	94
	F. P. Glass, Attorney for James Morrison,	34
	tax overpaid to Sheriff Burke county,	
	for 1854,	5 80
	J. C. Badham, Attorney for Sarah Charlton, tax overpaid to Sheriff Chowan	
	county, for 1854,	42 30
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney for Jos. Clarke,	
	tax overpaid to Sheriff Granville connty,	100
	T. L. Hargrove, Attorney for T. H. Willie,	Art Carlot
	tax overpaid to Sheriff Granville coun-	42 30
	F. P. Glass, Attorney for Eliza Hemphill,	42 30
	tax overpaid to Sheriff Burke county,	7 28
1	Thomas Settle, jr., Elector for President	
March.	and Vice President of the United States, Fall, 1856,	24 60
	W. W. Avery, Elector for President and	
	Vice President of the United States,	15
	Fall, 1856, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, for publishing in	45
	Raleigh Register Gov. Bragg's procla-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	mation to Presidential Electors, Nov.,	00-
	Sundry persons, articles of furniture for	6 25
	State Capitol,	58 50
	Allen Gentry, on account of an appropri-	
	ation by the General Assembly of 1852 and 1853, for construction of a Road	
	from Salisbury to the Virgina line,	206 77
	Esly Staly, Sheriff Wilkes county, per	
	diem and mileage for making returns of Election of Electors for President and	
	Vice President of the United Stares,	SERVICE STATE
	November, 1856,	34 16
	John Martin, Sheriff Stokes county, per diem and mileage for making returns	
	of Election of Electors for President and	

Vice President of the United States, November, 1856, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of said Board at its sessions on 3d December, 1856, and 20th February, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Conpon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's	Sand to	Comperouer's Report Jo	T the L'iscut
Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the State of North-Carolina, Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of said Board at its sessions on 3d December, 1856, and 20th February, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			
State of North-Carolina, Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of said Board at its sessions on 3d December, 1856, and 20th February, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			\$ 27 08
Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of said Board at its sessions on 3d December, 1856, and 20th February, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Conpon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			9.100
Internal Improvements, expenses of said Board at its sessions on 3d December, 1856, and 20th February, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Conpon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			2,499
Board at its sessions on 3d December, 1856, and 20th February, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Conpon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			Elliste B.
Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		Board at its sessions on 3d December,	
Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Company, W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's	· Parkers		41
w. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			
W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			105
Capitol, Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		W. H. & R. S. Tucker, candles for State	199
Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for cleaning up State Capitol, R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			45 50
R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		Drury King, Superintendent, expenses for	
Secretary's office, S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		cleaning up State Capitol,	8 25
S. H. Young, firewood for State Capitol, D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		R. R. Weathers, Andirons for Private	105
D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			
Register office for Treasury Department, James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		D. G. Fowle, Trustee, blanks from Raleigh	00
James McKimmon, 4 boxes Candles for State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			
State Capitol, A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			3 50
A. Smeades, for repairing 2 Gates on Capitol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			66 20
tol Square, Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			05 30
Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at \$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol, Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			8
Pescud & Gatling, paste for public offices in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's		Geo. T. Cooke, 136 Cords Firewood, at	
in Capitol, Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			387 10
Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, Mar. John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			1 20
est on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			1 30
Mar. Bank, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			
& North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			79,635
sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's	Mar.		THE NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's			
subscription to said Railroad, 73,500			73,500
Accrued interest, 208 01			208 01
Paid the following persons in pursuance			
of Resolutions of General Assembly,		of Resolutions of General Assembly,	
Session 1856-'7: W. H. High fan A. C. Mandada			50
W. H. High, for A. C. Murdock, John G. Williams, for Hurdle & Hurdle, 50			
W. J. Lougee,	HERE	W. J. Lougee,	

1858–'9	Document No. 7.	4.0	45
Year e	nding September 30th, 1857.	the sale	
1857. Mar.	A. W. Hedgpeth, for Lemuel Wilkerson, B. H. Stanmire, Pulaski Cowper, for sealing 2,326 Coupon Bonds at 10 cents each, Thomas Murray and Nancy, his wife, for their distributive share of the lands	\$ 100 2,384 232	
	ceded to the United States, on Bogue Banks in Carteret county, and on which Fort Macon is located, Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, ex- penditures on account of plates for his	40	
	Report in 1856, William E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum,	1,007 5,044	
	Gov. Bragg, his 1st quarter's salary for 1857,	750	1
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov. Bragg, his 1st quarter's salary for 1857, William Hill, Secretary of State, his 1st	75	
	quarter's salary for 1857, D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 1st	200	
The state of	quarter's salary for 1857, W. R. Richardson, Clerk, his 1st quarter's salary for 1857,	500 187	
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 1st quarter's salary for 1857,	250	130
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 4 Certificates, Spring, 1857,	80	
91	Frederick Nash, Chief Justice Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1857, W. H. Battle, Supreme Court Judge, his	665	
	1st quarter's salary for 1857, R. M. Pearson, Supreme Court Judge, his	625	1
	1st quarter's salary for 1857, Bank of Clarendon, premium of 1 per cent. on check for \$9,603.96 on Bank	625	
	of the Republic, New York, W. J. Lougee, articles for Executive Man-		04
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of said Board meeting in Raleigh, 17th		65
4,14,1975	March, 1857,	17	

Andreis .	Comptroller's Report for	or the	Fiscal
1857.			100
Mar.	W. L. Pomeroy, Stationery for use of the		
The latest	State during the session of the General	Market 1	
	Assembly, 1856–'7,	\$	172 56
A CONTRACTOR	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the		
	State of North-Carolina,		270
447	Bank of Cape Fear, interest for 6 months		
1. 333 33	on loan of \$10,000 to 16th March, 1857,		300
1427645	Susan F. Phillips, interest on Bond of	14 M	19.01
	Fayetteville & Western Plankroad		
	Company,	3/5/3/	15
	James Roberts, Sheriff Rockingham coun-		200
The second	ty, insolvent polls allowed by General		40
15 100	Assembly, Session 1856-'7,		40
	E. J. Hale & Son, Books for Law Library,	F. 3. 1	129 68
14 7 14 13	O. H. Perry, subscription daily New York Journal of Commerce for State		
Transition of	Library,		9
	O. H. Perry, his 1st quarter's salary for		9
	1857,	To divine	75
The state of	William Hill, Secretary of State, for fur-	1	10
	nishing Public Printers with copies of		
The state of	Laws and Resolutions of the General		
	Assembly, Session 1856–'7, for publica-		1100
	tion,	14	343 50
	Bank of Republic, New York, interest	122	010
	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said	100	1 -2 0
	Bank,	9.	540
大きまりたこ	Adams' Express Company, freight on		
	package State Bonds from New York,		1 25
	Geo. T. Cooke, 41½ cords firewood at		- 7- 1
	\$2.85 per cord, for State Capitol,		118 27
	E. B. Freeman, 2 Post Office Balances for		
	Governor's and Secretary of State's		1-31
	offices,		7
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, dis-	100	11
	patches to New York for Public Trea-		
A STATE OF THE STA	surer,		7 27
April.	John D. Whitford, President Atlantic &	-	
1335	North-Carolina Railroad Company, 30		
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part		Track &
	of State's subscription to said Rail-	000	000
	road,	30,	,000
1 7 1500	Accrued interest,	1	84 90

I ear e	naing September 30th, 1857.	STATE AND LOS
1857.		
April.	Marshall Parks, President of the Albe- marle & Chesapeake Canal Company, 85 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part of State's subscription to said improve-	
	ment, Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary	\$ 85,000
	loans, W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-	90
	lum, by order of Executive Committee, Sion H. Rogers, on order of Superinten-	662 93
	dent and Commissioners of Insane Asylum, in payment for a tract of land	
	purchased of Silvester Smith, for the use of said Asylum, W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asy-	1,000
	lum, on warrant of Superintendent and Commissioners,	5,000
	John M. Rose, Secretary of Fayetteville & Centre Plankroad Company, 2 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in part of	
	State's subscription to said Road, Robert Strange, Solicitor, 4 Certificates,	2,000
	Spring, 1857, Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 5 Certificates,	80
	Spring, 1857, G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 4 Certificates, Spring, 1857,	100
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, 6 Certificates, Spring, 1857,	120
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, his half year's salary,	300
	Edward Cantwell, per order of Wm. D. Cooke, for 6 copies of Cooke's Map of	
	North-Carolina, furnished in pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, Session 1856–'7,	48
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 1 per cent. premium on \$5,000 Northern	10
	Funds, W. J. Hubard, on account of his contract	50
	to furnish his bronze statue of Washington for the State,	1,000

	Comptroller's Report f	or the F	iscal
1857.			1
April.	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol, his first quarter's salary for 1857, W. White, P. M. at Raleigh, postage for	\$ 6	55
	public offices in State Capitol, quarter ending April 1st, 1857, W. H. Hamilton, in part of his contract		86
	for improving the Capitol Grounds, Danforth, Wright & Co., engraving plates		9 9 9
	for State Bonds, &c., H. Mahler, for making a Seal for the	With Mi	28 47
	County Court of Edgecombe county, W. White, jr., Agent Adams' Express Company, freight on package from New	1	2 50
	York, John Hutchins, 2 wagon loads firewood		1 25
	for State Capitol, William Chavers, for repairing Pump on		8
	Capitol Square, Bank of the Republic, New York, inter-		4
	est on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said Bank,	30,75	50
	John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's subscription to said Railroad,	137 - 173	00
	Accrued interest, Marshall Parks, President of the Albe- marle & Chesapeake Canal Company,	8	65
	165 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, in full of State's subscription to said improvement,	165,00	
	Paul C. Cameron, interest on State Bond, Bank of the Republic, New York, inter- est on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said		90
	Bank, Bank of the Republic, New York, inter-	5,70	
	est on temporary loan, Bank of the Republic, New York, sundry	Transition of	85 14
	temporary loans, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, temporary loan,	10,00	
	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Chero- kee Bonds,		90

	reading September 30th, 1331.	
1857. May.	Bank of the State of North Caroline 1	334
may.	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 1 per cent. premium on \$25,000 Northern	
	Funds,	\$ 250
	Bank of Cape Fear, 1 per cent. premium	Ф 250
	on \$15,000 Northern Funds,	150
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 1 per	100
	cent. premium on \$10,000 Northern	Market State of the State of th
	Funds,	100
	Bank of Clarendon, 1 per cent. premium	100
	on \$9,702.97 Northern Funds,	970
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 1 per	
134	cent. premium on \$6,000 Northern	
	Funds,	60
" Ball	Holden & Wilson, for Printing the Laws,	
	Journals and Documents of the Gener-	
	al Assembly, Session 1856-'7,	2,0726
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for Executive	_,,,,_,
	department, including proclamation to	
	Presidential Electors in Nov., 1856,	
	commissions for Justices of the Peace,	300
	commissions for Militia Officers, Exe-	P44 2 1 1 1 1
	cntive Warrants, &c.,	508
	T. J. Lemay, for examining the account	
	of Holden & Wilson for Printing Laws,	
	Journals and Documents of the Gener-	
	al Assembly, Session of 1856-'7,	9
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for the State	
	Department,	35
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for the Trea-	
	sury Department,	15
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for Comptrol-	
	ler's Department, including Blanks for	
	Clerks, Warrants for Chairmen of Com-	
	mon Schools, Blank Tax Lists, &c., for	
	the several counties of the State,	377 6
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his	
	1st quarter's salary for 1857,	625
	Ebenezer Emmons, jr., Assistant Geolog-	
	ist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1857,	375
	Mannder & Campbell, in part of their	
	contract for the Stone work and appur-	
	tenances for Statue of Washington on	100
	Capitol Grounds,	100

10.3	Comptroller's Report Jo	or the s	risc	al
1857.			1	W.
May.	W. H. Hamilton, in part of his contract			
F. 18 . 3 .	to improve the Capitol Grounds,	\$	200	
	Repairs and Furniture for Executive Man-			
	sion,	100	87	
	H. D. Turner, Stationery for the State,	W 13 = 14	28	85
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, freight on	18 6 A		
	Books for State Library,		4	57
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Board		1	
	of Internal Improvements, expenses of	making.		
d Halington	a meeting of said Board, May 22, 1857,		11	
	W. H. Washington, Attorney for Alexan-		4	
	der Taylor, sr., a Pension for 1856,	340 775	50	
	M. E. Manly, Judge Superior Courts, his	MAL I	10.2	
	1st half year's salary for 1857,	1000	975	
	R. M. Sannders, Judge Superior Courts,	100		
	his 1st half year's salary for 1857,		975	
	John W. Ellis, Judge Superior Courts, his	VISTORIA.		
Fur 2, 11	1st half year's salary for 1857,		975	
	G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 3 Certificates,	100	00	
	Spring, 1857,		60	
	Elias C. Hines, Solicitor, 10 Certificates,		000	
	Spring, 1857,		200	4
	William Lander, Solicitor, 13 Certificates,	1	000	
My Dale	Spring, 1857,		260	
7-111	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 5 Certificates,		100	
	Spring, 1857, Marcus Fryin Solicitor 5 Contification		100	
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 5 Certificates,		100	
	Spring, 1857, John H. DeCarteret, stitching and folding	1 1 1 1 1	100	3.
	Documents for the Legislature, Session			
	of 1856-7,		108	70
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, dis-	20	100	10
	patches to New York, for Public Trea-			
	snrer,		4	04
	J. D. & R. S. Pullen, articles for State			O.
	Capitol,	The state of	5	14
	Henry Andrews, 5½ cords wood for State	1 3 1		-
	Capitol,		14	85
Estable ST	Geo. T. Cooke, 12 cords and 1 load wood		3 10	
	for State Capitol,	The state of	36	20
	W. & N. O. Telegraph Company, dis-			
	patches to New York for Public Trea-			
	surer,	11	2	85

Year e	ending September 30th, 1857.		
1857.		1	=
May.	James Page, in part of his contract with		
	Secretary of State to distribute the		
	Laws, &c., last General Assembly, in 18		
	Western counties,	\$ 100	
June.	F W Ward Treasurer of the New Diver		
June.	E. W. Ward, Treasurer of the New River		
	Navigation Company, balance of State's	10 000	
	appropriation for said improvement,	10,000	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	15 000	
	porary loans,	15,000	
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tem-	07 000	
	porary loans,	35,000	
1 1	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest		
	on temporary loan,	1,986	14
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	S. Later	1
	terest on temporary loans,	26 9	99
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	To be the second	
	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said		
	Bank,	1,710	
	Bank of Cape Fear, 1 per cent. premium		
	on Northern Funds, to pay interest on		
	Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River	Carrier State	
	Navigation Company,	90	
	Maunder & Campbell, in part of contract		
1	for stone work for erection of statue of		
	Washington on Capitol Grounds,	100	
	B. Moore, for the apprehension of Stephen		
	Hughes, a fugitive from justice,	250	
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 2d		
	quarter's salary for 1857,	500	
	W.R. Richardson, Clerk, his 2d quarter's		
	salary for 1857,	1875	50
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 2d quar-		
	ter's salary for 1857,	250	
	Bank of Wilmington, 1 per cent. premium		
	on Northern Funds,	970	1
	Bank of Wadesboro', 1 per cent. premium		
	on Northern Funds,	1940)5
	C. F. Fisher, 1 per cent. premium on	Eblica.	413
	Northern Funds,	150	
	J. M. Dick, Judge Superior Courts, for 14		
	Certificates, Spring Circuit, 1857,	1,155	
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, his		
	1st half year's salary,	975	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.0	

1.1.	Comptroller's Report fo	or the Fiscal
1857.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	CHECK LINE
June.	S. J. Person, Judge Superior Courts, 14	
	Certificates,	\$ 1,155
	D. F. Caldwell, Judge Superior Courts,	
	15 Certificates,	1,245
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, 4	
	Certificates,	80
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 1 Certificate,	20
	Thos. Ruffin, jr., Solicitor, 12 Certificates,	240
	J. J. Bruner, for folding, stitching, cover-	Part of the Part o
	ing and pressing State's part No. 1, Vol.	
	4, Jones' Equity Reports,	515 90
	W. Hill, Secretary of State, for superin-	
	tending distribution Laws and Journals	
	of last General Assembly,	100
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane	
	Asylum, on warrant of Executive Com-	27 may = 1
	mittee,	5,000
	C. C. Tally, in part of his contract for dis-	
	tributing Laws and Journals of last	
	General Assembly in 10 counties,	50
	William Webster, in part of his contract	
	for distributing Laws and Journals of	
AT LONG	last General Assembly in 17 counties.	75
	Holden & Wilson, boxes for Laws and	00
	Journals,	23
	William Cheek, for distributing Laws and	
	Journals of last General Assembly in	215
	20 counties, Levi Howell, Treasurer of Martin county	213
		50
	Agricultural Society,	40
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for candles, F. N. Roberts and R. M. Gorrell, for their	40
	attendance under a subpæna as wit-	
	nesses before a Committee of last Gen-	
	eral Assembly,	36
	James Banks, for sending messenger from	
	Fayetteville to Elizabethtown with re-	
	prieve for Daniel McDonald,	3
A STATE OF	Adams' Express Company, freight on	
	package State Bonds from New York,	1 50
	William Robinson & Co., for publishing	
	Equal Suffrage amendment to the Con-	Control of
	stitution of North-Carolina,	25
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s

Year e	ending September 30th, 1857.	
1857. July.	John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's subscription to said Railroad, Accrued interest, W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asylum, per order of SuperIntendent and Directors, 15 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, issued under an Act of the General Assembly, ratified 14th	\$ 128,500 128 50
	February, 1855,	15,000
	Accrued interest,	300
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer, per order of Superintendent and Directors, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the	1,385 29
	State of North-Carolina, due 1st Monday in July, 1857, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Fay-	10,323 26
	etteville & Western Plankroad Com- pany, due 1st Monday in July, 1857, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	3,180
	porary loans, Bank of the Republic, New York, tem	15,000
	porary loan, balance of \$30,000, Charles Manly, Treasurer University of	10,000
	North-Carolina, interest on Bond for \$6,000, held by University,	180
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on temporary loans,	1887
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary loans,	2,400
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest on temporary loan,	616 39
1	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	
Sala	Bonds, endorsed by the State, W. J. Hubard, on account of his Statue	14,490
	of Washington for the State, Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company,	7,500
	freight on Statue of Washington, Thomas Bragg, Governor of North-Caro-	16 25
194	lina, his 2d quarter's salary for 1857,	750

	Comptroller's Report Jo	or the	riscai
1857.	DEALESCE AND		HAIR
July.	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov.		
	Bragg, his 2d quarter's salary for 1857,	\$	75
	William Hill, Secretary of State, his 2d		
	quarter's salary for 1857,	A PARTY	200
Tobal In	R. C. Cotten, Adjutant General, his 1s	7. 11.74	4
	half year's salary for 1857,	111111	100
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-		
STEEL	lum,		19
	Sundry persons, articles of furniture for		
	Executive Mansion,		198 38
	Buncombe county Agricultural Society,		~
	State's quota for 1856,		50
	Alexander county Agricultural Society,	7.37	-0
	State's quota for 1856,	135-4	50
	R. M. Pearson, Judge Supreme Court, his	MARIN .	625
	2d quarter's salary for 1857,		025
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1857,		625
	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., sundry Law		020
	Books for Supreme Court,		46
	Frederick Nash, Chief Justice Supreme		10
	Court, his 2d quarter's salary for 1857,		625
	James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme	134 1	71.0
	Court at Raleigh, June Term, 1857,	1	96
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for	12 191	-
	attending Supreme Court in Raleigh,		
	June Term, 1857,		100
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk to the Supreme		
	Court at Raleigh, his half year's salary	41	
	for 1857,		150
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, re-		
	cording 1,661 pages at 30 cents,	7	498 30
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, for		
	6 Record Books bought of E. J. Hale		00
	& Son,		60
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 5 Certificates,		100
	Spring Circuit, 1857, William Lander, Solicitor, 1 Certificate,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100
(A)-15 ()	Spring Circuit, 1857,	2 2 2	20
The said	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 4 Certificates,		20
	Spring Circuit, 1857,	1000	80
	Drury King, Superintendent of the Capi-	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	4
	tol, his 2d quarter's salary,	12 40	65

Year	ending September 30th, 1857.	
1857.		
July.	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 2d quar-	
	ter's salary, and services as to cabinet	
	of minerals,	\$ 96 83
	G. H. Wilder, 1 day's service as Elector	
	for President and Vice President of the	
	United States,	3
. Burn	W. White, P. M. in Raleigh, postage for	
	the several Public Offices in State	120 12
	Capitol, quarter ending July 1st, 1857, John A. Weirman, P. M. at Salisbury,	12012
	postage on Supreme Court Reports,	9 04
	Henry E. Lane, for apprehending and de-	
	livering Elsbury Johnson, a fugitive	
The s	from justice, to the Sheriff of Hender-	
	son county, as a reward by Gov. Bragg's	745 7
	proclamation,	300
	W. H. Hamilton, on account of his con-	201
1	tract to improve the Capitol Grounds,	200
	P. C. Cameron, for Wm. Cain, premium	TOFOR
-	on Northern Funds,	105 95
	Richard Walke, premium on Northern	25 60
	Funds, W. E. Anderson, premium on Northern	25 00
	Funds,	33 77
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for Executive	
	Department,	73 75
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for State De-	The state of
	partment,	37 50
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for Treasury	Total Control of the
	Department,	30
	Holden & Wilson, Printing for Comptrol-	
	ler's Department,	15
	T. Loring, for publishing in Wilmington	William Br
	Commercial, Equal Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of North-	
	Carolina,	17
	Samuel F. Adams, for distributing Laws,	
	Journals, &c., of last General Assembly	
	in 19 counties of the State,	210
	John D. Whitford, for Thomas Ewell, his	
	Pension for 1857,	50
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of	Total Land
	Internal Improvements, expenses of	

ALLEN Y	Comptroller's Report for	or the Fiscal
1857.		
July.	said Board at meetings 6th and 23d July, 1857,	\$ 33.25
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	Φ 00 23
	on Coupon Bonds advanced by said	
1.34	Bank,	81,045
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	01,010
	on Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River	
	Navigation Company, advanced by said	
	Bank,	8,835
	President and Directors of the Literary	0,000
	Fund, one Bond of the State of North-	
	Carolina issued by D. W. Courts, Public	ALEGERIA LA
	Treasurer, in lieu of two Bonds, one for	
	\$39,808.55, issued by C. L. Hinton,	and the same of the
	Public Treasurer, 25th January, 1847.	Selection of the select
	and another for \$552, issued by C. L.	Maria Barana
	Hinton, Public Treasurer, 9th October,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1848, with interest on both to 1st July,	
	1857, under a Resolution of the Gener-	
	al Assembly, ratified 2d February,	02 200
	1857,	65,563
	William Thompson, 1 writing table and	
	case for papers, for Secretary of State's office,	20
	W. Watson, for hanging 2 venetian blinds	20
	in Governor's office,	1
	William Thompson, for putting cloth on	
	desk for Judges in the Supreme Court	
	Room,	7
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to Gov.	A A
	Bragg, for sealing 522 Coupon Bonds	
	at 10 cents each, under a Resolution of	ather than the
	last General Assembly,	52 20
	Adams' Express Company, freight on 2	
	packages from New York,	2 50
Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling Public Taxes	01010
	for 1856, payable in 1857,	218 16
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Congressional Election in August, 1857,	112 91
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the	112 31
	Election of Electors for President and	
	Vice President of the United States in	
	November, 1856,	157 24
		The state of the s

1858–'9	DOCUMENT No. 7.	57
Year e	nding September 30th, 1857.	
1857. Aug.	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the Election, in August, 1857, to amend	
	the Constitution of North-Carolina, relative to Equal Suffrage, Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the	\$ 262 74
	State of North-Carolina, F. R. Cotten, Executor of M. G. Cotten,	375
	interest on Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Bond, John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company,	15
	sundry Coupon Bonds, in part of State's subscription to said Railroad, Accrued interest,	82,000 82
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem- porary loan, Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary	20,000
	loans, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	480
	terest on temporary loan, Commercial Bank of Wilmington, 1 per cent. premium on Northern Funds,	141 36 98 47
	Bank of Cape Fear, 1 per cent. premium on Northern Funds, Bank of Clarendon, Tax on Stock returned	100
	to said Bank, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	1,200
	terest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Bonds, Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements, expenses of	30
	meetings of said Board, 13th April and 22d August last, W. H. Hamilton, in part of his contract	38
	for improving the Capitol Grounds, John H. DeCarteret, for binding Laws,	300
	Journals, &c., session General Assembly, 1856-'7, W. S. Webster, balance of his contract	1,073 25
	for distributing Laws, Journals, &c., of last General Assembly, in 17 counties, C. C. Tally, balance of his contract for	125

AND REAL PROPERTY.	Comptroller's Report fo	r the	Fiscal
1857.			
Aug.	distributing Laws, Journals, &c., of last		
0		\$	60
Marie Contract	James Page, balance of his contract for		210 74
	distributing Laws, Journals, &c., of last		
	General Assembly, in 18 Western coun-		
	ties,		233
	The following persons for publishing the	- DY	7000
	Governor's proclamation for amending		
* (4.5.1)	the Constitution of North-Carolina re-		
	lative to Equal Suffrage:		
	Gowan & Tumbro, Rutherford Democrat,		20
	William J. Yates, Western Democrat,		19 50
7 1 100	T. W. Atkin, Asheville News,		19 50
	Alspangh & Boner, Western Sentinel,		16
	Ogburn, Cole & Albright, Greensboro'		
	Times,	Burge !	16
	Godwin & Quillin, Democratic Pioneer,		13 75
	John W. Syme, advertising for the Trea-		
	sury and Executive Departments,		49 25
	William Hicks, Editor Herald of Truth,		
	for publishing Gov. Bragg's Proclama-		11 1
	tion for the apprehension of Elsbury	10-13	
	Johnson, a fugitive from justice,		16
	W. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for at-		
	tending the Supreme Court at Morgan-		11 12 1
	ton, August Term, 1857, in discharge		
	of his official duties,		100
	Serng Webb, Job Moore and John Gragg,	100	
	Commissioners to superintend the con-	CO.	
	struction of a Road from the Caldwell		
	& Watauga Turnpike, in Watauga		
	county, to Collettsville in Caldwell	100	
	county,	1	500
V. Marie	Washington & New Orleans Telegraph		
	Company, Telegraphic dispatches for		
	Executive and Treasury Departments,	W. Chi	3 46
	Adams' Express Company, freight on	Mark !	1 3 60
	package from New York,	415	1 25
Sept.	John D. Whitford, President of Atlantic	1.14	
	& North-Carolina Railroad Company,		14 M 150
TO DEST	sundry Coupon Bonds in part of State's	(1/2)	
	subscription to said Railroad,	47	,000
	Accrued interest,	10	47

Year ending September 30th, 1857.			
857.			
Sept.	John D. Whitford, President, balance of		
10 mm	State's subscription to Atlantic & North	The state of the state of	
100	Carolina Railroad,	\$ 1,216 30	
And her	R.C. Pearson, President of Western North		
	Carolina Railroad Company, sundry		
	Conpon Bonds, in part of State's sub-		
	scription to said Railroad,	100,000	
	Accrued interest on said Bonds,	547 25	
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the		
	State of North-Carolina,	285	
	Allen Montague, interest on Fayetteville		
	& Western Plankroad Bonds,	30	
	R. T. Heflin, Attorney for Susan F. Phil-		
	lips, interest on Fayetteville & Western		
	Plankroad Bond,	15	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling Public Taxes		
	for 1856, payable in 1857,	1,715 02	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the		
	Congressional Election in August, 1857,	778 70	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the		
	Election of Electors for President and		
	Vice President of the United States in		
	November, 1856,	730 28	
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the		
	Election in August, 1857, for amending	4010000000	
	the Constitution of North-Carolina, re-		
	lative to Equal Suffrage,	2,052 70	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, sun-	00400	
	dry temporary loans,	86,100	
	Commercial Bank of Wilmington, tempo-	10.000	
	rary loan,	10,000	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	10,000	
	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan,	20,000	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	10,000	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	10,000	
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tem-	10,000	
	porary loan,	16,000	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	10110	
	terest on temporary loans,	191 12	
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary	54900	
	loans,	543 08	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	69,05	
	terest on temporary loans,	09/09	

	Comptroller's Report f	or the Fiscal
1857.	Marie National Annual Property and American	
Sept.	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary	
The lates	loans,	\$ 60
	Bank of Cape Fear, interest on temporary	
	loaus,	285
	Sundry persons, 1 per cent. premium on	
11. 19.70	Northern Funds,	206 67
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-	7 7 7 1 1 1 2 2
	lum, per order Superintendent,	2,000
	Maunder & Campbell, balance in payment	
	for stone work for Statue of Washing-	P1775 1 1 1 1
	ton on Capitol Square,	1,134 69
	D. Haggerty, for railing for enclosing	
	Statue of Washington on the Capitol	
	Square,	622
	Joseph Brittain, Sheriff of Burke county,	100
	for acting as Marshal to Supreme Court	SALL THE
	at Morganton, August Term, 1857, 23	
	days at \$2 per day,	46
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 4 Certificates,	80
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to the Supreme	
	Court, his half year's salary,	300
	James R. Dodge, Clerk of the Supreme	
	Court at Morganton, his half year's sal-	
	ary for the year ending August, 1857,	150
	James R. Dodge, Clerk of the Supreme	
	Court at Morganton, for recording 1095	
	pages at 30 cents,	328 50
	James R. Dodge, Clerk of the Supreme	
-	Court at Morganton, for Record Books,	Para line in the
	Stationery and advertising Court,	36 50
	W. H. Battle, Judge Supreme Court, his	
	3d quarter's salary for 1857,	625
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary, his 3d	W. B. T. T. B.
	quarter's salary for 1857,	75
	William Hill, Secretary of State, his 3d	
	quarter's salary for 1857,	200
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 3d	
the second	quarter's salary for 1857,	500
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk, his 3d quarter's	
	salary for 1857,	187 50
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 3d quar-	ME AT A
	ter's salary for 1857,	250

1 car c	nating September Goth, 1001.	The state of the s
1857.		704 70
Sept.	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 3d quar-	177715
Dop.	ter's salary for 1857,	\$ 87 50
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol,	
	big 2d anartary salary for 1957	65
	his 3d quarter's salary for 1857,	0.0
	Washington Harris, Sheriff of Franklin	F 10 10 10 10 10
	county, for making returns of Election	
	for Governor in August, 1857,	10
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	
	terest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	
	Bonds,	90
	H. Troutman, former Sheriff of Iredell	
	county, amount refunded to him by Re-	
	solution of last General Assembly,	43 50
	Alexander Johnson, former Sheriff of	1000
	Cumberland county, amount refunded	
	to him by Resolution of last General	1110
	Assembly,	14 10
	Jas. Blount, of Robeson county, amount	
	refunded to him by Resolution of last	4
	General Assembly,	10
	Henry J. Brown, bill for furniture for	
	Executive Mansion,	41 25
	Pescud & Gatling, articles for repairs of	71.
	Executive Mansion,	4 24
	Duplin county Agricultural Society, the	
	State's quota for 1857,	50
	Granville county Agricultural Society, the	
	Granvine county Agricultural Society, the	50
	State's quota for 1857,	30
	W. H. Hamilton, on account of his con-	477.00
	tract to improve the Capitol Square,	477 82
	Theophilus Gardener, of Wayne, his Pen-	
	sion for 1857,	40
	William Sasser, of Wayne, his Pension	
	for 1857,	40
	Adams' Express Company, freight on	
	package from New York, for Public	and the same
	Treasurer,	1 25
	Washington & New Orleans Telegraph	
	Company, Dispatches for Public Trea-	
		9
	Danforth, Wright & Co.,	560 46
	Washington & Now Orleans Tolomanh	
	Washington & New Orleans Telegraph	1

1857. Sept.	Company, dispatch for Public Treas'r., Bank of the Republic, New York, inter- est on Coupon Bonds advanced by said	The France of	65
	Bank,	8,805	
	\$	2,094,207	35

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the valuation of real estate, and the Taxes derived from each subject of taxation in the several Counties of the State; also the Taxes levied by the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for County purposes, as follows:

	nating repremoer 30th, 1031.	18/1	Marie Marie
7.	N 1 ATAMANGE COUNTY		
	No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	John Tapscott, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 237,009	13.7	12 60
	Valuation Land, \$1,189,717	17.1	5 1 . S
	Town Property, \$64,829		100
	ψοι, σ2ο		119-11
	STATE TAXES.	3 6	
	Land,	\$	1,784 57
	Town Property,		97 24
	Polls,	973	1,283
	Interest,		1,092 33
	Dividend and Profit,	120	3 56
	Salaries and Fees,		30
	Mortgages and Deeds,	100	10
	Studs and Jacks,	1	96
	Capital in Trade,		31 60
	Marriage License,	1	28 65
	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	F-,	20
	Pistols and Knives,		12
	Gold Watches,		62 50
	Silver Watches,		47 10
	Pianos,		9
	Plate and Jewelry,		167
	Riding Vehicles,		269 72
	Playing Cards,		$ \begin{array}{r} 4 20 \\ 515 04 \end{array} $
	Merchants' Capital,		
	Pedlars,		130 130
	Retailers, Circuses,		75
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10
	Privileged Voters,		450
	Trivileged voters,		430
	Total amount,	\$	5,658 18
	Lotal timounts,	d)	0,000 10
	Control of the state of the sta		3.00
	COUNTY TAXES.		TOTAL SE
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,		March 1
	and 10 cents per poll,	\$	877 66
	Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,		1,248 88
	County Expenses, 5 do., and 25 do.,	1	1,259 71
		-	
	Total amount,	\$	3,386 25
	ST. AND ST.	1	

Comptroller's Report fo		20000
1857.		
No. 2.—ANSON COUNTY.		
Addison C. Moore, Sheriff.		
Acres Land, 312,765		
Valuation Land, \$ 1,451,463		A Part
Town Property, \$66,745		
STATE TAXES.		
Land,		20 26
Town Property,		00 10
Polls,	1,78	39
Interest,		14 80
Dividend and Profit,		30 64
Salaries and Fees,	10	08 10
Mortgages and Deeds,		94
Studs and Jacks,	4	10
Capital in Trade,		3 96
Marriage License,		46
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		20 60
Pistols and Knives,		22 50
Gold Watches,		31 25
Silver Watches,	9-17-3	42 00
Harp,		2 50
Pianos,		39
Plate and Jewelry,	0	6 31
Riding Vehicles,	3.	55 99
Playing Cards,	٠,	9 45
Merchants' Capital,		74 12
Liquor Traffic,		80 96
Pedlars,		80
Taverns,		15
Horse and Mule Drovers, Exhibitions for Reward,		37 50
Delinquents for 1854-'5,		5 30 95
Collateral Descent,		53.76
Conateral Descent,	2	99 10
Total amount,	\$ 6,98	83 75
Total amount,	φ 0,50	30 10
County Taxes.		16 Kg 2
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,		1966
	\$ 1,19	93 22
County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do.,		06 81
Jury, 5 do., and 10 do.,		20 60
Total amount,	\$ 6,45	20 63

No. 3.—ALEXANDE	P COUNTY		
No. 5.—ALEAANDE	it COUNTI.		
J. C. SMITH, S	heriff.		
Acres Land,	149,317		
Valuation Land,	\$385,355	4 7 7	
Town Property,	\$18,193		
STATE TAX	ES.		
Land,	\$	627	78
Town Property,	- The state of the		35
Polls,		425	
Interest,		105	
Dividend and Profit,	A CHEST PORT OF THE		58
Salaries and Fees,	The state of the s	10	
Mortgages and Deeds,		1	
Studs and Jacks,		78	
Marriage License,		22	
Pistols and Knives,			50
Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches,			65 25
Silver Watches,		15	
Pianos,			50
Riding Vehicles,	The state of the s		33
Playing Cards,			70
Merchants' Capital,		116	
Pedlars,		120	
Taverns,		5	
Drugs and Medicines,		12	
Patent Medicines,	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	5	
Daguerreotypists,		20	
T	otal amount, \$	1,675	30
			-
County Ta	YES		
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 v		1	1
and 10 cents per poll,	\$	209	23
County Expenses, 10 do.		617	
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do	.,	330	
Jury, 5 do., and 10 do.,	Will be the total place of	287	
T		1,442	-

3045	Comprious a resport of		1 1000
1857.	No. 4.—ASHE COUNTY.	30	
1-1-	Joshua Baker, Sheriff.		1
	Acres Land, 373,069		
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Valuation Land, \$1,012,408		The state of
	Town Property, \$22,850	1	
	STATE TAXES.	1	
917353	Land,	\$	1,518
	Town Property,		34 3
THE AVERAGE	Polls,		712
TO STATE OF	Interest, Salaries and Fees,	125	280 9
AFTER STATE	Mortgages and Deeds,		10
	Studs and Jacks,		72
A STATE OF THE STA	Capital in Trade,		40
	Marriage License,	150	90
- W	Pistols and Knives,	63	5
	Gold Watches,	TO S	125
VALUE OF THE	Silver Watches,		63
AD THE A	Piano,	1-150	15
	Plate and Jewelry,		26
	Riding Vehicles,		21 5
	Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital,	N. R.	$\frac{1}{79}$
	Liquor Traffic,	P.V.	15
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	Pedlars,		120
	Retailers,	20	30
	Taverns,	10.3	3
	Daguerreotypists,		20
	Daguerreotypists, Priviledged Voters,		8
	Total amount,	\$	3,100
100	,	70-1	
Y	Company of the second s		# 7.8
1.0		100	31
a later of the	COUNTY TAXES.	Wy.	
Marie Ja	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	11/2	
	and 15 cents per poll.	\$	627 4
CALL STATE OF	County Expenses, 13 do., and 35 do.,	-	1,843
			-
· 80055	Total amount,	\$	2,470 7

\$ 7,605 98

Year ending September 30th, 1857.		
857.	1	
No. 5.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.		1-11-11
J. B. Harding, Sheriff.		
Acres Land, 464,236		
Valuation Land, \$983,375		
Town Property, \$538,246		
ŠTATE TAXES.		mi of the
Land,	\$	1,479 65
Town Property \$808.12, Polls \$1,925.50,		2,733 62
Interest \$773.24, Salaries and Fees \$360.		1,133 24
Dividend and Profit,		262 28
Mortgages, &c. \$43; Studs, &c. \$38,		81
Capital in Negro Trade,		617
Capital in other Trade,		27 18
Marriage License,		88 35
Gates and Bridges,		30
Pistols and Knives,	1	87 50
Dirks and Canes,		260
Gold Watches \$226.25, Silver do. \$57,		283 25
Pianos \$82.50, Plate and Jewelry \$42,		124 50
Riding Vehicles,		244 80
Playing Cards,		22 05
Merchants' Capital,		1,612 36
Liquor Traffic \$840.50, Taverns \$24.13,	1	864 63
Pedlars \$70, Retailers \$190,		260
Drovers, \$10; Livery Stables, \$25,		35
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	1	16 99
Commissions on Commission Merchants,		1034
Natural Curiosities,		20
Daguerreotypists, \$20; Exhibition, \$5,		$\tilde{25}$
Arrears for Insolvents,		450
Privileged Voters,		250
Collateral Descent,		61 25
Conditional Descent,		01 25
Total amount,	\$	9,518 75
Total amount,	#	0,010 10
County Taxes.		THE REAL PROPERTY.
Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate.	1	-
and 40 cents per poll,	8	3,389 15
County Expenses, 8½ do. and 30 do.,	1	2,466 02
Schools, 5½ do. and 18 do.,	100	1,520 67
Jury, 1 do. and 2 do.,	130	230 14
Jan Jan Land La Mori	1	200 11

Total amount,

	Comptroller's Report f	or t	he Fisc	cal
1857.	No. 6.—BERTIE COUNTY.			W. 7
100		110	100	
250	Robert R. Tayloe, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 346,745		100	- 1
	Valuation Land, \$1,645,897		3 90	
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Town Property, \$73,822 STATE TAXES.		23	
West C	Land,	\$	2,468	84
	Town Property,	\$	110	
1501	Polls,		2,245	
	Interest,		1,387	
	Dividend and Profit,			44
	Salaries and Fees,		128	
1	Mortgages and Deeds,		42	
	Studs and Jacks,		29	
	Marriage License,		54	
	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		25	50
	Pistels and Knives,		41	
	Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches,		151	95
	Silver Watches,		31	
	Harp,			50
	Pianos,		72	
	Plate and Jewelry,		25	11
	Riding Vehicles,		222	
	Merchants' Capital,	9	375	01
	Liquor Traffic,		360	50
	Pedlars,		40	
	Retailers,		70	
	Taverns,		10	1
	Horse and Mule Drovers, Daguerreotypists,		10 10	F.
	Collateral Descent,		288	99
	Consider Descent,		200	04
	Total amount,	\$	8,204	40
			2 7 1 1	-
	County Taxes.		All the said	
	Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,		0.050	00
7	and 27 cents per poll.	\$	3,276	
24	County Expenses, 10 do. and 38 do., Schools, 4 do. and 12 do.,	- 6	3,426 1,225	
	2010013, 1 uot anu 12 uo.,	1	1,440	-00
AT HE	Total amount,	\$	7,928	12
- 1-3		, H	,,020	

J T	1		-
1857.		1777	
No. 7.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.	1		
G. W. Hampton, Sheriff.			
Acres Land, 325,019			
Valuation Land, \$1,164,265		N. C.	1
Town Property, \$169,250			
STATE TAXES.			-
Land,	\$	1,746	39
Town Property,		255	
Polls,		815	
Interest,		341	64
Dividend and Profit,			40
Salaries and Fees,		136	
Mortgages and Deeds,		36	
Studs and Jacks,		120	
Capital in Trade,	1	1	67
Marriage License,		95	
Gates and Bridges,		30	
Pistols and Knives,		17	
Dirks and Canes,			65
Gold Watches \$85, Silver Watches \$29.70,		114	
Harp \$2.50, Pianos \$36,			50
Plate and Jewelry,	-		56
Riding Vehicles,	-	118	
Playing Cards,	1		05
Merchants' Capital,		755	
Liquor Traffic,		111	
Pedlars \$30, Retailers \$100,	-	130	
Taverns,	-		
Rowling Allow	7-1	33	
Bowling Alley,	1	50	
Insurance Company,	1	100	
Livery Stable,	1	25	
Total amount	d	K 100	10
Total amount,	\$	5,106	40
COUNTY TAXES.	9.1	Ser.	7
	-	1141	
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	010	00
and 15 cents per poll,	Ф	912	
County Expenses, 5 do., and 15 do.,		912	
Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,	Her.	608	40
Court House, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1 - 1	912	
Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.,	112	912	00
Total and	d)	1050	00
Total amount,	\$	4,258	80

Compirouer's Report	101	0116 1.18	Cu
1857.		Alexander of the last of the l	-
No. 8.—BLADEN COUNTY.			
JOHN S. WILLIS, Sheriff.			
Acres Land, 531,86			
Valuation Land, \$929,27			
Town Property, \$21,88	3		1
STATE TAXES.			1
Land,	\$	1,393	
Town Property,		32	
Polls,		1,472	
Interest,		329	
Salaries and Fees, Studs and Jacks,	3	91	5
Capital in Trade,		30 20	2
Marriage License,		33	
Pistols and Knives,	1	46	
Dirks and Canes,			3
Gold Watches,		106	
Silver Watches,		24	
Harp,		2	5
Pianos,			5
Plate and Jewelry,		216	13
Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital,		233	
Liquor Traffic,		179	
Pedlars,		101	-
Retailers,		30	
Taverns,			50
Horse and Mule Drovers,		25	
Drugs and Medicines,		5	
Total amount,	\$	4,346	19
	-	7/10	-
County Taxes.	1		1
Poor, 8\frac{1}{3} cents per \$100 value real estate			1
and 25 cents per poll,	, 8	1,528	8
County Expenses, 10 do., and 30 do.,	4	1,834	
Schools, $6\frac{2}{8}$ do., and 20 do.,	117	1,215	7
Total amount,	\$	4,579	21
Total amount,	NA)	1,010	-

857.

			=
No. 9.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.			
James H. Allen, Sheriff. Acres Land, 444,167			
Valuation Land,	1	1	
Town Property, \$70,035			
C		100	
STATE TAXES.	\$	1,079	79
Town Property,	Ψ	105	05
Polls,		1,130	
Interest,		80	80
Dividend and Profit,	The last	45	
Salaries and Fees,		50	
Mortgages and Deeds,		16	
Studs and Jacks,		24 28	
Marriage License, Gates and Bridges,		5	
Pistols and Knives,	a is	33	75
Dirks and Canes,	111		65
Gold Watches,		83	
Silver Watches,		28	50
Harps,		5	
Pianos,		6	10
Plate and Jewelry,		15	
Riding Vehicles,		108 55	
Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,		122	
Retailers,		130	
Privileged Voters,		2	
Subjects unlisted,		80	79
A CONTRACTOR OF STREET OF STREET AND A STREET OF STREET	-	0.000	
Total amount,	\$	3,236	80
Control of the St. Control of			
County Taxes.	1	3 - 10	1
Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
and 25 cents per poll,	\$	1,047	47
County Expenses, 14 do., and 36 do.,		1,935	34
Schools, 6 do., and 11 do.,		728	99
Total amount,	\$	3,711	36
Total amount,	ιф	0,111	100

Comprioner & Report y			-
No. 10.—BURKE COUNTY.			1
Joseph Brittain, Sheriff.		3	
Acres Land, 193,476		13 40	
Valuation Land, \$694,898		200	
Town Property, \$85,150		70	
STATE TAXES.			
Land,	\$	1,042	
Town Property,		128	
Polls,		730	
Interest,		413)8
Salaries and Fees,		51	
Studs and Jacks,		60 34	
Marriage License,		15	
Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives,	1	6	OF
Gold Watches,		62	
Silver Watches,		8	
Pianos,	1	24	
Plate and Jewelry,		15	
Riding Vehicles,		75	18
Merchants' Capital,		178	
Liquor Traffic,		50	
Pedlars,		60	
Retailers,		70	
Taverns,		13	
Bowling Afley,		50	
Auctioneers,		2	0
Patent Medicines,		5	
Privileged Voters,		10	
Collateral Descent,	1	517	7
The state of the s	1	0.000	2
Total amount,	\$	3,622	U.
	1		
		34	
		134	
The state of the s	1	75:53	
COUNTY TAXES.		The said	-
County Expenses, including School Tax	, \$	2,131	6

Year e	nding September 30th, 1857.	100	
1857.		- 4	772
	No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY.		
	M. M. PLUNKETT, Sheriff.	1	Trail of the
	Acres Land, 218,843		30
	Valuation Land, \$1,554,247	100	
	Town Property, \$127,865		1
	STATE TAXES.	er,	dal 1 0
	Land,	\$	2,349 59
	Town Property,		190 59
	Polls,		1,208 40
	Interest,		1,246 71
	Dividend and Profit,		34 88
	Salaries and Fees,		83
	Mortgages and Deeds,		36
	Studs and Jacks,		36
	Capital in Negro Trade,		25 48
	Capital in other Trade,	100	70
	Marriage License,		80
	Pistols and Knives,	1	18 75
	Gold Watches,	3.45	120
	Silver Watches,	No.	73 80
	Harps,		5
	Pianos,	3 .0	45
	Plate and Jewelry,		14
	Riding Vehicles,		349 45
	Merchants' Capital,		408 26
	Liquor Traffic,		121 44
	Pedlars,		50
	Retailers,		30
	Circus,		75
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		10
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10
	Privileged Voters,		1
	Collateral Descent,		12
	Conateral Descent,	1	Charles of
	Total amount,	\$	6,704 35
	Total albount,	#	3,101
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 1 cent per \$100 value real estate,	1	1 47 1
	and 10 cents per poll,	\$	406 98
	County Expenses, 8 do., and 29 do.,	P	2,025 75
		100	2,52040
	Schools, 10 do., and 36 do.,		2,020 10
	Total amount,	\$	4,953 13
	Total amount,	J.	1,00010

and the same	Comptroller's Report f	or th	ne Fise	cal
1857.	No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.			100
	R. G. Tuttle, Sheriff. Acres Land, 205,853			- "
	Valuation Land, \$657,056 Town Property, \$36,263 STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	973	93
	Town Property,			39
	Polls,	B = 4	490	
	Interest,		219	35
	Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds,	W. T.	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 12 \end{array}$	
	Studs and Jacks,		66	
	Marriage License,		32	
	Pistols and Knives,		2	50
	Gold Watches,			75
	Silver Watches,	1	6	
	Pianos, Plate and Jewelry,		9	75
A SECTION	Riding Vehicles,		21	
	Playing Cards,			20
	Merchants' Capital,		65	
	Liquor Traffic,		26	
	Retailers,		90	
	Taverns,	L. Y		75
1	Drugs and Medicines,		41	56
	Daguerreotypists, Privileged Voters,		10	50
1101	Pedlars,	1	30	30
		100		
	Total amount,	\$	2,182	90
	annum kom!			
	COUNTY TAXES.			
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	County Expenses, 13 cents per \$100 value	1	1	
MANER W	real estate, and 40 cents per poll,	\$	1,276	
EAST-10	Schools, 7 do., and 20 do.,		672	
- Brand	Total amount,	\$	1,948	98

Year en	nding September 30th, 1857.		
857.	N 40 GINDDY GOVYWW		
	No. 13.—CAMDEN COUNTY.	7	A
	SAMUEL M. STAPLES, Sheriff.		7-17-15
4	Acres Land, 103,990	W.	E 4 10
	Valuation Land, \$573,733		
7.	,		
1	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	\$	852 95
	Polls,		666 20
	Interest,		396 60
	Salaries and Fees,		35
	Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks,		8 34
	Marriage License,	1	48 45
At . I	Gates and Bridges,		15
Win a	Pistols and Knives,	100	8 75
SHEET, S	Dirks and Canes,		65
	Gold Watches,	17	62 50
	Silver Watches,		17 70
	Pianos,		9
	Plate and Jewelry,		1 25
	Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital,		$ \begin{array}{r} 8705 \\ 20657 \end{array} $
	Liquor Traffic,		140 83
(1)	Retailers,	48	100
	Taverns,		10
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	1117	10
1	Subjects unlisted,		1 69
200		10 TO	
	Total amount,	\$	2,712 19
First Co.	and the state of t		7010
3			
The same		- 11	
		-	Tomber 1
4	COUNTY TAXES.		
437 3	Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,	4	1 000 12
to die	and 30 cents per poll,	\$	1,096 48
Charles !	County Expenses, 4 do., and 15 do.,	1	433 49
A September	Schools, 30 do., and 70 do.,		2,657 10
AMES	Total amount,	\$	4,187 07
The same of		*	,

William !	Comptroller's Report for	or ti	he Fisc	cal
1857.	No. 14.—CARTERET COUNTY.			
	No. 14.—CARTERET COUNTY. GEORGE DILL, Sheriff. Acres Land, 164,805 Valuation Land, \$330,595 Town Property, \$101,271 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches,	\$	50 15 41	91 48 08 33 35
	Silver Watches, Pianos, Pianos, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Taverns, Billiard Tables, Natural Curiosities, Daguerreotypists, Privileged Voters,		16 13 38 265 240 60 10 250 20 10	50 90 55 54 07
	Total amount,	\$	2,598	15
	COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 5 cents per poll, County Expenses, 15 do., and 55 do., Schools, 10 do., and 15 do.,	\$	286 1,423 642	30
	Total amount,	\$	2,352	65

7.		
No. 15.—CASWELL COUNTY.		tile " "
CHRISTIAN STRADER, Sheriff.		100
Acres Land, 262,00		
Valuation Land, \$1,589,44		
Town Property, \$156,63	0	
STATE TAXES.	1	0.000
Land,	18	2,396 04
Town Property,		234 95
Polls,		2,505
Interest,		1,712 19
Dividend and Profit,		48 28
Salaries and Fees,		200 86
Mortgages and Deeds,		24
Studs and Jacks,		82
Capital in Negro Trade,		346 24
Capital in other Trade,		$\begin{array}{c c} 158 & 54 \\ \hline 24 & \end{array}$
Marriage License,		28 75
Pistols and Knives,		260
Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$202.50; Silver do. \$51.60		254 10
Harps \$2.50; Pianos \$88.50;	2	91
Plate and Jewelry,		26 32
Riding Vehicles,		56 28
Playing Cards,		31 50
Merchants' Capital,		658 03
Liquor Traffic,	-	188 67
Retailers,		210
Horse and Mule Drovers,		22 50
Lightning Rod Men,		30
Daguerreotypists,		10
Taverns,	1	8 7
Silver-headed Canes,		1
Arrears for 1855,		87 40
	-	
Total amount,	\$	9,439
	1	
COUNTY TAXES.		17.11
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estat	e,	to de la constitución de la cons
and 20 cents per poll,	\$	2,392 86
County Expenses, 19 do., and 41 do.,		5,359 34
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,		1,944 04
	-	
Total amount,	\$.	9,696 2

7 9	Comptroller's Report for	or th	ne Fiscal
1857.	N 12 CAMANDA COUNTY	100	
1	No. 16.—CATAWBA COUNTY.		1
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff.		
4. 1	Acres Land, 255,755		
	Valuation Land, \$1,119,855 Town Property, \$36,066		
	STATE TAXES.	da .	1 050 55
	Land, Town Property,	\$	1,679 77 $54 10$
	Polls,	100	810 50
1	Interest,		442 48
	Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees,	MA	13 88
	Mortgages and Deeds,		13
	Studs and Jacks,		120
	Marriage License, Gates and Bridges,		$\begin{array}{c c} 11 \\ 22 50 \end{array}$
	Pistols and Knives,		3 75
	Gold Watches,		26 25
	Silver Watches, Pianos,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 21 & 60 \\ 7 & 50 \end{array} $
	Riding Vehicles,	1	134 15
	Merchants' Capital,		203 30
	Taverns, Liquor Traffic,		$\frac{363}{1750}$
	Drugs and Medicines,		10
	Daguerreotypists,		10
	Collateral Descent,		375 35
1	Total amount,	\$	3,980 26
	100 mg 100 mg		
	The supplied of the second		
	C		
100	County Taxes. County Expenses, \$915.54 on real estate,		
	and \$244.65 on polls,	18	1,160 19
	Schools, \$801.10 on real estate, and \$163.10	1.45	00100
	on polls,	y, -	964 20
	Total amount,	\$	2,124 39
	The state of the s		

1857.	"	(1	
1001.	No. 17.—CHATHAM COUNTY.		
	10. II. CHAIRING COUNTY.		
	R. B. Paschal, Sheriff.		16
	Acres Land, 476,145		ALC: N
	Valuation Land, \$1,889,981		
	Town Property, \$78,430		The state of the
	ŠTATE TAXES.		The state of the
	Land,	\$	2,834 97
	Town Property,		117 64
	Polls,	1	2,070 60
	Interest,		854 80
	Dividend and Profit,	2.0	46 64
	Salaries and Fees,		74
	Mortgages and Deeds,	130	28
	Studs and Jacks,		138
	Capital in Trade,		10 60
	Marriage License,	11:00	59 85
	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		32 50
	Pistols and Knives,	17	18 75
	Gold Watches,		107 50
	Silver Watches,		41 10
	Pianos,		39
	Plate and Jewelry,		21 85
	Riding Vehicles,		475 41
	Playing Cards,		10 50
	Merchants' Capital,		363
	Liquor Traffic,	T	91 48
	Retailers,		80
	Taverns,	1111	15
	Circus,	1	30
	Billiard Tables,	1	125
	Drugs and Medicines,		12 99
	Livery Stables,		25
	Total amount,	\$	7,724 18
All I	Total amount,	Φ	1,12110
- 1 - 1	COUNTY TAXES.	-	300 3
2110	Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	
ALC:	and 25 cents per poll,	S	2,477 14
BAR S	County Expenses, 20 do., and 45 do.,	P	5,815 48
	Schools, 3 do., and 15 do.,		1,250 07
Total Line	Soldons, o do., and to do.,	1	1,20001
	Total amount,	\$	9,542 69
	Total amount,	4	0,012,00

In land	Comptroller's Report f	or th	e Fiscal
1857.	No. 18.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	H. H. DAVIDSON, Sheriff. Acres Land, 453,828 Valuation Land, \$494,748		
	Town Property, \$51,234		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	\$	743 13
	Town Property,		76 84
	Polls,		499
	Interest, Dividend and Profit,		$ \begin{array}{c c} 21 68 \\ 2 12 \end{array} $
F 875	Salaries and Fees,		10
	Mortgages and Deeds,		5
	Studs and Jacks,		84
	Marriage License,		50
	Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches,	1	8 75 12 50
	Silver Watches,		8 40
	Riding Vehicles,		21 30
	Merchants' Capital,		67 64
	Pedlars,		40
	Retailers, Taverns,	- 1	50
	Drugs and Medicines,		323
	Daguerreotypists,		10
	Distress,		64
	Privileged Voters,		50
	Total amount,	\$	1,779 09
	the first the same of the same		P. Lan
	COUNTY TAXES.	1	
1000	Poor,	\$	334 20
	County Expenses,		1,089 44
	Schools,		804 36
	Total amount,	\$	2,228

ar e	nding September 30th, 1857.		- Williams
57.			
	No. 19.—CHOWAN COUNTY.		The second
84E	PETER F. WHITE, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 97,629	133	
	Valuation Land, \$757,006		1150 40
	Town Property, \$144,024		
20	STATE TAXES.		Marin Bran
	Land,	\$	1,148 47
	Town Property,	-	215 82
	Polls,		987 20
	Interest,	43	1,432 84
	Dividend and Profit,		17 92
	Salaries and Fees,	17.79	77 50
			27
	Mortgages and Deeds,		10
	Studs and Jacks,		10
	Capital in Negro Trade,		52 10
	Marriage License,	1	10
	Gates,		23 75
	Pistols and Knives,		65
	Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$100.50; Silver do., \$15.60;		116 10
	Home \$9.50. Pience \$51.50		54
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$51.50.		53 75
	Plate and Jewelry,		9 10
	Playing Cards,		126 65
	Riding Vehicles,	1.5	265 27
	Merchants' Capital,		60
	Retailers,		191 50
	Liquor Traffic,		50
	Bowling Alleys,		10
	Express Companies,		22 50
	Horse and Mule Drovers, Commissions on Commission Merchants,		31
	The state of the s		541
	Auctioneers,		20
	Daguerreotypists,		20
	Total amount,	\$	4,99784
	Total amount,	Φ	4,00104
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate		4 2
	and 14 cents per poll,	8	634 95
	County Expenses, 36 do., and 60 do.,		4,420 31
	Schools, 4 do., and 6 do.,		477 47
	Concord, I do., and o do.,	_	
	Total amount,	\$	5,532 73
45		*	The same of the same of

Comptroller's Report j	tor ti	he Fisc	cal
1857.	1		
No. 20.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.	A PAGE		500
C. Grigg, Sheriff.		512.57	WF-
Acres Land, 279,713	3	1	30
Valuation Land, \$935,18		528 37	
Town Property, \$83,74		A. C.	
STATE TAXES.			
Land,	\$	1,402	77
Town Property,	P	125	
Polls,	120	884	
Interest,		226	
Dividend and Profit,			20
Salaries and Fees,	-	50	
Mortgages and Deeds,	1	14	
Studs and Jacks,	1000	114	00
Capital in Negro Trade,	113-16		33
Marriage License,	1870	68	
Ferries,	-		55
Pistols and Knives,	•		50
Dirks and Canes,			30
Gold Watches,	100	35	
Silver Watches,	4	21	90
Pianos,	- X	6	
Plate and Jewelry,	1 6		87
Playing Cards,	14 4		60
Riding Vehicles,		138	
Merchants' Capital,	-Y	304	37
Liquor Traffie,		16	13
Pedlars,	1	100	100
Retailers,		100	F 186
Taverns,			25
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Privileged Voters,		3	1
Collateral Descent,		283	02
			_
Total amount,	8	3,942	56
	-	115-110	
County Taxes.			171
Poor, 1 cent per \$100 valuation real estate	,		
and 4 cents per poll,	8	170	80
County Expenses, 4 do., and 11 do.,		593	
Schools, 8 do., and 30 do.,	1	1,330	
the state of the s		The same	
Total amount,	\$	2,095	15

Tear ending september soon, 1001.	194.	
No. 21.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
		100
Lewis Williamson, Sheriff.		
Acres Land, 386,778	1	119,11
Valuation Land, \$667,503 Town Property, \$18,753		
STATE TAXES.		THE WAR
Land,	\$	1,001 25
Town Property,	1	28 13
Polls,		869 50
Interest,		348 61
Salaries and Fees,		42 50
Mortgages and Deeds,		14
Studs and Jacks,		12
Marriage License,		31
Gates and Bridges,		15
Pistols and Knives,		48 75
Dirks and Canes,		5 85
Gold Watches,		52 50
Silver Watches,	1	18
Pianos,		150
Plate and Jewelry,		$ \begin{array}{r} 1.87 \\ 95.85 \end{array} $
Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards,		630
Merchants' Capital,		8 09
Liquor Traffic,		220 86
Retailers,		240
Taverns,		9 75
Exhibitions for Reward,		5
Distress,		100
Priviledged Voters,		1 50
	-	
Total amount,	\$	3,177 81
	-	
County Taxes.	1	
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate	,	
and 20 cents per poll,	\$	1,033 66
County Expenses, 15 do., and 20 do.,		1,375 65
Schools, 5 do., and 10 do.,		507 45
Jury, 4 do., and 20 do.,	1	614 40
Public Buildings, 36 do., and 130 do.,		4,661 11
Total amount,	\$	8,192 27
Total amount,	小小	0,102 ~1

CONTRACTOR	Comptroller's Report for	or	the Fis	cal
1857.			1111111	
and to his	No. 22.—CRAVEN COUNTY.			
5. May 25- 0	Norman Jackson, Sheriff.	1		
347	Acres Land, 502,184		77	6
A STATE OF	Valuation Land, \$681,497	113		H - 7
No The State of			100	Et.
	Town Property, \$607,288			
	STATE TAXES.	1	1 100	~~
	Land,	\$	1,162	
and the last	Town Property \$910.93, Polls \$1,788.50,	-	2,699	
- 757.004	Interest \$3,376.04, Dividend, &c., \$380.64,	100	3,756	
Part de	Salaries and Fees,		366	87
	Mortgages, &c. \$143; Studs, &c. \$25,		168	15
	Capital in Trade,	-	43	20
	Marriage License,		61	
	Pistols and Knives,		30	
200	Dirks and Canes,		4	55
	Gold Watches \$268.75, Silver do. \$43.80,		312	
No. of the last	Harps \$5, Pianos \$100.50,		105	
	Plate and Jewelry,			75
	Riding Vehicles,		181	
	Playing Cards,			10
	Merchants' Capital,		1,899	
1		1		
15/11	Liquor Traffic \$975.04, Taverns \$40,		1,015	04
THE PARTY	Retailers \$190, Insurance Companies 100,	1	290	
	Livery Stables, \$50, Brokers \$100,		150	
the second	Commissions on Commission Merchants,			65
100	Drugs and Medicines,			05
	Natural Curiosities,		35	
	Daguerreotypists \$10, Exhibitions, &c. \$10,		20	
1.34	Collateral Descent,		1,141	81
		-		-
	Total amount,	8	13,507	90
	The state of the s	-	7	1
	COUNTY TAXES.	1		
	Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1 10		4"
	and 30 cents per poll,	\$	2,673	35
	County Expenses, 11½ do., and 16½ do.,		2,220	
	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,251	
	Jury, 8 do., and 7 do.,		1,371	
	Railroad, 75 do., and \$1.20 do.,		14,961	
	Bridge, 2 do., and 5 do.,		468	
	Asylum, 2 do., and 4 do.,	1	429	
	They runn, 2 do., and T do.,		120	0.
11 14 20 75	Total amount,	2	23,377	19
	Total amount,	1.15	20,011	1 19

Fown Property, Polls \$1,722.50, Interest \$776.88, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs, &c. \$27, Marriage License \$75, Gates, Bridges and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$358.75, Silver do. \$59.10, Pianos \$114, Plate and Jewelry \$57.07, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers \$230, Taverns \$45.81, Circus \$50, Billiard Tables \$150, Insurance Companies, Horse and Mule Drovers, Livery Stables, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Commissions on Commission Merchants, Dagnerreotypists, Exhibitions for reward, Privileged Voters, Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,	- 66	1,696 29 1,081 05 2,499 38 176 96 696 51 47 102 20 55 3 25 417 85 171 07 373 62 18 90 3,015 76 2,122 33 275 81 200 300 12 50 37 33 20 10 10 15 13,440 48
Total amount,	\$	13,440 48
COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 22 do., Jury, 8 do., and 15 do., Deaf and Dumb, 1-33 do., and 1-58 do.,	\$	2,635 30 2,704 90 1,814 87 196 40
Total amount,	\$	7,351 47

19. 10	Comptroller's Report J	ort	he Fr	scal
1857.	No. 24.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.			T
	Jesse B. Lee, Sheriff. Acres Land, 140,067			
	Valuation Land, \$573,285		Tare !	
	STATE TAXES.			100
	Land,	\$	859	
	Polls, Interest,		814	
	Salaries and Fees,		291 5	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		25	
	Marriage License,		76	
THE	Pistols and Knives,		18	75
	Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches,		0.1	65
	Silver Watches,			25 20
	Pianos,		3	
	Riding Vehicles,			30
	Merchants' Capital,		141	1
	Liquor Traffic, Pedlars,		166	
	Retailers,		110	
	Bowling Alleys,		140 80	
The same	Subjects unlisted,		30	
10.	Total amount,	\$	2,883	83
	A LOUIS CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY		1000	-
				*
		ne		
48.50				
	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE			
0-3	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,	4	141 14	
WILLSON	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	680	
Way and	County Expenses, 23 do., and 60 do.,		2,328	35
No.	Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	- 774	680	2.4
The same	Total amount,	\$	3,689	49

Year ending September 30th, 1857. \parallel

	J I	1		=
57.	TO AN DANIED CONTINUE	4:11	100	
4 11 11	No. 25.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.	1100	STOP I	
1.18	E. D. Hampton, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 360,186		130-3	
	Valuation Land, \$1,631,790		10.78	
	Town Property, \$56,855	159	A. Carrie	
	STATE TAXES.	195		
	Land,	\$	2,451	43
600	Town Property,	H	85	
10 10	Polls,	103	1,484	
	Interest,	145	886	86
100	Salaries and Fees,		106	
		1	69	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		90	
	Studs and Jacks,	18		30
31,79	Capital in Trade,			
	Marriage License,		59	
36.47	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	187	23	30
92 . 3	Pistols and Knives,	1	25	2.0
	Dirks and Canes,			30
	Gold Watches,	7.	76	
	Silver Watches,	11-1	85	80
	Pianos,	1	21	- 5
584	Plate and Jewelry,		2	50
	Riding Vehicles,		346	02
	Playing Cards,		4	55
DU	Merchants' Capital,	6/16	406	44
	Liquor Traffic,	1. 12	14	
	Pedlars,		60	
10.3	Taverns,		6	
	Circus,		75	
	Drugs and Medicines,	-	21	
			20	
. 1-17	Daguerreotypists,	1	30	
	Lightning Rod Men,			
	Exhibitions for Reward,		15	
	m / 1	0	0.100	P4
	Total amount,	\$	6,468	51
				-
2	COUNTY TAXES.			63.4
	Poer, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	11/21	5	77.2
11 60	and 14 cents per poll,	\$	634	
FUE S	County Expenses, 36 do., and 60 do.,	127	4,420	31
1	Schools, 4 do., and 6 do.,	TE IF	477	47
400		-		
1143	Total amount,	\$	5,532	73
				-

	Comprioner's Report J	0, 0	100 2 00	Cuo
1857.	No. 26,—DAVIE COUNTY.			
	J. M. Hillard, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 162,099			1
Town !	Valuation Land, \$909,603			
	Town Property, \$55,150		2000	
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,364	
	Town Property,	-		75
	Polls,		873	
	Interest, Salaries and Fees,		392	82
	Mortgages and Deeds,		14	
Will Frid	Studs and Jacks,		78	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		40	
	Capital in other Trade,		16	
	Marriage License,		48	
	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		19	
The state of the s	Pistols and Knives,		13	
A CONTRACTOR	Gold Watches,			25
Miller at	Silver Watches,	Tien.	27	60
	Pianos,		21	
	Plate and Jewelry,	120		75
	Riding Vehicles,		139	~
	Playing Cards,	1		35
	Merchants' Capital,	Title.	149	
	Liquor Traffic, Pedlars,		30	80
	Retailers,	1	50	
	Daguerreotypists,		30	
	Privileged Voters,	121		40
1				
to have been	Total amount,	\$	3,526	29
5000		-		TA S
	C m	100		
7000	County Taxes.	138	100	
54.72	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	1 000	11
Crown !	and 20 cents per poll, Schools, 7 do., and 10 do.,	1	1,288 829	75
	County Expenses, 10 do., and 15 do.,	1227	1,198	
	Dounty Hapenses, 10 uo., and 15 uo.,		1,100	_
A STATE OF	Total amount,	\$	3,316	77

11111111111	J 1			=
57.	No. 27.—DUPLIN COUNTY.			
1	John D. Abernathy, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 436,693			
	Valuation Land, \$997,071	4	4-	
*	Town Property, \$58,399			
	STATE TAXES.		To the	
WIT.		\$	1,495	61
	Land,	Φ	87	
1 20	Town Property,		1,896	
	Polls,		702	
	Interest,		31	
NE SA	Dividend and Profit,		80	00
14 15	Salaries and Fees,			
	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	30 46	
	Studs and Jacks,			
	Capital in Trade,		2	
	Marriage License,		85	0=
	Pistols and Knives,		56	
	Dirks and Canes,			95
	Gold Watches,		113	
	Silver Watches,		37	
	Harp,			50
	Pianos,		27	
	Plate and Jewelry,			50
	Riding Vehicles,		229	
	Merchants' Capital,	1	550	
	Liquor Traffic,		459	1
	Pedlars,		30	
	Retailers, \$170; Taverns, \$9,	1-1	179	
	Auctioneers,			50
	Drugs and Medicines,			75
	Daguerreotypists,		10	
	Total amount,	\$	6,171	67
	Total amount,	1		-
	COUNTY TAXES.			500
	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate	,	14.4	
	and 30 cents per poll,	\$	2,181	
	County Expenses, 4 do., and 12 do.,	1	872	
	Schools, 7 do., and 21 do.,		1,527	
	Patrol, 12 cents on each black poll,	119	359	76
	m . 1	1	1 0 1 0	04
	Total amount,	\$	4,940	194

1000	Comptroller's Report f	or	the Fis	cal
1857.		1		
	No. 28.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.			-
	James F. Jenkins, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 334,456			1.15
	Valuation Land, \$2,416,488			45
	Town Property, \$214,975			
67 1	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	3,621	72
	Town Property,	\$	322	
	Polls \$2,608; Interest \$2,639.80;		5,247	
	Dividend and Profit,		721	
	Salaries and Fees,	1	274	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		23	
	Studs and Jacks,		97	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		71	
	Marriage License,		70	
	Pistols and Knives,		41	
	Dirks and Canes,			
	Gold Watches \$211.25; Silver do. \$67.20;			95
			278	
150	Pianos \$72; Plate and Jewelry \$37.96; Riding Vehicles,		109	100
	Playing Cards,		445	
				85
	Merchants' Capital,		924	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Liquor Traffic \$516; Retailers \$160;		676	
	Pedlars \$130; Taverns \$22.68;		152	
	Bowling Alleys,		75	
	Billiard Tables,		125	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		65	
	Pedlars of Riding Vehicles,		30	
2-11-11	Patent Medicines,		18	
	Daguerreotypists,		40	
11 1 To 12	Lightning Rod Men,	100	30	
- 14-13	Privileged Voters,	100		30
Section 1	Collateral Descent,		53	99
	Total amount	dt.	19 540	10
	Total amount,	TO TO	13,549	10
	County Taxes.	113	45/41/201	
8000		4	13 -13	
	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	1 201	05
Et till	and 33 cents per poll,	0	4,364	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	County Expenses, 10 do., and 30 do.,		4,207	
	Schools, 3 do., and 12 do.,		1,419	00
	Total amount	\$	9,992	11
at the said	Total amount,	1	0,002	11

	J		
57.	No. 29.—FORSYTH COUNTY. WILLIAM FLYNT, Jr., Sheriff. Acres Land, 221,400 Valuation Land, \$941,272 Town Property, \$270,681 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Pedlars, Taverns \$20.15; Circus \$75; Exhibitions for Reward,	90	1,409 20 406 02 1,008 10 1,383 58 682 08 109 80 48 70 27 19 125 5 28 75 130 77 50 71 70 82 50 198 41 580 45 142 71 70 70 95 15 20
			95 15
	Total amount,	\$	6,897 14
	County Taxes. Poor, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 20 do., and 60 do., Schools, $7\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 20 do.,	\$	1,312 80 3,637 66 1,310
	Total amount,	\$	6,260 46

	Comptrouer's Report J	or t	ne Fis	cai
1857.	No. 30.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.			
	Washington Harriss, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 295,436			
	Valuation Land, \$1,077,721.40			
The Party of	Town Property, \$156,883			1
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, \$1,616.58; Town Property, \$235.32,	œ.	1,851	90
	Polls, \$1,866; Interest, \$2,156.10,	Ψ	4,022	
	Dividend and Profit,	115		24
2 600 0	Salaries and Fees,	11/4/11	157	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		7	
Will be	Studs and Jacks, Capital in Trade,		42	63
	Marriage License,		58	
39.00	Pistols and Knives,		20	
	Dirks and Canes,			65
	Gold Watches,	9.1	153	
	Silver Watches,	1		70
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$79.50, Plate and Jewelry,	1	82	37
Mary War	Riding Vehicles,		362	
Mark at	Playing Cards,			10
	Merchants' Capital,		582	
	Liquor Traffic, \$283.69; Taverns, \$8.08,		291	
	Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$90, Bowling Alleys, \$25; Express Co's, \$10,		170 35	
	Drovers, \$42.50; Livery Stables, \$25,	12-3		50
(A) 1 5	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	mest!		48
	Drugs, &c. \$11.94; Daguerreotipists, \$20,	N. C. L.	31	94
	m . 1	*	0.000	-
MARKE	Total amount,	\$	8,099	48
	COUNTY TAXES.		A. T	
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,		100	
	and 14 cents per poll.	\$	1,005	
The state of	County Expenses, 12 do., and 36 do.,	100	2,795	
A COL	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Jury, 2 do., and 6 do.,		1,164 465	
	Deaf and Dumb, 4 do., and 12 do.,	74	931	
	, 2 200, 000			
	Total amount,	\$	6,363	01

	naing September 30th, 1831.			1
1857.	No. 31.—GASTON COUNTY.			
48,0	Paul Froneberger, Sheriff.			
1.12 0	Acres Land, 225,152			
7.75	Valuation Land, \$809,881		12. 25	
- 3-1	Town Property, \$25,400		Mary V	
- AT - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	STATE TAXES.	100		
	Land,	\$	1,366	
	Town Property,	b.		10
	Polls,		845	
	Interest,		599	
	Dividend and Profit,			14
4- 53-1	Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds,		$\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ 23 \end{array}$	
	Stude and Jacks,		50	
	Marriage License,			50
	Pistols and Knives,			75
	Dirks and Canes,	161		30
	Gold Watches,			50
	Silver Watches,			60
2000	Pianos,			50
Maria !	Plate and Jewelry,			12
	Riding Vehicles,		138	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Merchants' Capital,		166	68
AMERICA.	Liquor Traffic,			35
1980000	Pedlars,		80	
Santa L	Retailers,		90	
To select	Drugs and Medicines,			16
	Collateral Descent,			97
	Additional returns for 1855,		30	83
	Total amount,	\$	3,756	$\overline{04}$
	County Taxes.		With I	7
1	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	100		138
1. 1. 1. 1.		\$	626	70
1000	and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, 10 do., and 20 do.,	Ф	1,437	
	Schools, 6 do., and 30 do.,	14-17	897	
	Studs and Jacks, for County purposes,		37	
Park Town	order, for county purposes,			
	Total amount,	\$	2,999	20
	of the transfer was builded to the same	100	Spirit 1	

- Totalina	Comperouer's Report Je	or th	ie Fisc	cai
1857.	The management of the state of		1017	UST S
V 130	No. 32.—GATES COUNTY.		117	201
A STATE OF THE STA	Asa Hill, Sheriff.	1114	1	
	Acres Land, 176,260			
	Valuation Land, \$706,624	Com.		100
10000	Town Property, \$23,700	19		1
	STATE TAXES.			
2 7 1 -	Land,	0	1,059	0.4
		\$		
	Town Property,			55
	Polls,		1,268	
	Interest,		948	
	Dividend and Profit,			06
	Salaries and Fees,	1	51	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		25	
100	Studs and Jacks,	70.0	32	
	Capital in Trade,			60
. The sale	Marriage License,		43	1 - 1 - 4
	Ferries,			50
1	Pistols and Knives,			50
	Dirks and Canes,			60
	Gold Watches,			75
	Silver Watches,	4 3		60
	Pianos,	1		50
1. 3 Blanch 11 1	Plate and Jewelry,			25
	Riding Vehicles,		141	25
THE WAY	Playing Cards,		1	40
一、文文、《	Merchants' Capital,		283	61
4	Liquor Traffic,	100	153	81
- 45 - 790	Pedlars,	137	140	
	Retailers,	1500	40	
	Taverns,		13	1
STEED OF	Horse and Mule Drovers,	1		50
	Patent Medicines,			96
	Privileged Voters,	1	5	20
(10) 大海市				
A VINCON	Total amount,	\$	4,537	28
Top Billian			-	-
- 1000	County Taxes.			-
13399	Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,			1
	and 17 cents per poll,	\$	1,307	68
· William and	County Expenses, 18 do., and 67 do.,	1914	3,014	37
1229	Schools, 5 do., and 6 do.,		517	38
-19/2/21	The William Control of the Control o	-		1000
The state of	Total amount,	\$	4,839	43

	reacting september som, 2001.			
1857.			THE PARTY OF	1
	No. 33.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.			1
	Joseph H. Gooch, Sheriff.			1
127	Acres Land, 438,308			
27/427	Valuation Land, \$1,993,324			130
1 00 11	Town Property, \$211,509			
	STATE TAXES.			
The same of	Land, \$2,989.94; Town Property, \$317.25	15	3,307	91
435	Polls,	1		
	Interest,		3,184	
33.3		7	2,263	30
	Dividend and Profit,		162	
September 1	Salaries and Fees,	911	255	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		22	
	Studs and Jacks,	1	76	
152	Capital in Negro Trade,			32
	Capital in other Trade,			13
We then	Marriage License,		86	
-97.0	Pistols and Knives,	1		25
ST.	Dirks and Canes,		1	30
	Gold Watches, \$270; Silver do., \$56.70,		326	70
MARKET ST	Pianos, \$165; Plate and Jewelry, \$39.26,	173	204	26
	Riding Vehicles,		593	62
	Playing Cards,	67		10
38500	Merchants' Capital,		1,067	59
	Liquor Traffic,		1,084	
/	Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$160,		240	
	Taverns, \$15; Circuses, \$75,		90	1
	Billiard Tables, \$100; Express Co's, 10,		110	
1	Horse and Mule Drovers,		80	
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		40	
7	Drugs and Medicines,			26
	Daguerreotypists,		60	
	Exhibitions for Reward,		15	
53.8	Privileged Voters,			50
0.00	Trivileged voters,		9	30
	Total amount	do.	19 101	ce
1777	Total amount,	0	13,424	00
Bullian !	County Taxes.		4 4 4 4	-
10-11-11	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	(D)	0.100	20
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	2,138	
1998	County Expenses, 14 do., and 55 do.,	100	6,526	
10 C 34	Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,		1,284	67
1	TD (1)		0.000	0.4
1	Total amount,	\$	9,950	101

A Supplied to	Comptroller's Report for	or th	he Fis	cal
1857.		3		
	No. 34.—GREENE COUNTY.			
MATERIAL ST				
1	James E. Exum, Sheriff.	410		
1- 12- 1	Acres Land, 155,562		100	
	Valuation Land, \$684,732	1		
	Town Property, \$15,895			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,027	24
A Street	Town Property,	1	23	
District Control	Polls,		1,063	50
	Interest,		460	
	Salaries and Fees,	4.40	40	
100 100 100	Mortgages and Deeds,		28	
T. TENERAL	Studs and Jacks,	150	6	
	Marriage License,		67	237
	Pistols and Knives,	8 10		50
	Dirks and Canes,	7-94		65
	Gold Watches,		56	25
1972	Silver Watches,			70
	Pianos,	land.	12	
	Riding Vehicles,		166	55
	Merchants' Capital,		213	
	Liquor Traffic,			97
	Pedlars,		30	
	Retailers,	40	60	13, 5,
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	E P	22	50
4	Drugs and Medicines,		8	
The state of	Patent Medicines,		10	
	Natural Curiosities,		20	
	Daguerreotypists,		10	
	Privileged Voters,	are full	8	70
		-		
1 1991 4	Total amount,	8	3,466	44
MARCH ST		- 6-		-
1905	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,			1
	and 13 cents per poll,	\$	831	
11 3 2 2 3	County Expenses, 29 do., and \$1.05 do.,		4,242	
	Schools, 6 do., and 12 do.,	2- 3	671	
ALEXA HE	Patrol, 20 cents per black poll,		338	20
		-	0.004	-
	Total amount,	\$	6,084	33

	V 1	1.0		-
857.		-11		
1	No. 35.—GUILFORD COUNTY.	153		
EL W	W. A. WINBOURNE, Sheriff.		" Tylend	
1000	Acres Land, 394,349		100	
1. 4	Valuation Land, \$1,849,935		4	
	Town Property, \$276,558			
4	STATE TAXES.		126.13	
£ 100		\$	2,682	66
	Land,	P	414	
10	Town Property,			
AL THE	Polls,		1,694	
BASE OF	Interest,		1,855	
141-63	Dividend and Profit,	7	92	J 1
46	Salaries and Fees,		221	
all r	Mortgages and Deeds,	110	161	
100	Studs and Jacks,	10	86	
1	Capital in Negro Trade,		130	
Tarlet of	Capital in other Trade,		29	15
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Marriage License,		288	90
	Pistols, &c. \$28.75; Dirks and Canes .65;		29	40
*	Gold Watches \$155; Silver do. \$82.20;		237	
	Harps \$2.50; Pianos \$46.50;		49	
1000	Plate and Jewelry,		10	87
3.7	Riding Vehicles,		427	
130			755	
60	Merchants' Capital,	1		
种类的	Liquor Traffic \$152.61; Retailers \$90;		242	01
. 1977	Pedlars \$70; Taverns \$4; Circus \$75;	14	149	
	Insurance Companies,		208	0 -
CO.	Drugs and Medicines,		17	35
600	Daguerreotypists,	1.5	10	
	Lightning Rod Men,		30	
186	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
100	Delinquents for 1855,	-	5	95
	Collateral Descent,		15	40
	Total amount,	\$	9,845	54
		_		
8-3	COUNTY TAXES.		5 4 1 3	
A	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1		
1	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	2,831	09
1800	County Expenses, 15 do., and 45 do.,	W.	4,775	
Sur !	Schools, 15 do., and 25 do.,		4,060	
Marie Street	Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do.,		2,300	
11-43	Tubic bundings, o do., and 17 do.,		2,300	00
A CEN	Total amount	Ф	12 060	10
1-11-7		\$	13,966	13
1	37 27			

	Comperoner's Report J	or c	100 1. 000	<i></i>
1857.	No. 36.—HARNETT COUNTY. JAMES A. JOHNSON, Sheriff. Acres Land, 309,398½ Valuation Land, \$451,358.50 Town Property, \$1,044			
	STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Privileged Voters,	***	676 77 39 5 28 18 29 15 9 4 98 59 21	56 50 56 75 25 90 37 21
	County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, Jury,	\$	1,532 438 877 1,257	S2 65
i de la	Total amount,	\$	2,574	42

357.

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH		
	No. 37.—HALIFAX COUNTY.		
- 4	James S. Snow, Sheriff.		1 1-1 2 1
	Acres Land, 430,383		Supplied The Control
	Valuation Land, \$2,130,542		And design
	Town Property, \$126,495		
	STATE TAXES.	B. H.	
	Land,	\$	3,250 89
		Φ.	191 99
	Town Property,	'	
	Polls \$2,921; Interest \$1,969.02;		4,890 02
	Dividend and Profit,	1	35 30
	Salaries and Fees,		224 07
	Mortgages and Deeds,		16
	Studs and Jacks,		108
	Capital in Negro Trade,		15 32
	Marriage License,		80
10	Gates and Ferries,		25 60
	Pistols and Knives,	6	50 63
	Dirks and Canes,		260
	Gold Watches \$240; Silver do. \$35.10;	-	275 10
	Pianos \$91.50; Plate and Jewelry \$39.21;	1711	130 71
	Riding Vehicles,		450 63
			12 25
	Playing Cards,		986 62
	Merchants' Capital,		
	Liquor Traffic,		925 32
	Pedlars \$70; Retailers \$200;		270
	Taverns \$31.50; Express Companies \$10;		41 50
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		30
	Pedlars of Riding Vehicles,		30
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		10
	Drugs and Medicines,		6 67
	Non-resident Dentists,		10
	Daguerreotypists,		20
	Privileged Voters,		9 10
	Total amount,	#	12,098 32
		-	
	County Taxes.		
	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,		14.1
	and 5 cents per poll,	\$	731 36
	County Expenses, 5 do., and 35 do.,	Ф	3,122 61
	Schools 6 do and 10 do		1,906 50
	Schools, 6 do., and 10 do.,		1,000,00
	Total namenat	0	5 700 17
3	Total amount,	\$	5,760 47

- 12 A	Compiration 8 Report J	UI C	116 1. 10	Cuo
1857.	No. 38.—HAYWOOD COUNTY.			
12.5		-		1
1813	W. M. GREEN, Sheriff. Acres Land, 104,734		The state of	
E 985 18	Acres Land, 104,734 Valuation Land, \$353,755			1
11/2	Town Property, \$12,825			1
6	STATE TAXES.			17.
Mary Control	Land,	\$	531	26
A STATE	Town Property,		19	23
17 16 1	Polls,		314	
THE PARTY	Interest, Dividend and Profit			04
63867	Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees,		5 5	80
Election .	Mortgages and Deeds,		9	
THE PERSON NAMED IN	Studs and Jacks,		72	
	Capital in Trade,	- 4	.10)
275	Marriage License,		29	
THE OWN	Pistols and Knives,			75
海下 (Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches,	2		30 75
San San	Silver Watches,			30
	Pianos,	1	3	
10 m	Riding Vehicles,		30	37
The state of	Playing Cards,	-	3	50
1300	Merchants' Capital,	1	153	
	Liquor Traffic,	1		62
- 35/124	Pedlars, Privileged. Voters,		110	50
100	I fivineged. Voters,			20
ST	Total amount,	\$	1,514	97
- Fred	E THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF		9 17 1	-
HULL	The second secon	30		148
No. of the last	TO THE STREET OF			-
MA THE	COUNTY TAXES.		30,1	1
S. J. V.	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
100	and 12 cents per poll,	\$	220	
18 7 63	County Expenses, 31 do., and 88 do.,	7	1,679	08
1000	Total amount,	\$	1,900	01
STILL W		11 -	11393	1

2	J I			=
.857.	No. 39.—HENDERSON COUNTY.			
373	Isaac Arledge, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 324,709			
100	Valuation Land, \$1,024,198		44 10	
	Town Property, \$55,365			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,536	69
,	Town Property,		82	59
3-123	Polls,		648	10
	Interest,		233	89
200	Salaries and Fees,	1	78	50
BUT TV	Mortgages and Deeds,		15	
	Studs and Jacks,		73	
	Marriage License,		66	1
	Gates and Bridges,		15	
	Pistols and Knives,		11	25
70.0	Gold Watches,		51	
1200	Silver Watches,			70
	Harps,			50
	Pianos,		36	
	Plate and Jewelry,			83
4	Riding Vehicles,		123	
1911	Playing Cards,			65
	Merchants' Capital,		268	98
	Liquor Traffic,			73
	Pedlars,		30	
	Retailers,		70	
	Taverns,		2	
	Daguerreotypists,	1	20	
1	Total amount,	\$	3,508	53
3333	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	2	77.7	-
19.23	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	1	111
115.0	and 5 cents per poll,	8	727	95
37 5 3	County Expenses, 25 do., and 25 do.,	1	3,639	
My Sala	Schools, 3\frac{1}{3} do., and 3\frac{1}{3} do.,		485	
The same	3 , -3 , ,	_		
Mercania and	Total amount,	\$	4,853	06
to the second	The state of the s			7

Comptrouer's Report	for	the Fisc	ca
1857.			
No. 40.—HERTFORD COUNTY.			
John A. Vann, Sheriff.		4 75	
Acres Land, 180,93	7	14 7 9	
Valuation Land, \$864,35		Charles My	
Town Property, \$149,50			
STATE TAXES.		4111	
Land,	\$	1,294	0-
	P	224	0:
Town Property,			
Polls,	0	1,114	
Interest,		992	
Dividend and Profit,		329	
Salaries and Fees,		164	
Mortgages and Deeds,		26	
Studs and Jacks,		56	
Marriage License,		68	
Pistols and Knives,		17	2
Dirks and Canes,			6
Gold Watches,		140	
Silver Watches,		25	80
Pianos,	-	49	
Plate and Jewelry,		19	
Playing Cards,		1	
Riding Vehicles,		194	
Merchants' Capital,		516	
Liquor Traffic,		331	
Retailers,		80	±.
Pedlars,	3	30	
Taverns,		8	
Horse and Mule Drovers,		25	00
Drugs and Medicines,		8	U
Daguerreotypists,		10	
Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Privileged Voters,		1	
	-		-
Total amount,	\$	5,738	41
	-	1	_
COUNTY TAXES.		1	
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate	3.		
and 30 cents per poll,	\$	1,502	
County Expenses, 10 do., and 45 do.,		2,050	
Schools, 4 do., and 20 do.,		847	
ochools, ± do., and 20 do.,		0.11	
Total amount,	\$	4,399	
1 Total amount,	II.th	1,000	

L ear e	naing percenter soin, 1051.		
857.	No. 41.—HYDE COUNTY.		
	J. S. Jennett, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 160,193		
A	Valuation Land, \$808,158		
100	STATE TAXES.		
Est.	Land,	\$	1,212 24
62/10/2	Polls,		938
The Party	Interest,		217 48
Can be	Dividend and Profit,		11 36
2000	Salaries and Fees,		70 50
	Mortgages and Deeds,		21
1500	Studs and Jacks,		44
A. S	Capital in Trade,		10
La contra	Marriage License,		60
	Pistols and Knives,		56 25
The same	Dirks and Canes,		195
1500	Gold Watches,		52 50
	Silver Watches,		22 80
100	Pianos,		6
No.	Plate and Jewelry,		485
	Riding Vehicles,		170 98
	Merchants' Capital,		475 25
- T	Retailers,		240
5000	Natural Curiosities,	1-14	20
Carlo	Venders of Carriages,		40
	Privileged Voters,		5 40
	Total amount,	\$	3,680 56
		-	1 1 1 1 1
			South City
The Contract of the Contract o	The state of the s		
级和	Self-guardiche del		A 15 18
March 1	COUNTY TAXES.		100
3012-	Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate,	10	1 055 05
La Ti	and 25 cents per poll,	8	1,357 97
	County Expenses, 50 do., and 90 do.,		5,729 19
13 33	Schools, 7 do., and 13 do.,		809 59
	Total amount,	\$	7,896 75
Carlotte 1	A Committee of the Comm		,

Comptroller's Report J	or	ine Fis	ca
1857. No. 42.—IREDELL COUNTY.		17 7 3 14	
No. 42.—IREDELL COUNTI.			
C. L. Summers, Sheriff.		1	
Acres Land, 348,798			
Valuation Land, \$1,429,317			
Town Property, \$98,040			1
STATE TAXES.			
Land,	\$	2,146	1 -
Town Property,		147	
Polls,		1,641	
Interest, Dividend and Profit,		1,002 4	
Salaries and Fees,		65	1
Mortgages and Deeds,		42	1
Stude and Jacks,		150	
Capital in Negro Trade,		38	
Capital in Trade,			4
Marriage License,		81	
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,		7	7
Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches,		130	
Silver Watches,		57	100
Harps,			3
Pianos,		28	
Plate and Jewelry,		1	6
Riding Vehicles,		361	
Playing Cards,			4
Merchants' Capital,	1	461	
Liquor Traffic,		35	
Pedlars, Taverns,		40	5
Horse and Mule Drovers,		12	
	-	A SALES	_
Total amount,	\$	6,478	2
County Taxes.			-
Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate			-
and 12 cents per poll,	18	996	9
County Expenses, 18 do., and 53 do.,		4,453	
Schools, 3½ do., and 10 do.,		856	
	-	0.000	-
Total amount,	\$	6,306	19

ear e	nding September 30th, 1854.	
57.	No. 43.—JACKSON COUNTY. E. D. Davis, Sheriff. Acres Land, 337,025 Valuation Land, \$264,676 Town Property, \$3,662	
	STATE TAXES.	
	Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars,	\$ 407 32 5 65 255 80 28 44 42 70 42 8 50 130 8 50 3 90 3 50 11 90 54 74 14 65 40
	Total amount,	\$ 931 90
	County Taxes.	
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12½ cts. per \$100 value real estate,	\$ 307 89 573 23
	Total amount,	\$ 881 12

1 1 1 1 1 1	Comptrouer's Report f	or t	ne Fis	cai
1857.		1		1
	No. 44.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.			- 31
	James A. Vinson, Sheriff.			
	Aeres Land, 437,519			-
	Valuation Land, \$1,238,791	150		-
	Town Property, \$44,163			1
1 to 1 to 1 to 1	STATE TAXES.			81
	Land,	\$	1,858	18
	Town Property,			24
	Polls,		1,687	
	Interest,		860	
	Dividend and Profit,	199		71
	Salaries and Fees,		52	1
	Mortgages and Deeds,		31	
	Studs and Jacks,		28)
	Capital in Negro Trade,		10	
	Capital in other Trade,		1	
	Marriage License,		87	60
	Pistols and Knives,			25
	Dirks and Canes,			30
	Gold Watches \$142.50, Silver do. \$36.90,		179	
to friend	Pianos,		30	
	Plate and Jewelry,	1		25
3316	Riding Vehicles,		322	
	Playing Cards,	1	7.77	70
M. C. W. C. S.	Merchants' Capital,		192	100
	Liquor Traffic \$187.87; Retailers \$210;		397	1
	Pedlars \$80; Taverns \$2.87;			87
2 3 6	Livery Stables,	1	50	1
A STATE OF	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	13.53	1	62
	Auctioneers,	1.04		68
	Daguerreotypists,		10	1000
	Exhibitions for reward,	1	10	
Jan Wal	Privileged Voters,		2	
Mary 1				
	Total amount,	\$	6,091	93
Adam's		_		
18.	County Taxes.	1 1		
	Poor, 5 eents per \$100 value real estate,	13.5		10
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	1,334	67
The Page	County Expenses, 38 do., and 55 do.,		6,959	
102411	Schools, 7 do., and 10 do.,	-	1,272	
THE PARTY OF	A STATE OF THE STA	-5		_
A LEWIS	Total amount,	\$	9,566	38
13 27 1 1		1	1 1 1 1	

1 6001 61	naing September 30th, 1831.	50	2 1 1 1
1857.	No. 45.—JONES COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM POLLOCK, Sheriff. Acres Land, 203,304 Valuation Land, \$553,704 Town Property, \$16,485		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Natural Curiosities, Exhibitions for Reward, Privileged Voters,	*	830 56 24 73 918 454 54 29 16 43 41 25 130 65 16 80 9 141 35 59 70 59 82 40 20 20 10 2 50
		-	
	Total amount,	\$	2,827 30
	COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 20 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 90 cents per poll, Schools, 6 do., and 15 do., Connty Expenses, 15 do., and 35 do., Patrol, 10 cents per poll,	\$	2,792 78 617 51 1,497 88 152 50
William !	Total amount,	\$	5,060 67

2 85 60	Comptroller's Report fe	or th	ie Frse	cal
1857.			7.00	
	No. 46.—LENOIR COUNTY.		139	
	WILLIAM FIELDS, Sheriff.		1	
The state of	Acres Land, 236,1961		11 1 3	
- 12/11 1	Valuation Land, \$937,324.18	100	Mary .	
	Town Property, \$94,250	100	199	Y
4	STATE TAXES.	1	1.16	
****		415	1,539	50
Marin S	Land, \$1,398.21; Town Property, \$141.37	Ф		
1000	Polls,	-	1,383	
	Interest,		933	
	Salaries and Fees,		50	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	7	
A PARTY	Studs and Jacks,		29	
	Marriage License,		42	
	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,			35
	Pistols and Knives,	1	40	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Dirks and Canes,			25
	Gold Watches, \$165.25, Silver do., \$31.15,	7	196	
	Pianos, \$40.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$18.97,			47
	Riding Vehicles,	1	238	50
	Playing Cards, \$1.40; Harps, \$2.50,		3	90
	Merchants' Capital,		406	81
	Taverns, \$5; Liquor Traffic, \$316.82,	A. 7	321	82
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Pedlars, \$60; Retailers, \$160,	1000	220	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	1	22	
- Maria	Livery Stables, \$25; Bowling Alleys, \$65,	143	90	. 50
the later of	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	P. P.	122	27
	Daguerreotypists,	-	20	
10000	Exhibitions for Reward,	1	20	
70 70	Delinquents 1855, \$20; Distress, \$60.50,			50
THE PERSON	Privileged Voters,			50
	Subjects unlisted,	11/4	5	
3/Com	Collateral Descent,	747	131	52
	Conditional Ecoconia			
A STATE OF	Total amount,	\$	5,972	48
LE PASSINE	Total unions,	Ψ	0,012	_
14/18-10	COUNTY TAXES.			
and the stock	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	diam's	1
A PROPERTY	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	878	03
THE PARTY	County Expenses, 10 do., and 20 do.,	1	1,883	
32/6/19	Schools, 4 do., and 8 do.,	1	637	
2000		1	4,158	
	Rail Road, 30 do., and 38 do.,	12.12	1,100	-
100000	Total amount,	\$	7,557	74
	Local anrount,	11 (D)	1,001	I T

-71	naing September 30th, 1831.			_
7.			The same	
	No. 47.—LINCOLN COUNTY.	170	0, 9, 10	
	CALEB MILLER, Sheriff.	1	1.15	
	Acres Land, 78,893		9	
	Valuation Land, \$818,715		144	
150	Town Property, \$146,370			
	STATE TAXES.	1		
	Land,	\$	1,230	09
	Town Property,	Ψ.	219	
	Polls,	100	780	
			558	
	Interest,	1611		13
1/4	Dividend and Profit,		115	
1	Salaries and Fees,	-		
	Mortgages and Deeds,		47	
	Studs and Jacks,		43	-0
-	Capital in Trade,	14-21		56
	Marriage License,	THE STATE OF	84	
	Ferries,			50
	Pistols and Knives,	100		75.
	Dirks and Canes,			65
10	Gold Watches,		78	75.
	Silver Watches,			80
	Pianos,		37	50
	Plate and Jewelry,	1		75
	Merchants' Capital,		392	51
-	Pedlars,	1,10	120	
	Auctioneers,			52.
	Taverns,		9	50
111.5	Liquor Traffic,			55
	Distress,			56.
	Patent Medicines,		5	131
-	Privileged Voters,			80.
	Riding Vehicles,	1.3	160	
	Tituling Comorces,		100	
	Total amount,	\$	3,980	69
100	Total amount,	Ψ.	0,000	
1	COUNTY TAXES.		3 93	Y.
	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,	9	195	01
13-		Ψ	100	01
	County Expenses, 5 cents per \$100 value		687	61
1 6	real estate, and 13 cents per poll,	5	778	
1 43	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		497	
	Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do.,		491	10.
	Total and	dh.	0.150	79
1-1-1	Total amount,	\$	2,158	10.

The state of the s	Comptroller's Report f	or or	ue ruse	cai
1857.	No. 48.—McDOWELL COUNTY.			
	George W. Glass, Sheriff. Acres Land, 207,230 Valuation Land, \$648,235 Town Property, \$28,945			Tr. Tr.
2 3 5 6 6 6	STATE TAXES.			1 de
	Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Pedlars, Retailers, Taverns,	90	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\47\end{array}$	41 40 75 90 50 85 10 80
	Bowling Alleys, Daguerreotypists, Privileged Voters,		$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 20 \\ 2 \end{array}$	
	Total amount,	\$	2,202	81
	COUNTY TAXES. County Expenses, 16% cents per \$100 value real estate, and 50 cents per poll, Total amount,		1,648 1,648	2

1857.	No. 49.—MACON COUNTY.		
	J. G. Crawford, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 320,831 Valuation Land, \$262,109 Town Property, \$18,150		
	STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches,	\$ 17 5	35 50 42 75
	Pianos, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Taverns, Pedlars,	3 34 123 14 2 40	21
	Total amount,	\$ 1,149	62
7.04	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 6 2-3 cents per \$100 valuation real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 8 1-3 do., and 25 do., Schools, 8 1-3 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 1-3 do., and 25 do.,	\$ 376 469 469 469	31 31
	Total amount,	\$ 1,784	24

Miles La	Comptroller's Report for	or th	e Fisc	al
1857.		11111		15%
196	No. 50.—MADISON COUNTY.		331	
	m. 10 M. d. d.		1000	
The said	R. P. MERRILL, Sheriff. Acres Land, 226,273		-10.70	
1 1 - []	Acres Land, 226,273 Valuation Land, \$320,513			
1	valuation Land, \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			1
	STATE TAXES.		1111111	
	Land,	\$	480	76
Liver &	Polls,	100	332	
	Interest,			32
A STATE OF THE STA	Salaries and Fees,	-	5	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	200	15	98
1201	Studs and Jacks,		24	20
S. Ber St.	Marriage License, Gates and Bridges,		51 30	0U
V F LOVE	Pistols and Knives,		15	
4. 41. 3.1	Gold Watches,	1994	12	50
	Silver Watches,			80
	Pianos,			50
	Riding Vehicles,		10	
	Merchants' Capital,		35	
	Liquor Traffic,			55
	Pedlars, Retailers,		80 30	
	Taverns,			75
	Delinquents for 1855,		20	10
		-	7	
	Total amount,	\$	1,182	21
. 45				
		1 11		1
			7-74	
			72.776	
			No.	4 15-
			11	
	ALC: NO.			
	COUNTY TAXES.	-		Y
	Poor, 3\frac{1}{3} cents per \$100 value real estate.		150	00
	and 10 cents per poll,	\$	176	
	County Expenses, $26\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 80 do.,		1,464 176	
	Schools, 31 do., and 10 do.,		110	30
	Total amount,	\$	1,817	03
	Town amount,	·ΙΨ		1

	cauting septement outing 2001.		
1857.	No. 51.—MARTIN COUNTY.		404
The state of	WILLIAM W. WARD, Sheriff.		- T
	Acres Land, 243,171		Salah Artic
	Valuation Land, \$1,118,684		
	Town Property, \$134,026		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	\$	1,681 44
9340	Town Property,	1341	201 04
	Polls,		1,257 15
	Interest,	2	999 39
	Dividend and Profit,	1.1.	
	Salaries and Fees,		135
125	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	30
	Studs and Jacks,		32
3 7 10 1	Marriage License,		47
1.00	Pistols and Knives,		60 25
	Dirks and Canes,	17.	1 30
	Gold Watches,		131 50
	Silver Watches,		41 90
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$43.50,	1	46
300	Plate and Jewelry,		994
	Riding Vehicles,	1	295 75
	Playing Cards,	1	7 35
	Merchants' Capital,		1,095 50
	Pedlars, \$30; Retailers, \$230,		260
2500	Livery Stables,		50
	Daguerreotypists,	1	20
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10
	Distress,		100
30		-	
The Late	Total amount,	\$	6,514 91
		_	
F. 17	And the age processes to the second of the		
11/1/2	COUNTY TAXES.		100
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
	and 15 cents per poll,	\$	888 70
MINTER	County Expenses, 6 do., and 24 do.,		1,371 78
The last	Schools, 4 do., and 16 do.,		914 52
	Patrol, 25 cents on each black poll,		472 87
Mary Co	Total amount,	\$	3,647 87
D	N. 77	28	THE PARTY NAMED IN

The said	Comptroller's Report for	or t	he Fisc	cal
1857.		1		
	No. 52.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.			
34 4 3	E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.		Tar and	
1 4 5 7	Acres Land, 301,965			
	Valuation Land, \$1,636,094		The state of	
7-17-11	Town Property, \$476,180			
	STATE TAX.			
1 1 1 1 2 T	Land,	\$	2,458	93
112017	Town Property,	-	714	
	Polls,		2,108	
	Interest,	1	2,514	
	Dividend and Profit,		212	36
	Salaries and Fees,		224	77
172, 1829	Mortgages and Deeds,		44	
	Studs and Jacks,		107	
A STATE OF	Capital in Negro Trade,		10	
	Marriage License,		91	
	Pistols and Knives,	1	12	
	Dirks and Canes,			30
	Gold Watches \$306.25; Silver do. \$65.10;		371	
	Pianos \$102; Plate and Jewelry \$29.68;		131 487	
	Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards,	-	481	30
	Merchants' Capital,		1,836	58
	Liquor Traffic, \$294.30; Taverns, \$76.35;		370	
	Retailers \$210; Pedlars \$60; Circus \$75;		345	
	Insurance Companies,		100	
1	Brokers \$100; Auctioneers \$5.80;		105	
" M. Jan !	Daguerreotypists,		20	
	Lightning Rod Men,		30	
and the same	Privileged Voters,		4	
, Welling	Collateral Descent,		245	38
	Total amount,	95	12,654	32
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,			1
	and 15 cents per poll,	\$	1,894	
	County Expenses, 14 do., and 25 do.,		3,998	
	Schools, 5 do., and 10 do.,		1,473	37
	Total amount,	\$	7,366	83
	The same of the sa	100		79

_				-
	No. 53.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.			
	THOMAS PEMBERTON, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 303,148		2500	
	Valuation Land, \$503,499		The state of	
	Town Property, \$9,178			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	755 2	
	Town Property,		13 7	76
	Polls,		743	7
	Interest,		268 9)2
	Salaries and Fees,		30	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		23	
	Studs and Jacks,	199	18	
	Capital in Trade,		33 3	33
	Marriage License,		26	
-	Gates and Bridges,		5	
	Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches,		75	00
	Silver Watches,		162	
	Pienes,		21 6	50
	Pianos,		3	2.4
	Riding Vehicles,		1126	
	Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital,		28	
	Liquor Traffic,	177.5	95 6	
	Pedlars,		192	25
	Taverns,	-	80	
13	Artificial Curiosities,		30	
	Daguerreotypists,		10	
	Daguerreotypists,		10	
	Total amount,	\$	2,318 9	00
	Total amount,	Φ	2,010 8	10
			17.34	
			The state of the s	
	County Taxes.		The said	
M	Poor 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,		-	
	and 45 cents per poll,	\$	1,283 9	1
N	County Expenses, 9 do., and 20 do.,	T.	758 6	
	Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,		425 9	
	Service and the service of the servi			_
1	Total amount,	\$	2,4684	8
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		-,	

Town Property,	43 001	
No. 54.—MOORE COUNTY. T. W. RITTER, Sheriff. Acres Land, 491,047 Valuation Land, \$968,282 Town Property, \$29,313 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$1,4	43	
T. W. RITTER, Sheriff. Acres Land, 491,047 Valuation Land, \$968,282 Town Property, \$29,313 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$1,4	43	
Acres Land, 491,047 Valuation Land, \$968,282 Town Property, \$29,313 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$1,4	43	
Valuation Land, \$968,282 Town Property, \$29,313 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$1,4	43	
Town Property, \$29,313 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$1,4	43	
STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property,	43	
Land, Town Property, \$ 1,4	43	
Town Property,	43	
	001	96
Polls,	001	
Interest,	189	37
Dividend and Profit,		08
Salaries and Fees,	58	99
Mortgages and Deeds,	16	
Studs and Jacks,	60	
Capital in Trade,		56
	50	35
	15	
	20	
Dirks and Canes,		95
	46	25
	36	
Pianos,	3	
Plate and Jewelry,		25
	72	
	73	
	210	
	46	
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	1000	79
	10	
	.00	
Privileged Voters,	1	
Tetal amount 4 27	11	24
Total amount, \$ 3,7	14	24
County Taxes.	27	-
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
and 30 cents per poll, \$ 1,5	53	12
	47	
Schools, 6 2-3 do., and 20 do.,	35	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do. and 3 do.,	55	
Total amount, \$ 5,5	91	17

U I		
No. 55.—NASH COUNTY. N. W. COOPER, Sheriff. Acres Land, 321,973 Valuation Land, \$923,423 Town Property, \$12,990 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Gold Watches, Silver Watches,	<i>\$</i> 6	1,385 14 19 48 1,422 1,048 29 10 32 35 36 80 2 40 102 75 56 25 88 75
	1	100
Town Property, \$12,990		
STATE TAXES.	0	The state of the s
Land,	\$	
Town Property,		
Polls,		
Interest,		1,048 29
Dividend and Profit,		
Salaries and Fees,		
Mortgages and Deeds,		
Capital in Trade,		
Marriage License,		102 75
Pistols and Knives,		56 25
		88 75
Silver Watches,	19	21 90
Harps,		2 50
Pianos,		45
Plate and Jewelry,	1.15	7 45
Riding Vehicles,		270 95
Playing Cards,		4 20
Merchants' Capital,		214 82
Liquor Traffic,		189 15
Pedlars,		100
Retailers,		120
Taverns,		187
Horse and Mule Drovers,		10
Daguerreotypists,		10
Distress,	1	30 10
Collateral Descent,		322 44
Conateral Doscont,	1	
Total amount,	\$	5,636 76
County Taxes.	113	(B) 1/4/5
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	100
and 19 cents per poll,	\$	1,289 49
County Expenses, 10 do., and 25 do.,	H	1,647 42
Schools, 8 do., and 19 do.,	1	1,276 08
School, o do., and to do.,	-	
Total amount,	\$	4,212 99
Louis amount,	h.fh.	-3-2-2,00

	Comptroller's Report f	or	the Fis	cal
1857.	Real Bloom Spile Francisco Control Control Control	1		
	No. 56.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.			
	E. D. Hall, Sheriff.	-		
	Acres Land, 489,045			14
	Valuation Land, \$1,080,005		(5.5.1)	
	Town Property, \$3,142,284			1
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, \$1,620; Town Property, \$4,713.43;	9	6,333	12
	Polls \$2,924 · Interest \$1,098,14 ·	4	4,022	
	Polls, \$2,924; Interest, \$1,098.14; Dividend and Profit,		269	
	Salaries and Fees,		1,382	
	Mortgages, &c. \$94; Studs and Jacks \$12;		106	
	Capital in Negro Trade,			67
	Capital in other Trade,		216	
	Marriage License,		122	
	Bridges and Ferries,		7	1
	Pistols, &c., \$66.25; Dirks, &c., \$4.55;	1	ALCOHOL BUILDING	80
	Gold Watches, \$635; Silver do., \$71.70;		706	
	Pianos, \$174; Plate and Jewelry, \$258.22;		432	
OF THE PARTY	Riding Vehicles,		352	
1300004.5	Playing Cards,			75
Male A	Merchants' Capital,		5,975	
W. STATE	Liquor Traffic, \$3,394.30; Retailers, \$210;		. 3,604	
STALL SELVE	Taverns, \$20; Bowling Alleys, \$50;		70	
100 TE	Billiard Tables, \$380; Express Co's, \$10;		390	
MARKE 19	Insurance Companies,		200	
	Livery Stables, \$25; Drovers, \$12,50;			50
THE WAY TO	Commissions on Commission Merchants,		454	
	Auctioneers \$91.15; Daguerreotypists \$20,		111	
Day Coules	Exhibitions for Reward,	17	5	10
10 8 10	Privileged Voters,			20
	Trivineged voters,		J	20
To all the sa	Total amount,	\$	24,891	69
174		_		
THE SECTION	COUNTY TAXES.			TE
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate.	1		
	and 12 cents per poll,	\$	2,390	67
	County Expenses, 10 do., and 70 do.,	-	8,315	
11 19 18	Schools, 8 do., and 20 do.,		4,547	
Carlotte !	Jail and Bridge, 10 do., and 50 do.,		7,146	
	Patrol, 8 cents on each taxable black poll,		388	
2	Asylum, 12 cts. per \$100 value real estate,	75	633	34
17/22/19		-		
anti-	Total amount,	\$	23,421	62

No. 57.—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. Samuel A. Warren, Sheriff.		
Acres Land, 323,534		
Valuation Land, \$1,741,850		100
Town Property, \$36,700		
STATE TAXES.		
Land, _	\$	2,602 01
Town Property,		55 05
Polls \$2,136.80; Interest \$1,155.16,		3,291 96
Dividend and Profit,		18 72
Salaries and Fees,		117
Mortgages and Deeds,		18 78
Studs and Jacks, Capital in Trade,		
Marriage License,		28 40
Gates and Ferries,		30 50
Pistols and Knives,		101 25
Dirks and Canes,		455
Gold Watches \$143.75; Silver do. \$27,		170 75
Harps,		5
Pianos \$46.50; Plate and Jewelry \$25.31,		71 81
Riding Vehicles,	15	307 95
Playing Cards,		3 50
Merchants' Capital,		305 57
Liquor Traffic,		349 73
Pedlars \$80; Retailers \$120;		200
Taverns \$3.12; Circus, \$75,		78 12
Horse and Mule Drovers,		30
Foreign Materials for Carriages,		40
Daguerreotypists,		10
Arrears from Delinquents,		12 21
Privileged Voters,		5
Total amount,	\$	7,985 08
	Ψ-	1,000,00
County Taxes.		
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,		ALL CONTRACTOR
and 20 cents per poll,	\$	1,759 28
County Expenses, 14 do., and 59 do.,		5,056 47
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,529 18
Total	dia.	0 211 00
Total amount,	\$	8,344 93

	Comptroller's Report Jo	ru	ne I ise	in
1857.	No. 58.—ONSLOW COUNTY. M. L. F. Redd, Sheriff. Acres Land, 294,554			
	Valuation Land, \$656,091 Town Property, \$30,260			
Take to	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital,	\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 22 \\ 21 \\ 15 \\ 7 \\ 161 \\ 224 \end{array} $	28 25 35 95 20 62 91
	Liquor Traffic, Retailers,		215 210	
	Total amount,	\$	3,538	04
	County Taxes. Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County Expenses, 8 do., and 24 do., Schools, 6 do., and 18 do., Public Buildings, 10 do., and 30 do.,	\$	799 1,066 796 1,332	12 35
	Total amount,	\$	3,994	71

2 0007 0	maing September 30th, 1001.	1	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
1857.			
	No. 59.—ORANGE COUNTY.	Par	
A 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	RICHARD M. Jones, Sheriff.	-	3 M. W. W.
			Water No.
	Acres Land, 395,971		The state of the
19 10 11	Valuation Land, \$1,647,000		The state of the
	Town Property, \$242,384	TENT	144
	STATE TAXES.	112-11	a break to
	Land,	\$	2,503 29
100	Town Property,	1	376 32
	Polls,		1,945
			1 504 17
N. F. F.	Interest,		1,524 17
Directory.	Dividend and Profit,		12 28
	Salaries and Fees,		343 52
Marine Safery	Mortgages and Deeds,		44 50
1176	Studs and Jacks,		158
755	Capital in Negro Trade,	17014	75
The same of	Capital in other Trade,	1	740
	Marriage License,		198 55
			17 50
4	Pistols and Knives,		
	Dirks and Canes,		65
	Gold Watches,		177 75
	Silver Watches,		70 20
	Pianos \$70.50; Plate and Jewelry \$28.92;	100	99 42
	Riding Vehicles,	-	347 80
	Playing Cards,		9 10
	Merchants' Capital,		853 84
	Liquor Traffic,		453 92
	Retailers, \$120; Taverns, \$26.18;		146 18
	Livery Stables,		100
	Drugs and Medicines,		18 17
	Daguerreotypists,		30
	Exhibitions for Reward,		60
	Privileged Voters,		5 50
	Collateral Descent,		24 25
	Total amount,	\$	9,602 31
	Town thirty	4	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	COUNTY TAXES.	A Filey	7 1000
			Aller Toler
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,	(D)	1 500 00
	and 12 cents per poll,	\$	1,596 62
	County Expenses, 17 do., and 53 do.,		6,492 92
	Schools, 5 do., and 20 do.,		1,710 82
			1000
	Total amount,	\$	9,800 37

	Comptroller's Report for	or th	he Fise	cal
1857.				
	No. 60.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.	-		
THE STATE OF				
1000	WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Sheriff.		11/2	
1. No. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Acres Land, 110,077		1000	
	Valuation Land, \$1,152,829			
14	Town Property, \$251,250		1 5 0	
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,713	22
	Town Property,		376	
San E	Polls,		1,076	50
The second	Interest,		648	
	Salaries and Fees,		261	48
The last	Mortgages and Deeds,	30	53	1
W. Carry	Studs and Jacks,		24	
17-5 17	Capital in Negro Trade,		15	
YESTER	Marriage License,	100		40
A PORT	Pistols and Knives,			75
35	Dirks and Canes,			90
W. Jan.	Gold Watches,		178	
	Silver Watches,			50
Dine.	Pianos,			50
A CONTRACTOR	Plate and Jewelry,			37
	Riding Vehicles,	No.	191	15
The state of	Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,	17	635 394	
	Retailers,		280	
	Taverns,	100		33
	Livery Stables,		75	
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,			32
	Torong in interest for Carriagos,			
	Total amount,	\$	6,187	18
Same?		7		
Sale II	County Taxes.			7
Carlo Carlo	Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate,	15		
. ****	and 22 cents per poll,	\$	1,734	
PATRICE !	County Expenses, 17 do., and 32 do.,	211	3,068	
Mary Mary	Schools, 12 do., and 30 do.,		2,327	
ASTRONO STATE	Jury, 7 do., and 16 do.,	W.E	1,325	08
	m . 1	0	0.455	
The said	Total amount,	\$	8,455	02

rear e	nding September 30th, 1857.		
1857.	N or Deposition of the company		
	No. 61.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.		
	Josiah R. White, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 132,022		
	Valuation Land, \$1,014,532		P + 100
	Town Property, \$61,185		
	STATE TAXES.		
The same	Land,	\$	1,539 04
den .	Town Property,		91 77
1700	Polls, Interest,		1,018 50 $620 07$
	Dividend and Profit,		12
	Salaries and Fees,		163
100	Mortgages and Deeds,		12
- 15 [4.0]	Studs and Jacks,		35
1000	Marriage License, Bridges,		58 15
THE A	Pistols and Knives,		17 50
	Gold Watches,		113 75
The Real Property	Silver Watches,		26 70
	Pianos, Plate and Jewelry,		30 4 75
	Riding Vehicles,		155 74
	Merchants' Capital,		377 57
	Liquor Traffic,		247 01
	Pedlars,		40
	Retailers, Taverns,		30 10
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		25
. Com.	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		23
	The second secon	-	1 010 00
	Total amount,	\$	4,642 63
	COUNTY TAXES.		74 E
	Poor, 19½ cents per \$100 value real estate,		3.30
	and 17 7-10 cents per poll,	\$	1,200 41
1	Schools, 11 do., and 14 do.,	1337	749 21
40 127	County Expenses, 75 do., and 56 5-10 do., Public Buildings, 6 do., and 5 do.,	18	4,111
122	a a sing a day a day a day		
	Total amount,	\$	6,410 62
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	and the second s		

Whate-in	Comptrouer's Report Je	or th	e Fise	cai
1857.		1	17.191.1	
3.77	No. 62.—PERSON COUNTY.		11 12 19	
	W. H. SMITH, Sheriff.		V . 3	
All mark	Acres Land, 239,272			-
7.0	Valuation Land, \$979,448		100	A
	Town Property, \$17,000			2.
1 2 2 3				
	STATE TAXES.	100	1 100	10
	Land,	\$	1,469	
Burn Sales	Town Property,			50
1000	Polls,		1,624	
	Interest,		846	04
	Dividend and Profit,	16.11	22	
- WA	Salaries and Fees,		77	50
	Mortgages and Deeds,		7	100
	Studs and Jacks,		53	1
, 3 1 1	Capital in Negro Trade,		10	
	Capital in other Trade,	11.09		08
	Marriage License,	1-1	54	
	Gates,		10	
30, 10-4	Pistols and Knives,			25
A SWEET	Dirks and Canes,		U	65
			109	
DE WELL	Gold Watches \$81.25, Silver do. \$28.20,			
	Pianos, \$21; Plate and Jewelry, \$20.75;	1		75
1905 C	Playing Cards,			95
15 Bearing	Riding Vehicles,		242	
	Merchants' Capital,		318	
	Liquor Traffic, \$342.46; Pedlars, \$40;		382	
	Retailers,		150	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,			50
	Non-resident Dentists,		10	1 -
	Daguerreotypists,		10	
William	Distress,	1	50	-
	Unlisted,		4	95
	Collateral Descent,		104	07
			7 4 4 1	
	Total amount,	\$	5,728	27
				-
1853815	County Taxes.			1
-44/12	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
1. 142.19	and 35 cents per poll,	\$	2,145	71
11 2000	County Expenses, 9 do., and 36 do.,	4	2,078	
		1	851	
The world	Schools, 4 do., and 14 do.,	1	331	04
Mary Mary	Total amount	6	5.070	19
1	Total amount,	\$	5,076	E

1 0001 0	naing September 30th, 1031.		AND HALL	
1857.	The second property of the second	1		
	No. 63.—PITT COUNTY.	17-	11	
147 3	ABRAM Cox, Sheriff.			
100 1	Acres Land, 370,618	1		
1	Valuation Land, \$1,267,749		450	
1	Town Property, \$83,553		201	
W. O	STATE TAXES.			
THE CALL		do.	1 000	70
135.57	Land,	\$	1,906	
- 1	Town Property,		125	
LES TAN	Polls,		2,208	
A ROLL	Interest,		1,603	16
13.00	Dividend and Profit,	1	178	
93	Salaries and Fees,	6.	149	
100	Mortgages and Deeds,	Li	16	
131364	Studs and Jacks,		72	
15.35	Capital in Negro Trade,	ELI	16	66
3-3-5	Capital in other Trade,	1	11	
1	Marriage License,		44	
Street 1	Pistols and Knives,		59	
The state of	Dirks and Canes,	27		25
1	Gold Watches, \$182.50; Silver do. \$38.40,		220	
Mary Control	Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, \$35.70;		83	
			406	
STATE OF	Riding Vehicles,			
BUSE!	Playing Cards,	6.75	15	
7.8	Merchants' Capital,		447	
TO LLO	Liquor Traffic,		442	65
A 15-16	Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$30;		70	
1000	Taverns,			08
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		12	50
- 11. 3	Livery Stables,		25	
1.630	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	1	26	13
785	Auctioneers,	1	9	
The state of	Daguerreotypists,	1811	30	
12	Privileged Voters,	1	2	50
1000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
A 100 1	Total amount,	\$	8,185	77
1	20th thirty daily	_	,,	
	COUNTY TAXES.	177	15 1	
100	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
E BALL		\$	802	20
300	and 9 cents per poll,	Ф		
425-113	County Expenses, 16 do., and 48 do.,		4,301	
-	Schools, 5 do., and 18 do.,		1,470	19
AND STREET	m ()		10 171	20
1 10 10	Total amount,	6	\$6,575	56

Distriction of	Comptroller's Report for	or th	e Fisca	el
The state of	No. 64.—POLK COUNTY. G. H. Blackwell, Sheriff. Acres Land, 130,636 Valuation Land, \$313,143 Town Property, \$11,077			
	STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Retailers,	\$	4697 1666 258 605 5 16 132 20 62 10 6 451 383 70	1 14 10 10 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 24 cents per poll, County Expenses, 9 do., and 21 do., Schools, 4 do., and 17 do.,	\$	3816 3967 217	33 75 96
The state of the s	Total amount,	13	996	34

1 eur enu	ing September 30th, 1051.			=
1857.	N AT DANDOLDH COUNTY			
	No. 65.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.			
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff.			
A	cres Land, 454,532			
	aluation Land, \$1,505,408		W 24	
	own Property, \$44,925			
			1 33	
T	STATE TAXES.	\$	2,258	10
	and,	Φ	67	
	own Property,		1,143	00
	olls,		657	72
	nterest,		88	
	Dividend and Profit,		86	
	alaries and Fees,		80	
	fortgages and Deeds,		97	27
	tuds and Jacks,			80
	Capital in Trade,		53	
N C	Iarriage License,			
	lates, Bridges and Ferries,		5 10	
	Pistols and Knives,			1
	Dirks and Canes,		60	65
	Gold Watches,			80
	ilver Watches,	-		
1	Pianos,			50
1	Riding Vehicles,		280	
	Merchants' Capital,		374	
	Liquor Traffic,			20
	laverns,			53
1	Drugs and Medicines,			34
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Lightning Rod Men,		30	
	Exhibition for Reward,		10	
	Delinquents for 1855,			13
	Distress,		8	05
	Tetal amount	8	5,552	00
	Total amount,	0	0,002	100
				3.1
1 12 14 19	COUNTY TAXES.			1
	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate			1
	and 7 cents per poll,	8	475	59
	Schools, 8 do., and 21 do.,	1	1,734	
	seneous, o do., and ar do.,	-		
	Total amount,	8	2,210	11
The state of the s	re de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la c		4 18 6	

	Comptroller's Report f	or th	ne Fis	cal
1857.				
	No. 66.—RICHMOND COUNTY.			
	WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Sheriff.		1	
	Acres Land, 468,372	37.		1,3
	Valuation Land, \$1,055,460			100
	Town Property, \$8,940			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, _	\$	1,583	
	Town Property,	11 94	13	41
	Polls,	1	1,524	
	Interest,	023	599	84
	Dividend and Profit,		694	64
	Salaries and Fees,		50	1
	Mortgages and Deeds,	1000	12	
	Studs and Jacks,		36	
	Capital in Trade,			91
	Marriage License,	1		40
	Gates and Ferries,			56
	Pistols and Knives,		36	25
	Dirks and Canes,			65
	Gold Watches,	174		25
	Silver Watches,	711		10
	Pianos,	4		50
	Plate and Jewelry,			52
	Riding Vehicles,		303	
	Merchants' Capital,		336	
	Liquor Traffic,			30
	Retailers,	1	60	
	Taverns,	-	5	
	Drugs and Medicines,		10	
	Dagnerreotypists, Privileged Voters,		10	
	Fair Tax,			$\frac{60}{25}$
	ran rax,			20
	Total amount,	\$	5,583	02
	Total amount,	Ф	0,000	00
A Production	COUNTY TAXES.		HE .	
TO STATE OF	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,	13		1
- Jan al	and 8 cents per poll,	\$	561	04
THE SHAPE	County Expenses, 10 do., and 30 do.,	Can'	1,971	
A PORT	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	15 00	981	
MAN NOW	Total amount,	\$	3,514	09
		-	1000	

, .	naing September ovin, 1031.			
	No. 67.—ROBESON COUNTY.			
13		1.		
	REUBEN KING, Sheriff.			
-	Acres Land, 625,586	Tr.		
	Valuation Land, \$1,145,069	17/2		
	Town Property, \$24,460		300	
	STATE TAXES.	1		
	Land,	\$	1,717	61
tel.	Town Property,	Ψ		69
15.	Polls,	133	1,736	
	Interest,		265	
	Dividends and Profits,			72
	Salaries and Fees,	1	113	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	27	1
	Studs and Jacks,		65	1
- 9	Capital in Negro Trade,		66	67
	Marriage License,		31	
	Gates and Bridges,		15	
	Pistols and Knives,		27	50
	Dirks and Canes,			65
516	Gold Watches, \$51.25; Silver do., \$36;	9 =	87	25
	Pianos, \$28.50; Plate and Jewelry, \$1.74;			24
13	Riding Vehicles,		374	70
	Merchants' Capital,		211	
	Liquor Traffic,	-		29
	Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$60; Circus, \$50; Daguerreotypists, \$10;	14	140	1
	Circus, \$50; Daguerreotypists, \$10;	Libra.	60	9
	Exhibitions for Reward,	1	5	
	Privileged Voters,		3	50
	Total amount,	\$	5,122	50
		-		-
			THE	
	Covering Times			14
	County Taxes.	234	1.7	
	Poor, 15 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	2 200	14
	and 45 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1	3,322	
			1,107 1,085	
	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 17 do., and 50 do.,	111	3,730	
	T done Dundings, 17 do., and 50 do.,		0,100	01
	Total amount,	\$	9,245	12
	Louis amount,	Ψ	0,210	

No. 68.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. James Roberts, Sheriff. Acres Land, 331,628 Valuation Land, \$1,401,707 Town Property, \$56,393 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210; Taverns, \$16; Bowling Alleys, \$50; 66	-
Acres Land, \$31,628 Valuation Land, \$1,401,707 Town Property, \$56,393 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; 503 Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210; 529	
Acres Land, \$31,628 Valuation Land, \$1,401,707 Town Property, \$56,393 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; 503 Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210; 529	
Valuation Land, \$1,401,707 Town Property, \$56,393 STATE TAXES. \$2,1028 Land, \$44 Town Property, \$1,410 Polls, \$1,918 Interest, \$1,450 Dividend and Profit, \$4 Salaries and Fees, \$147 Mortgages and Deeds, \$21 Studs and Jacks, \$24 Capital in Negro Trade, \$136 Capital in other Trade, \$129 Marriage License, \$91 Gates and Bridges, \$15 Pistols and Knives, \$15 Dirks and Canes, \$26 Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; \$185 Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; \$50 Plate and Jewelry, \$25 Riding Vehicles, \$369 Playing Cards, \$631 Merchants' Capital, \$29 Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210; \$29	
Town Property, STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
STATE TAXES. \$ 2,1028	
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	37
Polls, 1,918 1,450 1,4	
Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	1
Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	9
Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	0
Gates and Bridges, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	1
Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Gold Watches \$153.75; Silver do. \$31.80; Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$48; Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	
Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210;	35
Liquor Traffic, \$319.40; Retailers, \$210; 529	
Tayerus, \$16: Bowling Alleys, \$50:	
	.0
Horse and Mule Drovers, 82	0
Drngs and Medicines,	
Collateral Descent, 169,6	
	-
Total amount, \$ 8,279	3
	-
COUNTY TAXES.	
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	
and 30 cents per poll, \$ 2,618	
County Expenses, 13 do., and 34 do., 3,210	
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do., 1,562	
Public Buildings, 14 do., and 43 do., 3,752	4
m + 1	-
Total amount, \$\\$ 11,142\}	3

	J T			
1857.			9 11 4	1
	No. 69.—ROWAN COUNTY.			W 7.
	CALEB KLUTTS, Sheriff.		30000	10
100	Acres Land, 308,554			
14 . V	Valuation Land, \$1,642,861			
	Town Property, \$385,041			1
	STATE TAXES.			
8 1 2 2	Land,	\$	2,464	
	Town Property,		577	
	Polls,		1,750	
15-28 IK	Interest,		2,331	68
The state of	Dividend and Profit,	1	211	
	Salaries and Fees,		342	50
E/LX V	Mortgages and Deeds,		103	
E. Comment	Studs and Jacks,		98	
Lan.	Capital in Negro Trade,		126	80
The state of	Capital in other Trade,		16	35
10 to 12 to	Marriage License,		80	A.T.
	Ferries,		6	30
	Pistols and Knives,		27	50
The same of	Dirks and Canes,		4	55
13 m 1 2 m	Gold Watches,		245	
MAN A	Silver Watches,		64	80
200	Pianos, \$63; Plate and Jewelry, \$44.57;		107	57
1250	Riding Vehicles,		526	25
	Playing Cards,		23	80
	Merchants' Capital,		1,119	
	Pedlars, \$40; Taverns, \$310;		350	
The state of the s	Bowling Alleys,		50	
	Billiard Tables,		100	
87 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Brokers,		100	
Carlot I	Artificial Curiosities,		75	
	Exhibitions for Reward,		5	
1000	Collateral Descent,		261	90
		_		
	Total amount,	\$	11,169	26
* 1		_		
The state of	COUNTY TAXES.		1.	
100	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,		221	
BUST TO T	and 15 cents per poll,	8	1,790	09
Burner Brand	County Expenses, 15 do., and 45 do.,		4,745	22
	Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,		956	
5. 7.				
KALL K	Total amount,	\$	7,491	89
E. M. 10.	THE RESIDENCE WAS ALL OF THE PROPERTY.	1	,	

Committed land Remort for the

	0	the Fisc
1857.		
No. 70.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY		7
TO THE STATE OF TH		100
A. B. Long, Sheriff.	0	100
Acres Land, 320,71		1.163
Valuation Land, \$1,009,70		The same
Town Property, \$79,12	00	N. Y. L.
STATE TAXES.	8 17	
Land,	\$	1,514
Town Property,		118
Polls,		972
Interest,		455
Salaries and Fees,		54
Mortgages and Deeds,		19
Studs and Jacks,		92
Capital in Negro Trade,		10
Marriage License,		51 3
Gates,		25
Pistols and Knives,		6
Gold Watches,		71 9
Silver Watches,		278
Pianos, Plate and Jewelry,		13 4
Riding Vehicles,		152
Merchants' Capital,		299
Liquor Traffic,		93
Pedlars,		90
Retailers,		60
Taverns,		38
Distress,		100
m	-	1.000
Total amount,	\$	4,269
		44.7
		1000
COUNTY TAXES.		
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estat	e,	The same
and 14 cents per poll,	\$	1,129
County Expenses, 10 do., and 16 do.,		1,382
Schools, 7 do., and 15 do.,		1,042
	\$	3,554
Total amount,		

857.

		-		=
3	N. 71 CAMPON COUNTY			
	No. 71.—SAMPSON COUNTY.			78.
	C W Comerum Shoriff		Sens.	
	G. W. CRUMPLER, Sheriff.		F W 11	
	Acres Land, 500,320		Section 1	
- 17	Valuation Land, \$1,218,194	69%		
	Town Property, \$76,325			4.0
	a m	130		-
	STATE TAXES.		7 000	24
	Land,	\$	1,829	
	Town Property,	212	115	
	Polls,	173.	1,954	
-	Interest,	41	593	
1	Salaries and Fees,		152	50
	Mortgages and Deeds,		57	
	Studs and Jacks,	1	40	
3	Capital in Negro Trade,	1	14	
	Capital in other Trade,		5	
- ,	Marriage License,		61	
	Pistols and Knives,		30	
	Dirks and Canes,			30
	Gold Watches,	6-01	124	
	Silver Watches,		42	30
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianes, \$42;	-	44	50
	Plate and Jewelry,		10	- +
4	Playing Cards,	1		05
	Riding Vehicles,	1	384	
	Merchants' Capital,		458	04
	Liquer Traffic, \$179.45; Retailers, \$120;		299	45
	Daguerreotypists, \$20; Distress, \$100;		120	164
	Privileged Voters,	-	15	20
	Delinquents for 1855,	3	4	16
	Arrears for Insolvents,		6	60
	The state of the s		The water	
	Total amount,	\$	6,371	55
		-		
	COUNTY TAXES.	-	19 7	17-2
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	1325	
	and 15 cents per poll,	\$	1,237	45
	County Expenses, 15 do., and 45 do.,	-	3,712	
	Schools, 8\frac{1}{3} do., and 25 do.,	140	2,057	
	Public Buildings, 5 do., and 15 do.,	I A	1,237	
1	3, 7, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,		-	
	Total amount,	\$	8,245	18
	20th thirty	I.A.	",	

The state of the s	Comptroller's Report f	or t	ne Fre	sca
1857.	No. 72.—STOKES COUNTY.			
	John Martin, Sheriff, Acres Land, 262,000			
	Valuation Land, \$724,468 Town Property, \$22,511			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, Town Property,	\$		27
	Polls, Interest,		$850 \\ 294$	100
	Salaries and Fees,	-	53	3
	Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks,		31 31	
	Capital in Trade, Marriage License,		68 73	68
	Pistols and Knives,			25
	Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$31.25; Silver do., \$14.10;		45	65 35
	Pianos, \$15; Plate and Jewelry, \$2.50; Riding Vehicles,		17	50
	Playing Cards,			76 30
	Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,		141	62
	Retailers,	LIFT IN	60	
	Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers,		$\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 12 \end{array}$	50
	Drugs and Medicines,		15	1
	Total amount,	\$	3,001	45
	and the Cartalline of the Cart			
7-35	A STATE OF THE STA			
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$	883	99
	County Expenses, 40 do., and \$1.05 do.,	Ψ	4,885	31
	Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,		869	18
	Total amount,	\$	6,639	08

1 ear enaing september 30th, 1831.	1000	A STATE OF
1857.		
No. 73.—STANLY COUNTY.	4	
Joseph Marshall, Sheriff.		
Acres Land, 241,67		And the state of t
Valuation Land, \$578,10		
Town Property, \$12,80)5	The state of the s
STATE TAXES.		
Land,	\$	867 82
Town Property,		19 20
Polls,		661
Interest,		232 35
Salaries and Fees,	1	29
Mortgages and Deeds,		45
Studs and Jacks,		68
Capital in Negro,	1	30
Marriage License,		31
Gates and Ferries,		15 50
Pistols and Knives,		22 50
Dirks and Canes,		65
Gold Watches,		20
Silver Watches,		24 60
Pianos,		4 50
Plate and Jewelry,		62
Riding Vehicles,		123 32
Playing Cards,		28 35
Merchants' Capital,		91 37
Liquor Traffic,		99 71
Pedlars,		60
Retailers,		30
Taverns,		62
Drugs and Medicines,		3 94
Daguerreotypists,		10
Delinquents for 1855,		2 40
Privileged Voters,	-	5
	1	
Total amount,	18	2,526 45
Q m	-	
County Taxes.		The last of the la
Poor, 7½ cents per \$100 value real estate	,	
and 20 cents per poll,	\$	72481
County Expenses, 15 do., and 53 do.,		1,633 84
Schools, 7½ do., and 17 do.,	1	682 30
m , 1		0.4007
Total amount,	18	3,040 95

A Marie	Comptroller's Report	tor	the Fre	scal
1857.		1		T
	No. 74.—SURRY COUNTY.			173
	WILLIAM HAYMORE, Sheriff.			10
	Acres Land, 314,509	9		
	Valuation Land, \$627,40			1 -1
	Town Property, \$22,44			
	4			
	STATE TAXES.			1.00
	Land,	\$	941	10
	Town Property,			67
	Polls,		650	
	Interest,		184	1
	Dividend and Profit,		106	
	Salaries and Fees,	1	25	1
	Mortgages and Deeds,		39	
	Studs and Jacks,		29	
	Capital in Trade,			40
	Marriage License,		50	
	Pistols and Knives,	1		75
	Gold Watches,			50
	Silver Watches,			30
	Pianos,	1		50
	Plate and Jewelry,			12
	Riding Vehicles,			15
	Playing Cards,			50
	Merchants' Capital,		254	
	Liquor Traffic,			61
	Pedlars,		95	
	Retailers,		100	1
	Patent Medicines,	10		51
The latest and the la	Natural Curiosities,			
3 - 112 1	Exhibition for Reward,	1	15 5	
	Subjects Unlisted,	1		78
	ou ojects o misteu,		10	10
Talette .	Total amount,	\$	2,705	70
THE WAY	Total amount,	\$	2,000	10
3 39	COUNTY TAXES.		The state of	Pho
375-40	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,		33013	
3 5 3 1 1	and 5 cents per poll,	\$	959	77
	County Expenses, 15 do., and 50 do.,	0	253	
1	Schools, 7 do., and 55 do.,	115	1,471	
	concess, i do., and so do.,	13/11	1,150	40
The Paris	Total amount,	\$	2,875	19
THE TANK	I was amount,	ıΦ	2,010	14

857.

castly to protect of the		
No. 75.—TYRREL COUNTY. TULLY DAVENPORT, Sheriff. Acres Land, 132,328 Valuation Land, \$386,433 Town Property, \$6,250		
STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers,	35	579 65 9 37 468 50 141 84 32 7 6 30 12 50 1 95 35 8 70 4 50 75 44 10 35 70 40 73 43 50 36
Total amount,	\$	1,612 04
County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Total amount,	\$	449 70 1,166 41 333 76 1,949 87

12/1/19/20	Comperous s report j	01 01	1. 1.	cui
1857.	No. 74.—SURRY COUNTY.			774
	WILLIAM HAYMORE, Sheriff.			. "
	Acres Land, 314,509	37	And I	
	Valuation Land, \$627,405			
	Town Property, \$22,447			
- Bertan	STATE TAXES.			33
	Land,	\$	941	
	Town Property,			67
	Polls,		650	1
	Interest,		184	
	Dividend and Profit,		106	
	Salaries and Fees,		25	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		39	
- 30 65	Studs and Jacks,		29	
1	Capital in Trade,			40
	Marriage License,		50	
14 11 11	Pistols and Knives,			75
	Gold Watches,			50
	Silver Watches,	-		30
	Plate and Jamelun			50
	Plate and Jewelry,			12
	Riding Vehicles,			15
	Playing Cards,			50
	Merchants' Capital,	6.	254	
	Liquor Traffic, Pedlars,	12-1		61
THE PROPERTY	Retailers,	Br.	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \\ 100 \end{array}$	
A policy and	Patent Medicines,	10		51
1999	Natural Curiosities,		15	
3 (1)	Exhibition for Reward,	15-	5	
	Subjects Unlisted,	1000		78
	out of octs of mister,		10	10
	Total amount,	\$	2,705	70
14 98 74				
	COUNTY TAXES.	1	C. 350	
	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,		33 A 19	134
2733-5	and 5 cents per poll,	\$	253	77
AND THE	County Expenses, 15 do., and 50 do.,		1,471	
- 253/2 19	Schools, 7 do., and 55 do.,	1	1,150	
· Line Control			0.05	_
15389	Total amount,	\$	2,875	12

1 ear e	enaing September 30th, 1831.		
1857.	THE THE CONTENT		
	No. 75.—TYRREL COUNTY.		
	Turry Daymypoper Shariff		-1
	Tully Davenport, Sheriff. Acres Land, 132,328		44
	Valuation Land, \$386,433		11 1
	Town Property, \$6,250		2 3
	4		2
	STATE TAXES.	11/2	
	Land,	\$	579 65
	Town Property,	2 1	937
	Polls,		468 50
	Interest,		141 84 32
	Salaries and Fees,		7
	Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks,		6
	Marriage License,	-11	30
	Pistols and Knives,		12 50
	Dirks and Canes,		195
	Gold Watches,		35
	Silver Watches,	14	8 70
	Pianos,	Ph (4 50
	Plate and Jewelry,		75 44 10
	Riding Vehicles,		35
	Playing Cards, Merchants' Capital,		70 40
	Liquor Traffic,		73 43
	Pedlars,	1	50
	Retailers,		36
	A Company of the Comp	-	
	Total amount,	\$	1,612 04
	A PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	-	
			S. C. Tally
			and the
	Consideration of the state of		1
	County Taxes.		
	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,		100
	and 15 cents per poll,	\$	449 70
	County Expenses,	100	1,166 41
	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		333 76
	The state of the s	-	
	Total amount,	\$	1,949 87

Call S	Comptroller's Report j	or	the Fi	scal
1857.		11		1
	No. 76.—UNION COUNTY.		21142	
14	C. Austin, Sheriff.			
- 2.	Acres Land, 375,569			
1 2 2 1	Valuation Land, \$1,023,235			
	Town Property, \$45,158			1
A 19 - 19	STATE TAXES.	173		1
	Land,	\$	1 59/	101
67	Town Property,	1	1,534	
1 17 11 1-1	Polls,			73
	Interest,		912	7
			441	
Carlo Con	Dividend and Profit,		16	
- year way	Salaries and Fees,		15	1
	Mortgages and Deeds,		53	
	Studs and Jacks,		98	
	Marriage License,		74	
	Pistols and Knives,		5	
	Gold Watches,			25
1	Silver Watches,			70
4 5 5 6	Pianos,		3	1.5
15 11 11	Plate and Jewelry,			63
2000	Riding Vehicles,		202	60
	Merchants' Capital,		307	12
	Liquor Traffic,		79	39
	Pedlars,		90	
	Retailers,		70	
	Taverns,			25
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
	Patent Medicines,			85
	Daguerreotypists,		10	•
	Horse and Mule Drovers,			50.
	22000			_
	Total amount,	\$	4,104	07
	Total amount,	Ψ	1,101	
A.J.	COUNTY TAXES.	9		
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	989	70
	County Expenses 10 do and 24 do	\$		
	County Expenses, 10 do., and 34 do.,		1,662	
	Schools, 11 do.,		1,114	
	Jury, 8 do., and 15 do.,		1,098	
3000	Deaf and Dumb Pupils, 3 do., and 1 do.,		323	U4
THE PARTY OF	Total amount	0	F 107	0.4
	Total amount,	\$	5,187	34

	maing September 30th, 1051.		
1857.			
	No. 77.—WAKE COUNTY.		14
100	W. H. High, Sheriff.		
the last			-
10 10 3 17 1	TT 1		
1	Valuation Land, \$2,514,464		1
"Marria	Town Property, \$724,625		1
A STATE OF	STATE TAXES.		3
	Land,	\$ 3,84	2 21
White the same	Town Property,	1,07	6 93
	Polls, \$3,355.20; Interest, \$4,942.76;	8,29	
AUGUST F	Dividend and Profit,		988
N 7 9 8 7	Salaries, &c., \$906; Plate, &c., \$205.53;	1,11	
7 2 F 1 6	Mortgages, &c. \$89; Studs & Jacks \$110;	19:	
Alberta I	Capital in Negro Trade,	2	1
	Capital in other Trade,		
5175			908
10000	Marriage License,	163	
	Pistols, &c., \$103.75; Dirks, &c., \$9.75;	113	3 50
	Gold Watches \$487.50; Silver do. \$78.90;		6 40
18 5 6	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$163.50;	166	
Grand .	Riding Vehicles,	616	35
	Playing Cards,	44	1 45
P 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Merchants' Capital,	1,474	121
	Liquor Traffic, \$1,220.95; Pedlars, \$40;	1,260	
State Del	Retailers, \$370; Taverns, \$1;	371	
	Billiard Tables \$100; Insurance Co's \$250;	350)
31/4	Express Companies, \$10; Brokers, \$300;		1
9 14 64	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	11	
Boll C.	Auctioneers \$22.70; Patent Medicines \$5;		70
THE EN	Lightning Rod Men,	30	1
" Albo "	Exhibition for Reward,		
1	Privileged Voters,	10	
	Subjects Unlisted	2	
	Subjects Unlisted,	38	
*	Collateral Descent,	75	39
			-
-	Total amount,	\$ 20,397	54
1200	COUNTY TAXES.	-	-
AND THE	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 3,949	
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 45 do.,	6,942	85
12 11 11	Schools, 5 do., and 13 do.,	2,486	
Control of	Patrol, 25 cts. on each taxable black poll,	1,204	
	Public Buildings, 2 do., and 3 do.,	851	
102000			
	Total amount,	\$ 15,435	16
10 2 6		* 10,100	

	Comperencer's Report J	or	the Fis	cai
1857.	THE PARTY OF THE P	1	MANAGE S	138
	No. 78.—WARREN COUNTY.			188
	Hugh J. Jones, Sheriff.			191
,	Acres Land, 321,764			17
	TT 1			-
i was		12		150
	Town Property, \$152,055 STATE TAXES.			1
		1	0.045	10
The state of	Land,	\$		
	Town Property,	10	228	
THE PARTY	Polls,		2,592	
100000	Interest,		1,974	
0 5 3 5	Dividend and Profit,		18	68
199233	Salaries and Fees,		185	100
	Mortgages, &c., \$41; Studs, &c., \$68;		109	124
and with	Capital in Trade,		17	60
1 4000	Marriage License,		51	
1 1 1 1 1 1	Gates and Ferries,			50
A TOTAL	Pistols, &c., \$42.75; Dirks, &c., 65 cts.;			40
3 7 1 1 3	Gold Watches \$220.75, Silver do. \$37.05;		257	80
172	Pianos, \$113; Plate and Jewelry, \$32.47;		145	
Total State	Riding Vehicles,		370	
	Playing Cards,	13		90
	Merchants' Capital,		674	
THE RESERVE	Liquor Traffic, \$748.44; Retailers, \$190;		938	
14 m	Taverns, \$64.36; Circus, \$75;			
7	Bowling Alleys,		139	
	Billiard Tables,		65	
			315	
March Land	Express Companies,	117	10	
1000	Horse and Mule Drovers,		77	
	Drugs and Medicines,	Į.		89
THE PARTY	Natural Curiosities,		20	
1	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
	Distress,		100	
- May 15		_		-
	Total amount,	\$	10,670	24
4777	All and American Market and the Control of the Cont	_		
	COUNTY TAXES.		A CONTRACTOR	
1219 40	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,		1800 - 11	
The Sale	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	2,370	16
+ F 1 + 1	County Expenses, 19 do., and 35 do.,	-	4,970	
18 M2 V	Schools, 7 do., and 31 do.,		2,771	
100	Asylum, 1½ cents per poll,		79	
- 18 - 18 - 4	, zasta pozi		FARIA .	
45.	Total amount,	8	10,190	97
Harrist Print	Total willouting	\$	20,2001	

eure	maing september soin, 1851.			
857.	N To Wildings Constant			T
	No. 79.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
	CHARLES LATHAM, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 99,613			-
	Valuation Land, \$458,882			
	Town Property, \$123,625			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	688	20
100	Town Property,	Ф	185	13
	Polls,		723	20
	Interest,		472	40
	Dividend and Profit,			40
	Salaries and Fees,		126	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		46	1
	Studs and Jacks,		53	
	Marriage License,		39	
1	Pistols and Knives,			50
	Dirks and Canes,		1	45
	Gold Watches,		101	25
	Silver Watches,		16	45
	Plate and Township		40	50
	Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles,			31
	Playing Cards,	-	111	65
- in-	Merchants' Capital,		396	00
THE STATE OF THE S	Liquor Traffic,		545	
	Pedlars,		40	
4:-0	Retailers,		100	
111	Taverns,		20	
	Bowling Alleys,		50	
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,			62
	Distress,		100	
		-	1 11 11	
	Total amount,	\$	4,009	21
	C m	7		-
	County Taxes.			-
R	Poor, 20 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	0.000	04
200	and 60 cents per poll,	1	2,083	
-	County Expenses, 30 do., and 95 do., Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		3,200 1,041	
Y, III	outons, and ou do.,		1,041	30
4.	Total amount,	\$	6,324	53
			1	

Comptroller's Report f	or	ne 1 iscu
D. C. McCanles, Sheriff. Acres Land, 275,301 Valuation Land, \$395,291		
Town Property, \$8,457		11-11
STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,	\$	5959 130 2935 434 2 42 237 10 6 6 2 3 9 176 20
Pedlars, Auctioneers, Drugs and Medicines, Privileged Voters, Total amount,	- \$	70 15 6 9 1 5
		7,7
County Taxes. County Expenses, 16 cts. per \$100 value real estate, and 50 cents per poll, Schools, 8 do., and 24 do.,	e \$	928 5 466 4
Total amount,	\$	1,394

1 ear e	naing September 30th, 1831.		-
1857.			
10011	No. 81.—WAYNE COUNTY.		1.5 60
7-4	No. of.—WHINE COUNTY.		
	O O Showiff		
	OLLIN Coor, Sheriff.	1	1
	Acres Land, 348,604	and the	
	Valuation Land, \$1,599,618		W
	Town Property, \$523,610	-	
100	STATE TAXES.	100	4
	Land,	\$	2,399 43
	Town Property,		485 42
MAN 1949	Polls,	14.55	1,737
Marie Control			1,552 46
	Interest,		
	Dividend and Profit,	AT	99 48
1956	Salaries and Fees,	-	249 40
CAN DE	Mortgages and Deeds,		105
	Studs and Jacks,		19
	Capital in Trade,		25
Mark 14 , 17	Marriage License,		160 55
	Pistols and Knives,	-	63 75
	Dirks and Canes,		3 25
0.44	Gold Watches, \$163.75; Silver do. \$51.30;		214 05
William !	D' 27 Dlate and Torrelay 205 04.		82 94
	Pianos, \$57; Plate and Jewelry, \$25.94;		
	Riding Vehicles,	-	251 70
	Playing Cards,	-	4 55
	Merchants' Capital,		693 17
	Liquor Traffic, \$836.67; Retailers, \$450;		1,286
	Pedlars, \$100; Taverns, \$25;	-	125
Name of	Bowling Alleys,		145
Selection of	Horse and Mule Drovers,		10
			8 18
	Drugs and Medicines,		35
	Natural Curiosities,		
	Daguerreotypists,		40
	Distress,		100
Side of	Selling Goods by Sample,		50
	Total amount,	\$	9,922 25
		-	
13- 27	COUNTY TAXES.		- 1 -
The same	Poor, 3½ cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	35. 1. A TO
No. West	and 12½ cents per poll,	8	1,114 13
		1	
	County Expenses, 20½ do., and 47½ do.,		5,618 42
THE PARTY	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		1,482 86
	m . 1	-	0.04
	Total amount,	\$	8,215 41
The second second			

for i	the Fi	sca
I		1
-		1
)		1
	2 30	
1		
8	1,149	69
		39
	758	3
	295	
	16)
	24	
	12	
	60	
		60
	39	
	10	
		75
		25
		40
	5	
		56
		05
	237	56
	140	
	40	
		50
	20	-
	2 205	-
\$	2,987	83
	15 7 . 15	-
13	-	1
0	202	
\$	505	54
	1,010	32
	1,737	33
4	5 000	04
\$	0,022	U-1
	for \$	\$ 1,149 26 758 295 16 24 12 60 3 39 10 8 21 14 5 18 3 43 237 140 40 48 20 \$ 2,987

2 0001 0	muing September both, 1001.		10000
1857.			
	No. 83.—WILSON COUNTY.		
	Elias Barnes, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 210,056	-	
	Valuation Land, \$834,502	110	
47) - P	Town Property, \$99,140		
	STATE TAXES.		
The second	Land,	\$	1,251 75
	Town Property,	Ψ	148 71
20/2 111	Polls,		687
			825 21
E-To-	Interest, Dividend and Profit,	27.	78 28
		-	92 20
	Salaries and Fees,		
	Mortgages and Deeds,		66
146	Studs and Jacks,		38
	Capital in Negro Trade,		16 67
	Capital in other Trade,		2
42	Marriage License,		110
July 19	Pistols and Knives,		27 50
	Dirks and Canes,	3.1	195
4	Gold Watches, \$86.25; Silver do., \$25.80;		112 05
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$34.50;	1	37
Charles and	Plate and Jewelry,		288
UK/	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,		5 66
137011	Riding Vehicles,		190 51
	Merchants' Capital,		430 30
BULL -	Liquor Traffic, \$213.97; Retailers, \$400; Pedlars, \$40; Taverns, \$20;		613 97
o What	Pedlars, \$40: Taverns, \$20:		60
	Auctioneers \$16.85; Bowling Alleys \$65;		81 85
02.71	Express Companies,		10
MINOR.	Livery Stables,	7	25
	Natural Curiosities,		20
1000	Drugs and Medicines,	1	6
	Privileged Voters,		3
	Tivineged voters,		1
	Total amount,	\$	4,943 43
	Total amounts	Ф	1,010 10
17 - 4	COUNTY TAXES.	0	
DINE'S	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	10 14 13
日かり		\$	1,471 70
8 P. Un.	and 30 cents per poll,	0	
53 YU.	County Expenses, 30 do., and \$1.18 do.,		5,009 82
The state of the	Schools, 3 do., and 12 do.,	14	505 23
SHI'M	(T-4-1	0	0.000 7
	Total amount,	\$	6,986 75
30	N. 77		

Comptroller's Report J	or	the Fre	ca
No. 84.—YADKIN COUNTY.			
W. W. Long, Sheriff.			
Acres Land, 209,333 Valuation Land, \$716,453			
Town Property, \$30,185			
STATE TAXES.			
Land, Town Property,	\$	1,074	68
Polls,		732	
Interest,		482	
Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds,		$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ -19 \end{array}$	
Studs and Jacks,		91	1
Capital in Negro Trade,			67
Marriage License,		80	
Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives,		$\frac{25}{20}$	50
Gold Watches,		25	
Silver Watches,		15	
Plate and Toweley		19	
Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles,		109	60
Merchants' Capital,		175	
Liquor Traffic,		10	35
Pedlars, Retailers,		80 60	
Patent Medicines,		10	
Additional returns for 1854-'5,		19	
Total amount,	\$	3,154	33
plants to a suprementation to			
County Taxes.			
Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 12 cents per poll,	\$	480	32
County Expenses, 10 do., and 25 do.,	Φ	1,125	
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1	1,200	83
Jury, 7 do., and 20 do.,	10	825	45
Total amount,	\$	3,631	74

857.

9,	acting copiemes, and	
	No. 85.—YANCEY COUNTY.	
	Jackson Stuart, Sheriff. Acres Land, 224,944 Valuation Land, \$350,229 Town Property, \$13,891	
	STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Pedlars, Retailers, Total amount,	\$ 521 24 20 83 327 50 16 42 1 54 24 13 75 7 50 2 40 4 25 12 30 40 1,074 89
	County Expenses,	\$ 2,073 30

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of White, Black and Free Black Polls, and the amount of Poll Taxes paid into the Public Treasury by each and every County in the State:

-				
COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Alamance,	993	1,540	33	\$ 1,283
Anson,	542	3,029	7	1,789
Alexander,	563	284	1	425
Ashe,	1,129	296		712 50
Beaufort,	972	2,758	109	1,925 50
Bertie,	651	3,830	10	2,245 50
Buncombe,	904	711	13	815 50
Bladen,	675	2,232	37	1,472
Brunswick,	458	1,760	39	1,130 60
Burke,	574	886		730 10
Cabarrus,	971	1,434	16	1,208 40
Caldwell,	470	500	3	490
Camden,	385	918	23	666 20
Carteret,	535	872	3	705
Caswell,	897	4,041	42	2,505
Catawba,	875	748		810 50
Chatham,	1,212	2,898	20	2,070 60
Cherokee,	773	218	6	499
Chowan,	332	1,619	10	987 20
Cleaveland,	921	838	9	884 30
Columbus,	656	1,054	27	869 50
Craven,	653	2,849	75	1,788 50
Cumberland,	785	2,585	73	1,722 50
Currituck,	482	1,126	20	814
Davidson,	1,484	1,466	22	1,484
Davie,	686	1,048	12	873
Duplin,	780	2,990	23	1,896 50
Edgecombe,	850	4,329	35	2,608
Forsyth,	1,243	763	14	1,008 10
Franklin,	725	2,951	56	1,866
Gaston,	667	1,015	8	845

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

Guilford, Harnett, 1,688 1,659 41 1,694 70 696 50 Halifax, 735 4,838 191 2,921 314 1696 50 Haywood, 483 139 314 10 648	COUNTIES.	Wi	nite Polls.	te Polls. Black Polls.		Free Black Polls.		Poll Taxes.	
Granville, 1,214 5,033 122 3,184 50 Greene, 429 1,691 11 1,063 50 Guilford, 1,688 1,659 41 1,694 70 Harnett, 413 940 696 50 Halifax, 735 4,838 191 2,921 Haywood, 483 139 314 Henderson, 812 474 10 648 10 Hertford, 421 1,720 88 1,114 50 Hyde, 552 1,297 27 938 Iredell, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 30 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, ' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 McDowell, I 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1	Gates,		556		1,943		38	1,268	50
Greene, 429 1,691 11 1,063 50 Guilford, 1,688 1,659 41 1,694 70 Harnett, 413 940 696 50 Halifax, 735 4,838 191 2,921 Haywood, 483 139 10 648 10 Henderson, 812 474 10 648 10 Hertford, 421 1,720 88 1,114 50 Hyde, 552 1,297 27 938 Iredell, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 30 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jackson, 391	Granville,		1,214		5,033	1	122	3,184	50
Guilford, 1,688 1,659 41 1,694 70 696 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 1,14 50 696 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 1,297 27 938 1,114 50 40	Greene,						11	1,063	50
Harnett, Halifax, 735 4,838 191 2,921 314 Haywood, Henderson, 812 474 10 648 10 Hertford, 421 1,720 88 1,114 50 938 18 194 2,921 1,641 30 194 194 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	Guilford,		1,688				41	1,694	70
Halifax, 735 4,838 191 2,921 Haywood, 483 139 314 Henderson, 812 474 10 648 Hertford, 421 1,720 88 1,114 Hyde, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 Hyde, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, ' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 McDowell, 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43 1,257 15 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Mash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Nash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 New H	Harnett,							696	50
Haywood, 483 139 314 648 10 Henderson, 421 1,720 88 1,114 50 Hyde, 552 1,297 27 938 Iredell, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 30 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 1,687 50 McDowell, 506 526 16 524 1,687 50 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43	Halifax,		735		4,838		191	2,921	
Henderson, 812 474 10 648 10 Hertford, 421 1,720 88 1,114 50 Hyde, 552 1,297 27 938 Iredell, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 30 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, '' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 Lincoln, 620 931 11 780 50 McDowell, 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Montgomery, 626 855 2 743 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Nash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 New Hanover, 780 3,409 84	Haywood,		483						
Hertford, Hyde, 552 1,297 27 938 1,641 30	Henderson,		812		474		10		
Hyde, 552 1,297 27 938 Iredell, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 30 Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 1 Lenoir, '' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 McDowell, J 506 526 16 524 50<	Hertford,		421		1,720		88	1,114	50
Iredell, 1,268 2,008 2 1,641 30 Jackson, 398 38 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, ' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 Lincoln, 620 931 11 780 50 McDowell, J 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Nash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 New Hanover, 998 4,813 37 2,924 Northampton, 780 3,409 84 2,136 80 Orange, 1,288 2,542 36 1,945 Pasquotank, 458 1,620 75 1,076 50 Person, 697 2,502 <t< td=""><td>Hyde,</td><td></td><td>552</td><td></td><td>1,297</td><td></td><td>27</td><td>938</td><td></td></t<>	Hyde,		552		1,297		27	938	
Jackson, 398 98 3 255 80 Johnston, 1,136 2,207 31 1,687 50 Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, ' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 Lincoln, 620 931 11 780 50 McDowell, 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Montgomery, 626 855 2 743 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Nash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 New Hanover, 998 4,813 37 2,924 Northampton, 780 3,409 84 2,136 80 Orange, 1,288 2,542 36 1,945 Pasquotank, 458 1,620 </td <td>Iredell,</td> <td></td> <td>1,268</td> <td></td> <td>2,008</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>1,641</td> <td>30</td>	Iredell,		1,268		2,008		2	1,641	30
Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, ' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 Lincoln, 620 931 11 780 50 McDowell, J 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Madison, 539 121 3 332 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Montgomery, 626 855 2 743 743 Moore, 841 958 3 901 901 901 1,422 <t< td=""><td>Jackson,</td><td></td><td>398</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3</td><td>255</td><td>80</td></t<>	Jackson,		398				3	255	80
Jones, 311 1,525 918 Lenoir, ' 418 2,330 14 1,383 50 Lincoln, 620 931 11 780 50 McDowell, J 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Madison, 539 121 3 332 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Montgomery, 626 855 2 743 743 Moore, 841 958 3 901 901 901 1,422 <t< td=""><td>Johnston,</td><td></td><td>1,136</td><td></td><td>2,207</td><td></td><td>31</td><td>1,687</td><td>50</td></t<>	Johnston,		1,136		2,207		31	1,687	50
Lenoir, 'Image: Lincoln, and Lincoln, a	Jones,		311		1,525				1
Lincoln, 620 931 11 780 50 McDowell, J. 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Nash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 New Hanover, 998 4,813 37 2,924 Northampton, 780 3,409 84 2,136 80 Orange, 1,288 2,542 36 1,945 Pasquotank, 458 1,620 75 1,076 50 Person, 697 2,502 47 1,624 Pitt, 865 3,531 16 2,208 10 Polk, 232 282 2 258 Randolph, 1,656 730 33 1,143 Richmond, 522 2,499 27 1,524 Robeson, 896 2,468	Lenoir,		418		2,330		14	1,383	50
McDowell, J. 506 526 16 524 Macon, 505 239 1 383 50 Martin, 544 1,891 43 1,257 15 Mecklenburg, 1,110 3,088 19 2,108 50 Mortgomery, 626 855 2 743 Moore, 841 958 3 901 Nash, 719 2,071 54 1,422 New Hanover, 998 4,813 37 2,924 Northampton, 780 3,409 84 2,136 80 Orange, 1,288 2,542 36 1,945 1,049 1,0	Lincoln,		620		931		11	780	50
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	McDowell,		506		526		16		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Macon,		505		239				50
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			539				3	332	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Martin,							1,257	15
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mecklenburg,		1,110		3,088		19	2,108	50
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Montgomery,		626				2		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Moore,						3		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nash,				2,071			1,422	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	New Hanover,				4,813			2,924	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Northampton,		780		3,409		84	2,136	80
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Onslow,		555		1,525		18	1,049	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Orange,		1,288		2,542			1,945	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pasquotank,				1,620			1,076	50
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Perquimans,								50
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Person,		697					1,624	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pitt,								10
	Polk,								
	Randolph,							1,143	
Robeson, 896 2,468 108 1,736	Richmond,	-							
Rockingham, 1,081 2,707 48 1,918	Robeson,								
	Rockingham,		1,081		2,707		48	1,918	

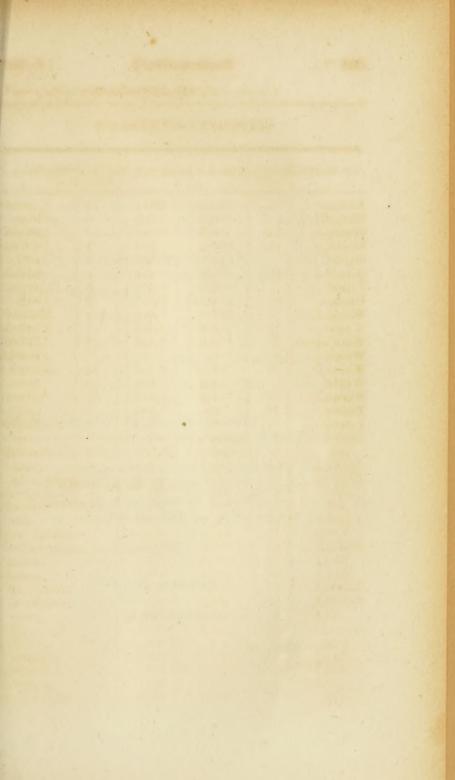
Comptroller's Report for 1857.

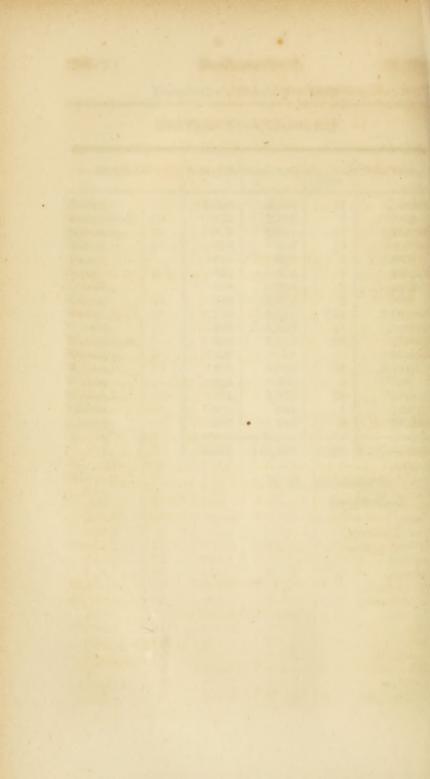
STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

-			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IS NOT THE OWNER.		-
COUNTIES	s.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Stanly, Surry, Tyrrell, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes,	mi m	1,339 833 865 692 678 824 299 829 1,784 488 301 309 879 972	2,151 1,105 2,971 996 650 474 632 1,001 4,817 4,638 1,110 78 2,552 540	11 6 18 13 2 8 6 2 124 45 27 53 5	1,750 50 972 1,954 50 850 50 661 650 50 468 50 912 3,355 20 2,592 40 723 20 293 50 1,737 758
Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey,	11	714 922 503	1,376 541 148	32 1 4	687 732 327 50
,	k .	${64,527}$	148,199	2,399	\$ 107,277 25

C. H. BRÖGDEN,

Comptroller.





Doc. No. 8.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1858.

Comptroller's Department, Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1858.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

Gentlemen: In obedience to law I herewith present my Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North-Carolina, during the tiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1858.

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN, Comptroller.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Amount in hands of Public Treasurer, October 1, 1857. Receipts for Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,			
Receipts for Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept.	Amount in hands of Public Treas-		150
cal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,		\$319,141 57	222
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,			Educinia at 12
year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,		164,188 44	multiple above
Receipts of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,			
year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	1,541,941 22	ermannie tidlita
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 28,980 00		20 250 00	no teo y Liberty
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 28,980 00	year ending Sept. 30, 1838,	29,250 00	22 054 521 22
tiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 28,980 00	Disbursements of Literary Fund for	ar buyl a	\$2,004,021 25
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 28,980 00			1200
Disbursements of Sinking Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 28,980 00			
fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, 28,980 00	fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	1,636,409 11	
	fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	28,980 00	
1,870,063 39	to mine in bands of Dall' M.	hard south	1,870,063 39
Leaving in hands of Public Treas- urer, October 1st, 1858,	uran October let 1858		2101 175 31
urer, October 1st, 1858, \$184,457 84	arei, October 1st, 1898,		\$184,457184

LITERARY FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1857, Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	\$ 118,652	DURSIO
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,		\$ 282,840 64 204,674 28
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	e this kn	\$ 78,166 36

PUBLIC FUND.

Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1857,	\$200,489	37	THE STATE OF
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,	1,541,941	22	1000 1000 1000 1000
Disbursements of Public Fund for			\$1,742,430 59
fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858,			1,636,409 11
Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	The letter		\$ 106,021 48

RECEIPTS INTO SINKING FUND.

1857. Dec.	Received of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad		
	Company, dividend on stock owned by State in same,	2	29,250 00
	Deate in Same,	47	20,200,00

DISBURSEMENTS FROM SINKING FUND.

1857. Dec.	Paid for State coupon bonds, per order of Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	\$ 28,980 00
000	Balance due this Fund, Oct. 1st, 1858,	\$ 270 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30, 1858.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1857.		\$ 217 25	 4
	Nov. Dec.	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline 17,035 & 51 \\ 9,197 & 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$	 43,893 33 $34,898 49$
1858.	Jan. Feb. 1	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	 18,348 34 1,968 16
66	March,	293 31	 3,637 40
44	April, May,	$\begin{array}{c c} 121 97 \\ 28,040 28 \end{array}$	 5,991 75 $42,220 59$
100	June,	14,077 64	 20,570 12
46	July, Aug.	38,668 93 1,490 70	 9,791 97 $8,602 28$
46	Sept.	12,106 99	 12,320 04
		\$ 164,188 44	\$ 204,674 28

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Of Public Fund for fiscal year, ending September 30, 1858.

THE PARTY OF THE		RECEIPTS.	-		DISBURSEMEN	T8.
						_
1857. 0	of e	230,242	25		\$ 362,591	73
N		107,127			145,466	
" D		57,094			72,375	
1858. Ja		78,771			168.309	
" Fe		112,667			123,658	
" M	arch.	69,646		 	6,821	46
A A	pril,	15,283		 	63,443	71
M	ay,	111,515	88	 	104,918	85
" Ju	ine,	137,827	39	 	5,943	99
	ily,	9,462		 	155,891	
	ng.	130,376	29	 	104,052	
" Se	pt.	481,926	28	 	322,934	55
	-				1 00 4 100	-
	\$ 1	,541,941	22		1,636,409	

LITERARY FUND.—(Receipts.)

STATEMENT A.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Literary Fund have been derived:

	Service Company of the Company of th		
-	Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$	3,296,90
-	Deaf and Dnmb Asylum Tax,		968 00-
	Interest on College Bonds,		2,396 73
	Bank dividends,		95,078 75
ı	Interest on State Bonds,		5,070 30
	Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plank		
	Road Bonds,		540 00
	Interest on State Conpon Bonds,		5,700 00
	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Rail-		Maria de la constantia della constantia della constantia della constantia della constantia della constantia
	road Bonds,		3,135 00
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad divi-		Il a la
	dends,		26,000 00
	Interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad		
	Bonds,		8,400 00
	Individual Notes,		1,34230/
	Swamp Land Bonds,		209 50 🗸
	Cape Fear Navigation dividends,		650,00 €
	Interest on Individual Notes,		330 00
	Retailers,		9,910 000
	Auetion Tax,		1,160 96
	Tentonon Lun,	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		8	164,188 44
		1.4	

Detailed as follows:

142 25

75 00

343 51

16,332 00

1,017 86

8,000 00

182 59

25,135 00

2,535 13

270 00

2,850 00

1,567 56

6,000 0

1857.	
Oct.	Received of sundry persons for entries
	of Vacant Lands,
an area	James Miller, tax from the county of Al-
	exander for the support of Rebecca C.
20 181	Miller, a Deaf Mute in the N. C. In-
	stitution for the Deaf and Dumb and
A01151	the Blind,
Nov.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant
	Lands,
	Interest on the following College Bonds,
	held by Lit. Board: Greensboro' Fe-
	male College,
	Mount Pleasant Academy,
	Clinton Female College,
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on Stock
-	held by Literary Board in said bank,
Dec.	Sundry persons for entries of Vacant
	Lands,
I-Orner	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Compa-
	ny, in part of dividend on Stock held
	by Literary Board in said Company,
1858.	Interest on Floral College Bonds,
Jan.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant
Jan.	Lands,
	Bank of the State of North Carolina,
	dividend of Stock held by Literary
	dividend of Stock held by Literary Board of said Bank,
	Interest on State Bonds, held by Literary
	Board,
	Interest on Bonds of Fayetteville and
	Western Plank road Company, held by
	Literary Board,
	Interest on Coupon Bonds, held by Liter-
	ary Board,
	Interest on Bonds of Wilmington and
	Weldon Railroad Company,
	Interest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston
	Railroad Company,
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Compa-
	ny, part of dividend on Stock in said
77.1	Company,
Feb.	Sundry persons, for entries Vacant Lands,

	0 1			-
358.	The second second property the base	991	31	0
lar.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	RI		
5211	Lands,	\$	293 3	1
pril.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant			
	Lands,	15%	121 9	17
lay.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	100		
	Lands,		170 2	28
	Bank of Cape Fear, dividend on Stock		14. 1	
	held by Literary Board, in said Bank.		27,220	00
	Cape Fear Navigation Company, divi-			
	dend on Stock held by Literary Board.			
	in said Company,		650	00
une.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant		-14	
	Lands,		1916	34
	Interest on Normal College Bonds,		300	00
	Interest on Mount Pleasant Academy			
	Bonds,		60	00
	Interest on Clinton Female College Bonds,		900	
	Interest on Note of W. D. Cooke,		120	
	Interest on Notes of Simmons, Davis &			
	Co.,		180	00
une.	Principal on Note of Simmons, Davis &			
	Co.,		1,000	00
	Principal on Note of Mary Culpepper,		111	
	Principal on Note of Nathan Poyner,		25	
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Comp'y,		W 213	
	dividend on Stock held by Literary			
	Board in said Company,	1	12,000	00
uly.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant		,000	
	Lands,	1	138	73
	Stephen D. Culpepper, on Swamp Land		100	
	Bond,	1	73	50
	William Clarke, on individual note,		342	
0.00.0	Gov. Bragg, President, ex-officio, Literary		012	30
	Board, interest on Bond for \$65,563 to			
	July 1st, 1858,	1	1,966	89
	Interest on State Bonds of \$3,500,		105	
	Interest on State Bonds of \$15,442,		463	
	Interest on \$9,000 Bonds of Fayetteville		100	20
	& Western Plank Road Company, held	1	in the	
	by Literary Board,	1	270	00
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds, held by	7	2.0	00
	Literary Board,		2,850	00
	resonator ourses I man I amis, i - 117	11	2,000	00

1858.		
July,	Interest on bonds of Wilmington & Wel-	STORY THE
1107/07	don Railroad Company, held by Liter-	
4.50	ary Board,	\$ 1,5675
	Interest on bonds of Raleigh & Gaston	
	Railroad Company, held by Literary	4.000.0
	Board,	4,2000
	Interest on bonds of Chowan Female In-	970
	stitute,	$\frac{2700}{300}$
	Interest on Johnson & Williams' note, Bank of the State of North Carolina, divi-	300
	dend on Stock held by Literary Board	
	in said bank,	26,3917
Aug.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	20,001
mug.	Lands,	2620
	Interest on Wake Forest College bonds,	296
	Interest on Greensboro' Female College	a B
	bonds,	420
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on retailers,	5100
	Auction tax,	18
Sept.	Sundry persons, for entries of Vacant	
- unitarya	Lands,	234
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on retailers,	9,400
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff of Catawba County,	
	tax for support of indigent pupil at the	
	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the	
	Blind,	75
	W. H. High, Sheriff of Wake County, tax	
	for support of indigent pupils at Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	437
	William Haymore, Sheriff of Surry Co.	301
	tax for support of indigent pupil at	
	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the	
	Blind,	75
	J. S. Willis, Sheriff of Bladen County, tax	
	for support of indigent pupils at Asylum	
	for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	305
	Sundry Sheriffs, Auction tax,	1,159
	Interest on Greensboro' Female College	
	bonds,	420
	The description of the state of	0101100
		\$ 164,188

LITERARY FUND.—(Disbursements.)

STATEMENT B.

Exhibiting the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund have been made:

	The state of the s	1-1-1
	Common Schools,	\$179,08748
I	Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the	1771 02112
	Blind,	15,000 00
ı	Superintendent of Common Schools,	1,875 00
	Superintendent of Swamp Lands,	1,000 00
i	Road from Reddie's River to Tenn. line,	2,000 00
	Contingencies,	5,711 80
	September (L. J) Superioritation	
Ц	many walkersouth wants city	\$ 204,674 28

Detailed as follows:

1857.			1
Oct.	Paid J. Cathey, Chairman of Common		
	Schools in Haywood Connty, the State's		
	quota to said County, Spring distribu-		
	7 4045	8	828 84
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer of the North		
	Carolina Institution for the Deaf and		
	Dumb and the Blind,		1,000 00
	C. H. Wiley, general Superintendent of		
	Common Schools, his 3rd quarter's sal-		
	ary for 1857,		375,00
	Holden & Wilson, for prin'g for Common		
16008 T	Schools per order of C. H. Wiley.		228 00
Nov.	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for		
	support of Common Schools, Fall dis-		
	tribution, 1857, as follows:		1 000 00
	Alamance County, J. Trolinger Ch'man		1,069 92
	Anson "H. B. Hammond "Beaufort "Jos. Potts, "		1,215 72
			1,405 92
D	,		1,196 76
Doc.	No. 8.7		

3,000 00

8 00

54 00

1,000 00

962 88 714 12

- Inch		C	omper	ouer's nepe	ore for t
1857.					-
Nov.	Burke Co	unty,	Jas.		n'man \$
110005	Chatham	66	Jas. S	S. Lassater,	66
AS VARIA I	Cumberland	"	E. L.	Winslow,	66
S PAT T	Davidson	66	John	Haines,	66
W. Grove	Edgecombe	66	Davi	d Barlow,	66
ALLEY A	Forsyth	66	C. L.	Banner,	66
Service .	Davie		L. Bi	ngham,	66
- 1100	Franklin	66	W. T	Johnson,	66
5 200	Gaston	66	L. A	. Mason,	66
- 112	Gates	66	S. W	. Worrell, Paschall,	66
1 VIII	Granville	66	L. A.	Paschall,	66
BATTE IN	Gumora		E. W	. Ogburn,	66
	Halifax	66	Jas.]	L. Ousby,	66
	Iredell	66	M. C	ampbell,	66
	Johnston	66	W. N	lassey,	66
	Orange	66	W. I	H. Brown,	66
	Pasqnotank	"	W.	W. Kenedy	, "
	Perquimans	66	E. N	. Riddick,	"
	Person	66	G. I). Saterfield	, "
	Pitt,	66		d Moye,	66
	Randolph	"	J. W	Torth,	
	Rowan	66		. Davis,	66
	Wake	"		V. Whitake	
	Wayne	"		K. Lane,	66
	Wilkes	66		. Scroggs,	66
	Laukin	"		Sheek,	66
	S. H. Young,				
		r the	Deaf	and Dumb	and
	the Blind,		HOLLY	AT TOTAL	TO THE PARTY OF TH
	T. H. Hill, fo	r cor	recting	g copies of	Com-
		l Law	r, per	order of	C. H.
	Wiley,		7 0		27.
	Pulaski Cowp	er to	defra	y expenses	of Lit-
			n Jan.	10th to Oct	. 31st,
	1857, incln				A BUILDING
	Holden & W	ilson	part	of their co	ntract
	to furnish			er for Con	mmon
70	Schools of			100	
Dec.	Paid sundry				
	support of	Com	non S	chools, Fall	distri-
	bution for	1857,	as fol	lows : Graham, ch	,
	Bladen Cou	nty,	Neill	Graham, ch	man.
	Brunswick		Jno.	Brown,	

	0 1		and the same of th		
357.					778
ec.			, M. Patton, Chairman,	\$	1,480 5
	Cabarrus	"	A. J. York, "		815 8
	Carteret	66	J. P. C Davis, "		669 9
	Caswell	66	Alvis Lea, "		1,459 3
	Cleaveland	66	J. R. Logan, "		1,163 6
	Columbus	66	Haynes Lennon, "		636 9
	Craven	66	Jno. T. Lane, "		1,479 4
	Currituck	66	B. F. Simmons, "		750 8
	Davie	66	L. Bingham, "		839 7
	Greene	66	Edward Patrick, "		638 5
	Harnett	46	D. McCormick, "		850 7
	Haywood	66	Jos. Cathey, "		828 8
	Henderson	66	Jos. Maxwell, "		825 9
	Hertford	46	W. N. H. Smith, "		798 7
	Jones	66	W. H. Bryan, "		472 2
	Lenoir	66	Jas. W. Cox, "		6668
	Lincoln	44	C. L. Hunter, "		830 8
	McDowell	66	Jos. Conly, "		688 9
	Macon	16	J. R. Siler, "		740 2
	Martin	66	A. H. Coffield, "		835 3
	Mecklenb'g	46	Jno. P. Ross, "		1,406 8
	Nash	66	J. J. Q. Taylor, "		948 5
	N. Hanover	66	S. D. Wallace, "		1,558 3
	Onslow	46	D. W. Saunders, "		844 8
	Richmond	66	B. B. McKenzie, "		952 3
	Robeson	66	Jno. M. Hartman, "		1,329 6
	Sampson	66	Arch. Monk, ""		1,327 3
	Stokes	66	W. A. Mitchell, "		1,018 8
	Surry	66	Jas. C. Norman, "		9008
	Union	66	M.W.Cuthbertson "		1,110 9
	Washington	66	J. Ramsey, "		573 6
	Watanga	46	R. Mast, spring, "		401 7
	16	"	" " fall, "		401 7
	Warren	46	Samuel Bobbitt, "		1,168 9
	Wilson,	66	L. D. Farmer, "		635 4
		. Tre	asurer of the the N. C.		030 1
			he Deaf and Dumb and		
	the Blind,	1111			1,000 00
		ons fo	or publishing Fall distri-		2,0000
			ommon School Fund, as		2000
	follows:	,, 00	and, as		
		n. Se	alisbury Banner,	\$	24 00
	T. W. Atkin.			Ψ	24 00
	I. II . II UNIII	, Troil	o Tho Trong,		24101

	Comptroller's Report fo	r the	Fiscal
1857.		Proven	
Dec.	J. H. Muse, New Berne Union,	\$	24 00
	T. Loring, Wilmington Commercial,	reed of 3	24 00
	Holden & Wilson, N. C. Standard,		24 00
	Alspaugh & Boner, Western Sentinel,		24 00
	J. B. Godwin & Co., Democratic Pioneer,		24 00
1858.	Blow house to be the Albanda of the bar		
Jan.	Paid sundry Counties, State's quota for		
	support of Common Schools, Fall distri-		Acres 30
	bution, 1857, as follows:		
	Alexander county, R. L. Steele, Chm'n,		600 36
	Ashe "John Reves, "	1	,024 68
	Caldwell "W. A. Ballew, "		700 32
	" " "		700 32
	Catawba "G. P. Shuford, "		913 08
	Chowan "Jas. D. Wynne, "		630 24
	Duplin "H. Bourden, "	1	,333 32
	Hyde " E. L. Mann, "		790 20
	Moore "W. D. Dowd, "		876 26
18 30 7	Northampt'n " Herod Faison, "	1	,287 72
	Stanly "R. G. Snuggs, "		761 76
	Cherokee "S. G. R. Mount, "		804 36
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the N. C. In-		00100
	stitution for the Deaf and Dumb and		
	the Blind,	2	00000
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of		,000
	Common Schools, his 4th quarter's sala-		
	ry for 1857,		375 00
	Holden & Wilson, balance for 3722 copies		limit
	of Common School Register,	3	,466 40
	Wm. Robinson & Co., for publishing in		, - 0 0 1 2 0
	Goldsboro' Tribune Fall distribution,		
	1857, Common School Fund,		24 00
	W. J. Yates, for publishing in Western		
	Democrat Fall distribution, 1857, Com-		
	mon School Fund,		24 00
	William White, P. M. in Raleigh, postage		
	on account of Literary Board,		36 32
	Geo. Bower, on account of appropriation		
	of proceeds of public lands for construc-		
	tion of a road from Reddie's River, in		
	Wilkes county, across the Blue Ridge,		1 1
	through Ashe county, to Tenn. line,	9	00000
Feb.	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Insti-		
	0/		

1858.	But a summer or see a sum the	H-Hamilton
0012	tution for the Deaf and Dumb and the	
	Blind,	\$ 1,000 00
THE !	M. P. Penland, Chairman of Common	\$ 1,000,00
		Fine and
	Schools in Yancey county, the State's	
	quota for common schools in said conn-	00000
	ty, Fall distribution 1857,	968 16
March	The following counties, the State's quota	
	for support of Common Schools, Fall	MICE IN COLUMN
	distribution, 1857:	with the same of t
	Camden county, John M. Forbes, Chin'n,	545 88
	Montgomery " Calvin W. Wooley, "	739 56
	Montgomery "Calvin W. Wooley, "Perquimans E. N. Riddick, "	723 60
	Tyrrell " J. McCleese, (Sp'g) "	534 24
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of North Carolina	GIFTS
	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and	The last of the la
	the Blind,	1,000 00
	Henry Hardie, boxes for Common School	
	Register,	33 61
	John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh	The state of the s
	Register Fall distribution, 1857, for	0.100
	Common Schools,	2400
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., freight	
	on boxes Common School Registers,	2 20
	G. D. Hardie, freight on boxes Common	140
	School Registers on Wilmington & Wel-	
	don and North Carolina Railroads,	34 31
April.	The following counties, the State's quota	
MERCHANICAL PROPERTY	for Common Schools, for 1857:	
	Duplin County, H. Bourden, Chairman,	1,258 32
	Rockingh'm " W. P. Watt, "	1,483 56
	(6) (6) (6)	1,483 56
	S. H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Institution	1,105,00
	for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	1,000 00
		1,000,00
	Wm. White, Postmaster at Raleigh, his	1377
	postage account against Literary Board	0.10
	for quarter ending April 1st, 1858,	9 16
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of	B. H. S.
	Common Schools, his 1st quarter's sala-	250
	ry for 1858,	375 00
17/6	Holden & Wilson, printing for Literary	
TALES.	Board,	367 15
19 11	Drnry King, for packing Common School	17.00
11/21	Registers,	15 00

			comparence a trepera je		
1858.	La limento		1-Journal and American Inches		11 11 11 11 11
May.	Paid sundry	Con	inties, State's quota for		M. NEW
			mmon Schools, Spring		4
			58, as follows:		
			, Jno. Trolinger, Chm'n,	\$	1,219 92
	Alexander	66	R. L. Steele, "	101	600 36
	Anson	66	H. B. Hammond, "		1,290 72
	Beaufort	66	Joseph Potts, "		1,405 92
	Bertie	66	Jos. B. Cherry, "		1,196 76
	Buncombe	66	Mont. Patton, "		1,480 56
	Burke	66	James Avery, "		830 28
	Cabarrus	66	A. J. Yorke, "		1,040 88
	Carteret	66	Jno. P. C. Davis, "		744 96
	Chatham	66	James S. Lasater, "		1,926 60
	Chowan	66	James D. Wynn, "		630 24
	Craven	66	John T. Lane, "		1,479 48
		66	David Barlow, "	West	1,302 12
	Edgecombe	66	David Dallow,	174	
	Franklin	66	Wood I. O onnoons	9197	1,141 20 825 36
	Gates	66	D. W. WOITCH,	1741	2,076 36
	Granville	66	II. II. I aschan,	A. Y	
	Guilford	66	Tradital IIIau,		2,217 60
	Forsyth Iredell	66	o. w. Alspaugh,		1,275 74
			m. Campben,	200	1,567 44
	NewHanover	66	D. D. Hallaco,	litte.	1,708 32
	Orange	66	W. II. DIUWII,	0111	1,794 84 924 96
	Pasquotank	66	W. W. McInday,	101	
	Person	66	a. D. Dattermera,	Time	1,059 00
	Randolph	66	oulathan worth,	943	1,821 12
	Rowan	66	D. H. Davis,	Sun 1	1,479 48
	Tyrrell	66"	J. Dunbar (F'll '56)" W. W. Whitaker "	Soli	534 24
	Wake	66	W. W. Willedisor	Perel	2,534 76
	Warren	"	Daniuel Dobbitt,	603	1,243 92
	Wayne	66	W. II. Lane,	132	1,238 09
	Wilkes	66	A. H. Duloggs,	91	1,397 04
	Yadkin		Dailles Direck,	207	1,141 32
	Sam'l H. You		Treasurer North Caro-	bis	2
			for the Deaf and Dumb	10	1 000 00
	and the Bl		0 0 0 3	19	1,000 00
			n & Co., for advertising		3
			ribune, Spring distribu-	N. P.	1000
	tion, 1858,	10r	Common Schools,	173	12 00
	Alspaugh &	Boi	ner, for advertising in	M	
			nel, Spring distribution,		19/00
	1898, 10r C	omi	non Schools,		12 00

2 0001	creating September 30th 1000	
1858.		
May,	M. A. DeCarteret, for work on Common	in the
,	School Report,	\$ 3100
	J. M. Newson, for advertising in Salis-	
	bury Banner, Spring distribution, 1858,	telfaird .
	for Common Schools,	1200
	J. H. Muse, for advertising in New Berne	12 00
	Union, Spring distribution, 1858, for	12 00
	Common Schools,	1200
	J. B. Godwin, for advertising in Democrat-	
	ic Pioneer, Spring distribution, 1858,	1000
Walaba	for Common Schools,	12 00
June.	Paid sundry Counties, State's quota for	EAST
	support of Common Schools, Spring dis-	
	tribution, 1858, as follows:	AUG J
	Bladen County, Neill Graham, Chairm'n,	962 88
	Caswell "Alvis Lea, "	1,459 52
	Currituck "Benj. T. Simmons, "	750 84
	Greene " Edward Patrick, "	638 52
	Harnett " Dan'l McCormick, "	850 70
	Hyde " N. Beckwith, ""	790 20
	Johnston " J. H. Kennedy, "	1,337 92
	Hertford "W. N. H. Smith, "	798 72
	Jones "John H. Cox, "	472 20
	Lenoir "James W. Cox, "	741 84
	Lincoln "H. C. Hamilton, "	830 88
	McDowell "W. A. McCall,"	688 92
	Martin "A. H. Coffield, "	835 32
	Mecklenb'g" John P. Ross, "	1,406 88
	Macon "J. R. Siler, "	740 28
	macon 9. It. Sher,	Park
	moore w. D. Dowd,	1,026 26
19 11)	David W. Sanders,	84480
	monightly Carvin W. Wooley,	739 56
	Tyrrell "J. Dunbar,(F'll'57)"	534 24
		534 24
	Washingt'n "Jos. Ramsey, (act.) "	573 60
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Insti-	to la
Cathon !	tution for the Deaf and Dumb and the	y house
I Bours	Blind,	2,000 00
1	G. J. Cherry, his salary as agent of Swamp	
361	Lands, for year ending June 1st, I858,	1,000 00
	John W. Syme, for advertising in Raleigh	9,58
1	Register, Spring distribution, 1858, for	SEVE SHARE
Mary 1	Common Schools,	12 00
	The state of the s	

	Comptroller's Report for	the Fiscal
1858.		100
July.	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	william of the
milk	support of Common Schools, as follows:	Out I
	Ashe " Jno. Reeves, Ch'man.	\$ 1,024 68
	Brunswick " Jno. H. Brooks, "	714 12
	Camden " Noah W. Forbes, "	62088
	Columbus " Haynes Lennon, "	636 96
	Pitt "Alfred Moye, "	1,289 40
	Sampson "A. Monk, "	1,477 32
	Stanly "R. G. Snuggs, "	761 76
	Surry " Jas. C. Norman, "	975 84
	Union "M.W.Cuthbertson"	1,110 96
	Wilson "L. D. Farmer, "	71045
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of	
	Common Schools, his 2d quarter's sal-	
	ary for 1858,	375 00
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Literary	
	Board,	27 00
	W. A. Walsh, advertising in Warrenton	brill
	News, Spring distribution. 1858,	12 00
	W. J. Yates, advertising in the Western	
	Democrat, Spring distribution, 1858,	Mark.
	for Common Schools,	12 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Literary	gro la
	Board, for defraying expenses of Board	hod.
	from Nov. 28th, 1857 to July 20th 1858,	43 60
Ance	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	
Aug.	support of Common Schools as follows:	
	Gaston County, R. Rankin, Chairman.	867 36
	Haywood "J. Cathey, "	82884
	Henderson "Jos. Maxwell, "	825 96
	Northampt'n" Herod Faison, "	1,287 72
	Richmond "B. B. McKenzie, "	95232
	Robeson "D. C. McIntyre, "	1,329 60
	Tyrrell " John Dunbar, "	53424
		968 16
	Yancey "M. P. Penland, "Samuel H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Insti-	
	tution for the Deaf and Dumb and the	
		1,000 00
	Blind, G. D. Hardie freight on Common School	
	G. D. Hardie, freight on Common School	
0	Register to Goldsboro' and Charlotte,	
Sept.	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer N. C. Insti-	
	tution for the Deaf and Dumb and the	1,00000
	Blind,	1,000,00

1858.	Tail agreement of the age and the sections	Dist det
Sept.	Paid sundry Counties State's quota for	900
	support of Common Schools, as follows:	and the same of th
SECTION AND ADDRESS OF	Caldwell County, W. A. Ballew, Ch'man.	\$ 700 32
	Catawba "G. P. Shuford, "	988 08
	Cumberland " A. M. Campbell, "	1,276 06
	Davidson " Ino Harros "	1,694 76
	Duplin " H. Bourden, "	1,333 32
	Duplin "H. Bourden, "Nash "J. J. Q. Taylor, "	948 58
	Rutherford " H. Harrill.(Fall'57)"	1,486 56
	Rutherford, " H. Harrill, "	1,486 56
	Stokes, "W. A. Mitchell, "	1,018 80
	C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of	
	Common Schools, his 3rd quarter's sal-	
	ary for 1858.	375 00
	T. W. Atkin, advertising in Asheville	
	News, Spring distribution, 1858, for	
	Common Schools,	12 00
	a second contract of the second contract of t	
	and the state of t	\$ 204,674 28
	Mining Francisco Line and Control of the Control of	

PUBLIC FUND.—(Receipts..)

STATEMENT C.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund have been derived:

-		
	Land the content in and with the content	
-	Coupon Bonds,	\$ 673,000 00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	34,289 25
	Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Co.,	335 69
	Insane Asylum,	9,940 04
	State Loans,	341,799 70
	Public Taxes,	467,884 19
	Supreme Court Clerk's Office,	917 19
	Interest on Wilmington & Weldon Rail-	minist 1998
	road Bonds,	3,000 00
	Tax on Attorneys' License,	1,057 50

Interest on Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad	deatt)
Bonds,	\$ 323 22
Western Turnpike Company,	360 50
Cherokee Bonds,	200 00
Accrued Interest on Coupon Bonds,	1,707 66
Premium on \$ 5000 " "	16 66
Indigent Insane Tax,	7,109 62
about same joint and to decimal	
\$ D. (2) 1 C. II	1,541,941 22

Detailed as follows:

1857.	the same the same of the same	outskill and
Oct.	Issued to the Atlantic & North-Carolina	
	Railroad Company, 16 Conpon Bonds	
	of \$ 500 each, dated July 1st, 1857, and	
	running 30 years, issued on account of	
	said Road,	\$ 8,000 00
	Accrued interest.	800
	Issued to the Atlantic & North-Carolina	000
	Railroad Company, 220 Conpon Bonds	annual R
		Marie Land
	of \$1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1857,	19101
	and running 30 years, issued on ac-	000 000 00
	count of said Road,	220,000 00
	Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina, tax on	0.00405
2.5	stock in said Bank,	2,234 25
Nov.	Issued to the Atlantic & North-Carolina	(C)
	Railroad Company, 105 Coupon Bonds	file
	of \$1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1857,	I WHEN THE
	and running 30 years, issued on ac-	nal de la la
	count of said Road,	105,000 00
	P. Murphy, on account of tolls from	VF I
	Fayetteville & Warsaw Plankroad,	40 00
	W. E. Anderson, on account of board for	000
	sundry pay patients, in the Insane Asy-	ar Till
MAN STOP	lum of North-Carolina,	2,087 90
Dec.	Issued to the Atlantic & North-Carolina	
	Railroad Company, 45 Coupon Bonds	and the second
	of \$1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1857,	Control 1
	and running 30 years, issued on ac-	tion of the last
	count of said Road,	45,000 00
Interior .	Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, temporary	20,000,00
(RFOOD)	loan,	10,000 00
The last of	(10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10,000

Year e	ending September 30th, 1858.	
1858.		
1000.	Clerk Superior Court, Wake county, bal-	Land of the same
	ance due by execution, from C. J.	Sec.
07.099	Cochran, former Sheriff of Montgomery	STATE OF THE PARTY
	county, on his public tax account for	Translate in the second
ANT LIT	the year,	\$ 886 59
312211	Patrick Murphy, Treasurer of Fayette-	g) 000 50
Separate P	ville & Warsaw Plankroad Company,	Busheri
	on account of tolls from said Road,	295 69
10 110	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme	
73.0	Court, monies remaining in the office	
-		Maria I
	of said Court, pursuant to 73rd chapter of the Revised Code,	912 32
Jan.	Issued to the Atlantic & North-Carolina	01202
oan.	Railroad Company, 30 Coupon Bonds	A-main Tolking
-11-19	of \$1,000 each, dated October 1st, 1857,	
	running 30 years, issued on account of	
	said Road,	30,000 00
IRONEO.	Bank of the State of North-Carolina,	50,000
018		29,546 31
100000	temporary loan, Bank of State of N. C., temporary loan,	9,848 77
	Bank of State of N. C., temporary loan,	4,924 38
	Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington &	1,02100
	Weldon Railroad Company, owned by	
uning	the State,	1,500 00
		1,500 00
11/17/18	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina, on ac	
	count of board for sundry pay patients	
		2,387 56
	in said Asylum,	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, at	564 00
Feb.	Raleigh, tax on Attorney's License, Issued to R. C. Pearson, President of	30100
F 60.	Western North-Carolina Railroad Com-	(Fig)
	pany, 40 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	77
	dated Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30	
	years, issn'd on accou't of said Road, and	Marie Control
	120 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each, dated	100,000,00
	Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years,	100,000 00
The same of	Accrued interest,	600 00
	Issued to J. G. Cook, President of Fayette-	
Undergrand .	ville & Centre Plankroad Company,	
	4 Conpon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	12
William !	Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years,	1 000 00
1	issued on account of said Road,	4,000'00

2,000 00

6,000 00 53 00

19,69754 12,12500

 $4,847 \begin{vmatrix} 53 \\ 8,730 \end{vmatrix} 00 \\ 10,300 \end{vmatrix} 00 \\ 4,846 \begin{vmatrix} 67 \\ 7,271 \end{vmatrix} 30$

487

1,500 00

323 22

360 50

150 00

4,924 38

9,848 77

14 10

	Comperence & Report Jon	
1858.	assert A out he Campaigna Partirous County	11
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, tempo-	
		8
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court,	N.
	at Raleigh, tax on one Attor'ys' License,	
	December Term, 1857,	
	Issued to W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of	
	the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina,	
	6 Conpon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	
	Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 10 years,	
	issued on account of said Asylum,	
	Accrned interest to 23rd February 1858,	
Mar.	Bank of the State of North Carolina,	
	temporary loan,	
	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan,	
	Merchants' bank of New Berne, tempo-	
	rary loan,	
	Bank of Washington, temporary loan,	
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan.	
	Bank of Yanceyville, temporary loan,	
	Bank of Charlotte, temporary loan,	
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme	
	Court at Raleigh, money remaining for	
	three years in the said Clerk's hands	
	uncalled for to March 17th, 1858,	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane	
	Asylum of North Carolina, on account	
	of Board for sundry pay patients in	
	said Asylum,	
	Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company,	
	interest on Bonds of said Company,	
	held by the State of North Carolina,	
April.	B. Turner, Superintendent of the West-	
	ern Turnpike Company, in part pay-	
	ment of tolls due the State from said	
	Company,	
	Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of	
	Cherokee Bonds, on account of said	
	Bonds,	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	
	porary loan,	
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	
No.	porary loan,	
May.	Issued to R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of	

Year.

Year en	nding September 30th, 1858.	
1858.		
Martin .	Western North-Carolina Railroad Com-	18/21
	pany, 35 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,	makin .
199 DEED	dated April 1st, 1858, and running 30	ava. (1)
	years, and 30 Coupon Bonds of \$500	Hall I
	each, dated April 1st, 1858, and run-	28
1177	ning 30 years, issued on account of the	* ** **
MA PARTY		\$ 50,000 00
	Accrued interest from 1st April to 7th	20000
	May, 1858,	308 33
19 000	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	11 298 0=
CHANGE OF THE PARTY OF	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	44,326 85
	porary loan,	14,773 14
17 701	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane	11,110 14
10.541	Asylum of North-Carolina, on account	
	of Board for sundry pay patients in	
MATERIAL PROPERTY.	said Asylum,	2,107 56
June.	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, tempora-	anil
cokais.	ry loan,	15,150 00
THINE	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan,	12,313 00
18178,	Bank of Yanceyville, temporary loan,	4,923 33
13000	Merchants' bank of New Berne, tempo-	
	loan,	6,159 59
	Bank of Charlotte, temporary loan,	7,274 38
101	Bank of Washington, temporary loan,	8,875 73
	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan,	9,850 41
	Bank of Fayetteville, temporary loan, Bank of State of N. C., temporary loan,	9,847 12
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	9,848 77 9,848 77
1	Bank of Washington, temporary loan,	5,100 99
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan,	4,038 67
BI DE	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan,	5,050 00
THE PERSON NAMED IN	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary	3,500 00
	loan,	11,818 52
	Bank of Fayetteville, temporary loan,	2,954 14
	Bank of the State of N. C., temporary	rid .
	loan,	9,848 77
1	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan,	4,925 20
July.	Evander McIver, for 5 Coupon Bonds of	
	\$1,000 each, dated July 1st, 1858, and	E LIPET
	running 20 years, issued on account of	
	Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad	
A PERMIT	Company,	5,000 00

al

	Comptroller's Report fo	r the Fiscal		
1858.	S A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	711 1243 1		
10.88218	Premium on said Bonds,	\$ 1666		
2,602,7	Accrued interest, Bank of Yanceyville, temporary loan,	2,46167		
1,513:20	W. H. Jones, Cashier of the Bank of	2,40101		
SA TOW, E	Cape Fear, at Kaleigh, interest on	A		
10 297 B	Bonds of the Wilmington & Weldon			
na Sung's	Railroad Company,	1,500 00		
112079	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court at Raleigh, tax on Attorneys' Licen-	2		
	ses, at June Term, 1858, of said Court	479 40		
Aug.	William Flynt, Sheriff of Forsyth Coun-			
	ty, the State taxes of said County for	0.00010		
	1857, Caleb Miller, Sheriff of Lincoln County,	6,852 42		
	the State taxes of said County for	1		
	1857,	4,027 95		
Cital 2	James T. Bostick, Sheriff of Richmond	2		
1,188,4	County the State taxes of said County for 1857,	5,463 46		
05104	James Roberts, Sheriff of Rockingham			
	County, the State taxes of said County	la l		
0,889,0	for 1857,	7,942 11		
	Issued to R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western North-Carolina Railroad Co.,	A. S		
	75 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	Lat.		
	July 1st, 1858, and running 30 years;	Maria de la companya della companya		
	and 50 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each,			
	dated July 1st, 1858, and running 30 years—all issued on account of said			
	Road,	100,000 00		
	Acerued interest to August 19th, 1858,	733 33		
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	2 50000		
	loan, Wm. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane	3,500 00		
	Asylum of North-Carolina, on account			
	of board for sundry pay patients in said	March 1		
Sont	Asylum,	1,857 02		
Sept.	Sundry Sheriffs, State taxes for 1857, payable in 1858, as follows:			
	E. C. Grier, Sheriff, Mecklenburg Co.,	12,300 06		
	Ollin Coor, "Wayne "	8,672 59		
	J. W. Steed, "Randolph "Jonas Cline, "Catawba"	5,434 00		
	Jonas Cline, "Catawba"	3,598 54		

J. C. Smith, A. B. Long, Geo. Blackwell, M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,		Chowan Caswell Currituck Alexander Rutherford Polk Cabarrus Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford Tyrrell	Co., "" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,958 \ 37 \\ 10,222 \ 18 \\ 2,602 \ 79 \\ 1,512 \ 26 \\ 3,907 \ 13 \\ 1,034 \ 28 \\ 6,728 \ 96 \\ 2,092 \ 56 \\ 6,497 \ 16 \\ 2,623 \ 60 \\ 5,202 \ 47 \\ 10,060 \ 75 \\ 10,932 \ 57 \end{array}$
Christian Strader, J. B. Lee, J. C. Smith, A. B. Long, Geo. Blackwell, M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	Caswell Currituck Alexander Rutherford Polk Cabarrus Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	« « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « «		2,602 79 1,512 26 3,907 13 1,034 28 6,728 96 2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
J. C. Smith, A. B. Long, Geo. Blackwell, M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	«« «« «« «« «« «« «« «« «« «« «« «« ««	Alexander Rutherford Polk Cabarrus Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	"		2,602 79 1,512 26 3,907 13 1,034 28 6,728 96 2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
G. S. Billin, A. B. Long, Geo. Blackwell, M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	«« « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « «	Rutherford Polk Cabarrus Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		1,512 26 3,907 13 1,034 28 6,728 96 2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
Geo. Blackwell, M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	«« « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « «	Polk Cabarrus Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	"		3,907 13 1,034 28 6,728 96 2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
Geo. Blackwell, M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	«« « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « «	Cabarrus Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	"		1,034 28 6,728 96 2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
M. M. Plunkett, C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	66	Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	66 66 66 66		6,728 96 2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
C. W. Wooley, E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	«« « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « « «	Montgomery Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	«« «« ««	. 1 . 1	2,092 56 6,497 16 2,623 60 5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
E. D. Hampton, Wm. Haymore, Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	66 66 66 66	Davidson Surry Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	66	77	$\begin{array}{c} 6,497 \ 16 \\ 2,623 \ 60 \\ 5,202 \ 47 \\ 10,060 \ 75 \\ 10,932 \ 57 \end{array}$
Wm. Newbold, W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	 	Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	66		5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
W. A. Walton, R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	" "	Pasquotank Rowan Orange Hertford	"	77	5,202 47 10,060 75 10,932 57
R. M. Jones, John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	"	Rowan Orange Hertford	"		10,932 57
John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	"	Orange Hertford			10,932 57
John A. Vann, Fully Davenport, A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,	"				
A. C. Moore, D. Gregory,		Tyrrell		1	5,782 34
D. Gregory,	66		44	1 1	1,624 47
		Anson	44		7,891 25
	66	Camden	66		3,444 90
Abraham Cox,	66	Pitt	46		8,143 95
John Tapscott,	"	Alamance	"		5,336 13
	66	Robeson	66		4,642 05
	66	Stokes	66		2,952 37
Jas. A. Vinson,	66	Johnston			5,752 47
Thomas J. Carr,	66	Duplin	66		5,683 62
Abraham Cox,	"		66	R4	33 35
Jas. A. Johnson,	66		66		2,018 63
	"	Brunswick	66		2,865 33
Alex. C. Latham,	66	Craven	66		12,792 47
Sam'l A. Warren,	66	Northampton	66		7,522 83
Hector McNeill,	"	Cumberland	66		12,934 79
Onlpepper Austin.	.6	Union	66		3,790 43
N. W. Cooper,	66	Nash	66		5,418 58
Hilliard Gibbs,	"	Hyde	66	1	3,176 20
R. G. Tuttle,	"	Caldwell	66		2,137 02
	"	Burke	66		3,402 20
R. B. Paschal,	66	Chatham	66	1	7,078 70
	66	Gaston	16		3,424 61
W. H. Smith,	66		46	1	5,374 58
Harvey Cox	66	Onslow	66	1	3,042 23
W. W. Long,	"	Yadkin	66	F	2,838 80
Esly Staly	66	Wilkes	66	4	2,765 57
	66	Bertie '	46	1	8,052 21
	"		66	1	5,154 01
	66		66	1	1,024 51
	John Tapscott, Reuben King, John Martin, Jas. A. Vinson, Thomas J. Carr, Abraham Cox, Jas. A. Johnson, James H. Allen, Alex. C. Latham, Bam'l A. Warren, Hector McNeill, Colpepper Austin N. W. Cooper, Hilliard Gibbs, R. G. Tuttle, Joseph Brittain, R. B. Paschal, P. Fronebarger, W. H. Smith, Harvey Cox W. W. Long, Esly Staly	Control Tapscott, Reuben King, John Martin, Jas. A. Vinson, Jas. A. Vinson, Jas. A. Johnson, Jas. A. Johnson, Jas. A. Johnson, James H. Allen, James H. Allen	John Tapscott, "Alamance Reuben King, "Stokes John Martin, "Stokes John Martin, "Johnston Johnston Johnston Johnston Johnston Johnston Johnston Johnston Johnston Pitt (add.'l) Harnett Johnson, "Harnett Johnson, "Harnett Johnson, "Graven Johnson, "Alex. C. Latham, "Craven Johnson, "Johnson, "Harnett Johnson, "Harnett Johnson, "Harnett Johnson, "Johnswick Craven Northampton Cumberland Union Nash Hyde Johnson, "Hyde Johnson, "Hyde Joseph Brittain, "Johnson Johnson Johnson V. H. Smith, "Hyde Joseph Brittain, "Johnson Johnson Johnston Johnsto	John Tapscott, "Alamance "Reuben King, "Stokes "John Martin, "Stokes "Johnston "Abraham Cox, "Pitt (add.'l) "Jas. A. Johnson, "Harnett "James H. Allen, "Brunswick "Alex. C. Latham, "Craven "Abraham Cox, "Harnett "James H. Allen, "Alex. C. Latham, "Craven "Alex. C. Latham, "Alex. C. Latham, "Alex. C. Latham, "Craven "Alex. C. Latham, "Alex. C. Latham, "Alliliard Gibbs, "Hyde "Alliliard Gibbs, "Hyde "Alliliard Gibbs, "Hyde "Alex. G. Tuttle, "Caldwell "Alexen Berttain, "Alexen Chatham "Alexen Cox "Alexen Chatham "Alexen Chatham "Alexen Cox "Alexen Chatham "Alexen	John Tapscott, "Alamance Reuben King, "Robeson "John Martin, "Stokes "John Martin, "Johnston "Jo

-6%	Compt	roller's Report	fo.	r the Fiscal
1858.			1	144
Sept.	Chas. Latham, Sheriff,	Washington Co	0.,	\$ 3,49348
R.France	W. A. Winbourne,"	Guilford "		9,575 76
	Wm. Pollock, "	Jones		2,677 14
	Wm. Fields, "	Lenoir	6	6,041 30
	J. F. Jenkins, "	Edgecombe '	6	13,247 82
	L. Williamson, "	Columbus '	6	3,283 89
	W. H. High, "	Wake	6	20,078 72
	J. A. Reeves, "	Ashe '	6	2,769 92
	W. W. Ward, "	Martin	6	5,856,30
	James Marshall, "	Stanly	6	2,412 45
	J. M. Hilliard, "	Davie '	6	3,580 39
	J. B. Harding, "	Beaufort '	6	8,639 21
	J. R. White, "		6	4,528 43
	Geo. W. Glass, "		•	2,181 42
	Wash. Harris, "	Franklin	6	7,587 05
	G. W. Crumpler, "	Sampson		5,994 94
	Asa Hill, "	Gates	6	4,057 78
	H. J. Jones, "	Warren '	6	10,538 09
	C. L. Summers, "		6	6,774 20
	C. Grigg, "	Cleaveland '	6	3,39496
	Jos. H. Gooch, "	Cran inc,	6	12,249 57
	T. W. Ritter, "	Moore		3,474 40
	E. D. Hall, "	New Hanover,		23,793 94
	G. W. Hampton, "	Buncombe, (in p	t.)	4,345 00
	Isaac Arledge, "	Henderson,	4	3,355 49
	James E. Exnm, "	Greene, "		3,470 89
	George Dill, "	Carteret, "		2,072 01
	James S. Snow, "	Halifax,		11,711 74
	R. P. Merrill, "	Madison,		954 89
	E. D. Davis, "	Jackson, "		894 97
	J. G. Crawford, "	Macon, '		1,211 22
	John S. Willis, "	Bladen, '	6	3,983 42
		on account of		
	digent patients in th	ie Insane Asyli	ım	
	of North-Carolina, a			
	J. W. Steed, "	Randolph, '		740 81
	E. C. Grier, "	meckieno g,	6	280 33
	M. M. Plunkett, "	Cabarrio,	6	32 66
	W. A. Walton, "	Rowan, '		352 66
	Charles Latham, "	Washington, '		259 83
	A. C. Moore, "	Anson, '	•	650 56
	John Martin, "	Stokes, '		344 33
	William Flynt, "	Forsyth, '	(152 00

Van anding Contember 20th 1050		
Year ending September 30th, 1858.	12 - 1417507	ndad.
1858.		
Sept. Hilliard Gibbs, Sheriff, Hyde, Count	y, \$	143 87
		194 66
Jas. F. Jenkins, " Edgecombe, '	6	408 33
	6	233 00
W. H. High, "Wake,	6	471 97
J. D. Harding, Deadlort,	4	633 66
P. F. White, "Chowan,	6	163 66
Wash'n Harris, "Franklin, "	6	336 55
H. J. Jones, "Warren,	6	159 42
N. W. Cooper, "Nash,	6	307 00
	.6	500 00
E. D. Hall, "New Hanover,	11	744 32
Sundry Banks, tax on stock in said ban	ks,	
as follows:		
Bank of Yanceyville,		,500 00
Bank of Wadesboro',	2	2,437 50
Farmer's Bank,		744 75
Bank of Cape Fear,	1 7	7,856 25
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	2	2,625 00
Bank of Wilmington,	4	1,666 50
Bank of Washington,	2	3,437 50
Bank of Charlotte,	2	2,250 00
Bank of Fayetteville,	2	2,850 00
Bank of New Berne,	1	,687 50
Bank of Clarendon,	3	3,000 00
Jacob Siler, Agent for collection of Che	ro-	
kee Bonds,		50 00
DEFERMINE THE RESIDENCE TO THE PARTY.	10000	
Control of the property of the second	\$ 1,541	,941 22

PUBLIC FUND.—(Disbursements.)

STATEMENT D.

Showing the several objects for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund have been made.

-			
	1 N 4 C- 1 - D 1 - 1	2 100 000	00
	Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad,	\$ 408,008	
	Public Printing,	1,319	00
	Interest on Raleigh and Gaston Railroad	20 10	20
	Bonds,	30,465	
	Statue of Washington,	304	
	State Library,	244	
-	State Loans,	462,008	
	Interest on State Loans,	13,174	
	Premium on Northern Funds,	8,716	1
	Agricultural Societies,	2,200	
	Geological Survey,	6,218	
	Judiciary,	30,588	
	State Capitol,	76	00
	Insane Asylum,	32,053	00
	Public Arms,	270	00
	Post Office,	410	-
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	308,895	00
	Interest on Cape Fear and Deep River		
	Navigation Bonds,	18,135	00
	Capitol Square,	638	25
	Electoral Election,		00
	Governor's house,	750	12
	Fugitives from Justice,	1,177	58
	Council of State,	285	
	Pensions,	112	
	Interest on State Bonds,	27,633	
	Interest on Fayetteville and Western		
	Plank road Bonds,	7,530	00
	Executive Department,	4,050	
	Treasury Department,	2,750	
	Comptroller's Department,	750	
	State Department,	800	7000
	and a of the carry	155 145	

-	State Librarian,	\$ 350 00	
ı	Superintendent of Capitol,	260 00	
	Equal Suffrage Election,	51 66	
	Sheriffs for settling Public taxes,	1,821 47	
	Congressional Election,	129 57	
	Revised Code,	75 92	
	Copying Laws,	51 20	
	Western North-Carolina Railroad,	251,641 66	
	Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank road,	9,000 00	
	Binding Laws,	146 35	
	Internal Improvement Board,	89 00	
	Senatorial Election,	287 97	
	Governor's Election,	1,192 50	
	Contingencies,	1,744 11	
	The state of the s		
	The second series of the second secon	1,636,409 11	

Detailed as follows:

1857.		
Oct.	Paid John D. Whitford, President of the	
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Co.,	
	16 Conpon Bonds of \$500 each, dated	
	July 1st, 1857, and running 30 years-	
	issued on account of said Road,	\$ 8,000 00
	Accrued interest,	8 00
	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Co.,	
	220 Conpon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated	
	October 1st, 1857, and running thirty	
	vears, issued on account of said Road,	220,000 00
	Holden & Wilson, printing for the Execu-	
		14 52
		25 00
	Holden & Wilson, printing for the Comp-	
		22 50
	est on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad bonds,	
		360 00
	White, Davis & Hardee, freight on railing	19-1
	to enclose the Statue of Washington on	
		3285
	W. White, Jr., Agent Adams' Express	
COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	years, issued on account of said Road, Holden & Wilson, printing for the Executive Department, Holden & Wilson, printing for the Treasury Department, Holden & Wilson, printing for the Comptroller's Department, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, interest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad bonds, endorsed by the State, White, Davis & Hardee, freight on railing to enclose the Statue of Washington on Capitol Square, W. White, Jr., Agent Adams' Express	220,000 00 14 52 25 00 22 50 360 00 32 85

1857.		
Oct.	Company, freight on books for State	0 00
aryon.		\$ 250
MANUAL PROPERTY.	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	70,000,00
Letton -	loan,	10,000 00
1976	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	7 000 00
	loan,	1,000 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	0.000,00
	loan,	9,090 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	4 700,00
	loan,	4,500 00
	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan,	10,000 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	00,000,00
	rary loan,	30,000 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, tempo-	11,000,00
	rary loan,	14,000 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on	10170
	temporary loans,	164 76
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	1 500 15
	on temporary loan,	1,509 47
	Gov. Bragg, his 3rd quarter's salary for	75000
	1857,	750 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 2 per	
	cent. premium on \$5,000 Northern funds,	100 00
	John D. Whitford, 2 per cent. premium	100,00
	on \$15,000 Northern funds,	300 00
	W. Jones, premium on Northern funds,	100
	Bank of the Republic, New York, 1½ per	100
	cent. premium on \$5,760 Northern	
	funds,	86 40
	J. F. Hutchins, Treasurer State Agricul-	
	tural Society, State appropriation to said	
	Society for 1857,	1,500 00
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, one	
	quarter's salary, from 1st April to 1st	
	July, 1857,	625 00
	Ebenezer Emmons, Jr., Assistant Geolo-	
	gist, half year's salary, from 1st April to	
and the	1st October, 1857,	750 00
	R. M. Pearson, Judge Supreme Court, his	
	3rd quarter's salary for 1857,	625 00
	Frederick Nash, Chief Justice Supreme	
	Court, his 3rd quarter's salary for 1857.	

1 0007 0	nating September 30th, 1836.	1941
1858.		
Oct.	Wm. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for	
000.	attending six Superior Courts in 3rd	
	Indicial Cinenit	\$ 120 00
	Judicial Circuit,	
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 3 certificates,	60 00
	Robert Strange, " 4 "	80 00
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Court, 1	Market !
	certificate,	90 00
	Maunder & Campbell, for repairing man-	ma I
	tel in Supreme Court office,	7 50
	W.E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum	man I I
	North-Carolina, per order of Dr. E. C.	
	Fisher, Superintendent of said Asylum,	2,000 00
	D. G. McRae, keeper of Public Arms in	2,000
	Fayetteville, for the year ending Oct.	60 00
	1st, 1857,	
	W. White, Postmaster in Raleigh, postage	
	on account of public offices in State Cap-	
	itol for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857,	
	Sundry persons, inter'st on Coupon Bonds,	1,035 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	1837 N
	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said	notific -
	bank,	40,485 00
	Sundry persons, interest on Coupon Bonds	
	of Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation	
	Company,	4,275 00
		1,21000
	Adams' Express Co., freight on \$7,780 in	
	gold and two checks, from Raleigh to	
	New York,	30 00
	Danforth, Wright & Co., engraving for the	0
	State,	105 00
	G. H. Wilder, two wagon loads of wood	Chilly Co.
	for State Capitol,	5 00
	W. D. Hackney, 2 wheelbarrows to carry	24
	wood for public offices in the Capitol,	20 00
	Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, for copies	
	of the laws incorporating the Bank of	
	Charlotte and the Farmers' Bank of	
Lizen:	North-Carolina, ordered by the Public	0 00
-	Treasurer for the use of the State,	8 00
	P. Cowper, Private Secretary, for sealing	Paral I
	441 State Bonds, at 10 cents each,	44 10
	Adams' Express Company, freight on two	
II your	packages from New York,	200
	- The state of the	

	Compared & Report Jon	eree	1 tscut
1857.			
Nov.	John D. Whitford, President of the At-		1 200
1010111	lantic & North-Carolina Railroad Com-		
THE WAR	pany, 105 Coupon Conds of \$1,000 each,		
	dated October 1st, 1857, and running		
	30 years, issued on account of said Road,	\$ 105.	.000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 2		
. Postalki	per cent. premium on \$10,000 Northern		
	Funds,		200 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
	per cent. premium on \$5,000 Northern		
	Funds,		150 00
9 111	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
	per cent. premium on \$10,000 Northern		
	Funds,		30000
	Bank of the Republic, New York, 1 per		
	cent. premium on \$22,000 checks pay-		
	able in New York,		220 00
	W. J. Hubard, for sundry items of expense		
	in erecting his statue of Washington on		
	Capitol Square,		258 00
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane		
	Asylum of North-Carolina, per order		
	of Superintendent and Executive Com-	4.5	
	mittee of said Asylum,	5	,000 00
	Briggs & Dodd, for building Wood-House		
	on Capitol Square,		507 00
	A. M. Gorman, for publishing Governor's		
	Proclamation for meeting of President-		
	ial Electoral College in Raleigh,		5 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest		
	on temporary loans,		975 00
	Cumberland County Agricultural Society,		
	the State's quota for 1857,		50 00
	Orange County Agricultural Society, the		
	State's quota for 1857,	E TO VA	50 00
	J. L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts, 14		
	certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,	1	,155 00
	Sam'l J. Person, Judge Superior Courts,		
	14 certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,		,155 00
	R. M. Saunders, Judge Superior Courts,		
	8 certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,		885 00
	D. F. Caldwell, Judge Superior Courts, 10	DIA	
	certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,	Park	975 00

Year ending September 30th, 1858. 1857. Nov.

renaing copiemor dom, 1000.			_
		000	-
E. C. Hines, Solicitor, 10 certificates,	\$	200	
Robert Strange, Solicitor, 6 certificates,		120	00
W. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, 3 cer-		00	00
tificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,		60	
Thomas Ruffin, jr., 12 certificates,		240	
Marens Erwin, Solicitor, 1 certificate,		20	
Sundry persons, inter'st on Conpon Bonds,		1,65	00
Bank of the Republic, New York, interest		1000	0.0
on Coupon bonds,	4	1,950	00
Charles Kuester, for repairs of furniture		0	
at Executive Mansion,		5	75
William Thompson, 1 rocking-chair for		0	-
Executive Mansion,		3	50
John B. Evans, for the apprehension of			
Goldman Bryson, charged in the Super-			
ior Court of Cherokee county with the		9.00	00
mnrder of John Tinson,		2 00	00
William Thompson, 12 arm-chairs for Su-		0.0	00
preme Court Office,		30	00
Adams' Express Company, freight on			
Books sent by order of Congress for		10	00
State Library,		10	87
Pulaski Cowper, Secretary, to defray ex-			
penses of a meeting of the Council of		100	00
State, November 10th, 1857,		132	00
A. B. Horton, for Martha Spears, her pen-		HE	00
sion for 1857,			00
Parker Rand, interest on State Bonds,		270	00
Parker Rand, interest on Bonds of the		240	100
Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co.,		240	00
Charles Kuester, for work done on Pub-		90	70
lic Buildings of the State,		99	70
E. G. Haywood, services in case of State	1		
to use of Public Treasurer, vs. the			1
Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank		-00	01
of North-Carolina,		28	64
Sundry Telegraphic Dispatches for State		25	00
Treasurer,		25	26
Adams' Express Company, freight on		4	
package from New York,		1	75
Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of Cape		105	00
Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,		135	00
Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	Hope !		1

-	Comperouer's neport jo	0,00	1 00000
1857.			1980
Nov.	on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River	di)	D) CL
	Navigation Company, advanced by said	45	
	Bank,	\$	135 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, on ac-	DAT!	
	count of temporary loan,	20	,000 00
Dec.	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Com-	ort .	
	pany, 45 Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each,		
	dated October 1st, 1857, and running		
	30 years, issued on accout of said Road,	45	,000 00
name	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
	per cent. premium on \$9,000 Northern		
Win Th	Funds,		270 00
DRAIL DE	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
IN MADE	per cent. premium on 15,050.50 North-	DESC	1 2 4 5 6
	ern Funds,	11114	451 52
Mark The State of	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
COLORAT	per cent. premium on \$5,115.81 North-		4 40 40
	ern Funds,		153 47
MARK	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
	per cent. premium on \$1,396.65 North-	133.70	4100
	ern Funds,		41 89
7101	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3	P all	
	per cent. premium on \$5,963.31 North-		178 90
	Funds,	Par	11000
1000	Bank of the State of N. C., 4 per cent		
14/161	premium on \$24,077.67, Northern	7	963 11
	Funds, Bank of the State of North-Caarolina, 3		905 11
	per cent premium on \$5000 Northern		
usu liga d	Funds,		150 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, 4 per		10000
minz 1	cent premium on \$10,000 Northern		
	Funds,		400 00
anlog	Bank of Wilmington, 3 per cent premium		100
	on \$10,000 Northern Funds,		300 00
in No.	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3		
	per cent premium on \$21,890 Northern	1117	
0000	Funds,	12	656 70
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of the Insane	7.2	
	Asylum of North-Carolina, per order	111	
	of Superintendent and Executive Com-	17 1	1
MALLE	mittee of said Asylum,	5	,000 00

rear	ending September 30th, 1838.		
1857.			THE
Dec.	ing around the Statue of Washington,	770 B	111111
	and repairing iron railing on Capitol		
	Square,	\$	13 40
	Frederick Nash, Chief Justice of the Su-		
	preme Court, his 4th quarter's salary		
	for 1857,		625 00
	J. J. Bruner, for printing State's share		
	2nd no. 4th vol, Jones' Law, and 2nd		
	no. 3rd vol. Jones' Equity Reports,		
	June and August Terms, 1857,	1051	649 50
	M. E. Manley, Judge Superior Courts, 12		0.20
	certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,		975 00
	William Lander, Solicitor, 14 certificates,		280 00
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 8 certificates,		160 00
	John W. Ellis, Judge Superior Courts, 11		
	certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,	N. VI	975 00
	G. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 8 certificates,	HA TO	160 00
	Thos. Bragg, Governor of North Carolina,		
	his 4th quarter's salary for 1857,	- 9	750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Private Secretary to		
	Gov. Bragg, his 4th quarter's salary,		
	for 1857,	1000	75 00
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 4th	9/4	
	quarter's salary for 1857,		500 00
	W. R. Richardson, Chief Clerk of Treas-	17. (7)	
	urer, his 4th quarter's salary for 1857,		187 50
	William G. Hill and Eliza H. Hill, Exec-		
	utor and Executrix of William Hill, de-		
	ceased, his salary to 28th Oct. 1857, as	107	
	Secretary of State,	PIT III	62 23
	Moore County Agricultural Society, the	MATE	
	State's quota for 1857,	J-1-1	50 00
	Richmond County Agricultural Society,		
	State's quota for 1857,	1101	50 00
	Madison County Agricultural Society,		
	State's quota for 1857,		50 00
	Martin County Agricultural Society,		
	State's quota for 1857,		50 00
	I. Arledge, Sheriff of Henderson County	1.11	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	for making returns of the Equal Suf-	11	
	frage Election in said County, held in	10	
	August, 1857,	100	51 66
	II. Arledge, Sheriff of Henderson County,	1	1

	compared a report je	
1857.		
Dec.	for settling his Public Taxes for 1856,	and the second
	as Sheriff,	\$ 4232
-	K. H. Lewis interest on State Bonds,	120 00
- FA (7510	I. Arledge, Sheriff of Henderson County,	120,00
	for making returns of the Congressional	amult III
		000
	Election held in August, 1857,	6 08
	T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville	
	News, Gov. Bragg's proclamation for	
	escaped convicts from Cherokee Coun-	First Control of the
	ty,	9 00
	Joseph Black, on account of apprehension	
	of Arch. Murphy and Jno. Mushice,	
	charged with murder in Cherokee	
The second	County,	400 00
	Thomas Johnson, for sweeping out 7 chim-	
	neys in State Capitol,	7 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	
	terest on Coupon Bonds, advanced by	
	said Bank,	1,890 00
	Maunder & Campbell, for repairs of rail	1,000,00
	ing on Capitol Square,	3 00
	Dabney Cosby, for work on Executive	0,00
		60 00
1000000	Mansion,	0000
	O. H. Perry, State Libarian, his 4th quar-	87 50
	ter's salary for 1857,	
	G. H. Wilder, 1 load wood, for Capitol, D. W. Courts, hire of his servant to cut	2 50
	D. W. Courts, hire of his servant to cut	MEN STATE
	Wood for Public Offices, in Capitol,	00,00
	from 17th Oct. to 17th Dec., 1857,	30 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, Tele-	
	graphic dispatches for Public Treasurer,	1 16
Charles 1	Bank of the Republic, New York, on ac-	
	count of temporary loan,	7,000 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, on ac-	
man v	count of temporary loan,	3,000 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	
	on temporary loan,	486 90
1858.		
Jan.	Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Co.,	Control of the
	30 Coupon Bonds of \$1000 each, dated	
with the	Oct. 1st, 1857, and running 30 years—	
	issued on account of said Road,	30,000 00
The same of	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, balance of	
	in the second start of the star	life at.

	maing September Both, 1000.	
1858.		1 4081
Jan.	4th quarter's salary for 1857, \$62 23	TEN TOUT
	having been paid representative of	180
100000		\$ 137 77
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 4th qr's	Bla II
	salary for 1857,	250 00
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-	Mar I I
	lum of North-Carolina, per order of	37
	Superintendent and Executive Com-	0/2 1-
	mittee,	4,000 00
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his	
	half year's salary, from July 1st, 1857,	TOWNTO
	to January 1st, 1858,	1,250 00
	James E. Morris, his salary for 1857, as	1,200
	keeper of Public Arms in New Berne,	150 00
	William White, Postmaster in Raleigh,	
	postage for public offices in State Capi-	113 17
	tol, for quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1857,	67 58
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the	
	State of North-Carolina, due 1st Mon-	
	day in January, 1858,	13,284 15
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the	
	Fayetteville & Western Railroad Co.,	EVENT I
	due 1st Monday in January, 1858,	3,165 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	
	terest on Bonds of the Raleigh & Gas-	
	ton Railroad Company, endorsed by the	
	State,	14,130 00
	Wm. H. Battle, Judge of Supreme Court,	
	his 4th quarter's salary for 1857,	625 00
	R. M. Pearson, Judge of Supreme Court,	
	his 4th quarter's salary for 1857,	625 00
	W. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, 1 cer-	FIFTH TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
	tificate,	20 00
	John M. Dick, Judge Superior Court, 15	
	certificates, Fall Circuit, 1857,	1,245 00
	James R. Dodge, Clerk Supreme Court at	A STATE OF THE STA
	Morganton, his last half year's salary	Bo
	for 1857,	150 00
	John A. Weirman, Postmaster at Salis-	
	bury, postage on Supreme Court Re-	120
	ports,	12 08
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, pre-	
	mium on Northern Funds,	2 70

		The second second
1858.		
Jan.	T. H. Atkinson, premium on Northern	and the second
o am.	Funds,	\$ 540
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, pre-	P
		01-
	mium on Northern Funds,	9 45
	Bank of the Republic, New York, premi-	
	um on Northern Funds,	85 00
	Charles Manly, Treasurer University of	
	North Carolina, principal of loan from	
	Trustees of said Institution,	6,000 00
	Chas. Manly, Treasurer, interest on \$6000,	0
	1st Jan., 1858,	18000
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest	
	for six months on loan of \$40,000,	1,200 00
		1,200,00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on	600 00
	temporary loans,	
	Robeson county Agricultural Soc., State's	
	quota for 1855-256-257,	150 00
	Davie county Agricultural Soc'y, State's	
	quota for 1857,	50 00
	Randolph co. Agricultural Society, State's	1976
	quota for 1857,	50 00
	Henderson co. Agricultural Soc., State's	
	quota for 1857,	50 00
	DeRosset & Brown, balance for freight	
	and expenses on Revised Code, shipped	Mary J.
	to their care from Boston,	75 92
	Drury King, Superintendent of the Capi-	
	tol, his 4th quarter's salary for 1857,	65 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	
	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said	
	bank,	82,455 00
	Sundry persons, inter'st on Coupon Bonds,	3,525 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, inter-	
	est on Bonds of the Cape Fear & Deep	
	River Navigation Company, advanced	
	by said bank,	4,530 00
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copy-	122145
	ing Law incorporating the Bank of the	
	State of South-Carolina, ordered by	
	Wm. Lander, Solicitor of 6th Judicial	position and the same of the s
	Circuit,	31 20
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, sundry articles for	514(1)
	the Executive Mansion,	3448

			_
858.	The surface of the Challenge of the surface of the		_
Jan.	W. White, Jr., Agent for Adams' Express		
	Company, freight on package from N.		
	York,	\$ 12	5
	Pnlaski Cowper, Private Secretary, for	Ψ - 2	U
	sealing 400 Coupon Bonds at 10 cents		
	each, issued to the Atlantic & North-		
	Caveling Poilread Company	100	0
	Carolina Railroad Company,	40 0	U
	Danforth, Wright & Co., engraving done	700	_
	for the State,	58 0	0
feb.	R. C. Pearson, President of Western		
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, 40	boots .	
	Conpon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated		
	Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30 years,	5001	
	and 120 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each,	70	
	dated Jan. 1st, 1858, and running 30	5-13	
	years, issued on account of said Road,	100,000 00	0
	Accrued interest to 6th Feb. 1858,	600 00	
	James G. Cook, President of Fayetteville		
	& Centre Plankroad Company, 4 Con-	1	
	pon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated Jan.		
	1st, 1858, and running 30 years, issued		
	on account of said Road,	4,000 00	0
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest	1,0000	U
	on temporary loans,	1 000 00	0
		1,080 00	3
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-		
	terest on Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	7000	
	Bonds, endorsed by the State,	720 00)
	Holden & Wilson, printing Comptroller's	mi .	
	Report for 1857, in Standard and pam-	imin	
	phlet,	559 80	0
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court		
	at Raleigh, his half years' salary end-		
	ing December 30th, 1858,	150 00	
	Recording 2,329 pages at 30 cents,	698 70)
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, for 3 certificates,	4 d	
	Fall Circuit, 1857,	60 00)
	Geo. S. Stevenson, for 1 certificate, Fall	87	
	Circuit, 1857,	20 00)
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney-General, for	-	
	attending Supreme Court at Raleigh,		
	December Term, 1857,	100 00	3
	James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme	10000	di .
	Court at Raleigh, for attending said	100	

1858.			PELL
Feb.	Court, 58 days at \$2 per day, Decem-	4	- Salar
4.00.	ber Term, 1857,	\$	116 00
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copy-	4	11000
	ing law of Virginia, incorporating		
	Bank of the Old Dominion, ordered by		- 1
	Thomas Ruffin, jr., Solicitor 4th Judicial		0.00
	Circuit, North-Carolina,		9 00
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-		
	lum of North-Carolina, 6 Coupon Bonds		
	of \$1,000 each, dated Jan. 1st, 1858,		
	and running 10 years, issued on account		
	of said Asylum,		6,000 00
	Accrned interest,		53 00
	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of the		
THE STATE OF	State of North-Carolina, due 1st Mon-		
	day in January, 1858,		225 00
Winds:	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of		
	Fayetteville & Western Plankro'd Com-	111	
	pany, due 1st Monday in Jan., 1858,		255 00
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, newspapers		
	&c., for State Library,		5037
	Sundry articles for Executive Mansion,		11 35
	Dabney Cosby, in full of his contract for		
	work on Executive Mansion,		563 81
	A. Smedes, for repairing one Gate to		
	Capitol Square,		-325
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest		
	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said		
	Bank.		7,800 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest		1,000,00
	on Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River		
	Navigation Company, advanced by said		
			90 00
	Bank, William Thompson, a press for papers for		0000
	the Office of Secretary of State,		7.00
	Adams' Evenues Comment freight on		, 00
	Adams' Express Company, freight on		175
	package from New York,		110
oner !	Telegraphic Dispatches for the Public		730
	Treasurer,		100
arthur 1	E. B. Freeman, Stove, and expenses on		
The same of	same, for Supreme Court Office in Capi-		4257
	tol,		#201
1 1 7 1	D. W. Courts, for hire of his man Jerry		

1 eur e	maining September State, 1000.			
1858.			- 1	
Feb.	to cut wood for public offices in Capitol,			
ARINES :	from 17th Dec., 1857, to 17th Feb., 1858,	9	30	00
	S. DeWolf, pens for use of the State,	Φ	30	
	E. Emmons, jr., Assistant Geologist, his		30	00
	4th anautova calany for 1957		375	00
V	4th quarter's salary for 1857,			
Mar.	Gov. Bragg, his 1st quarter's salary for '58,		75	00
	Pnlaski Cowper, Private Secretary to			
	Gov. Bragg, his 1st quarter's salary for			
	1858,		750	00
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 1st			
	quarter's salary for 1858,		200	00
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 1st			
	quarter's salary for 1858,		500	00
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury De-			
	partment, his 1st quarter's salary for '58,		187	50
	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 1st quar-		- 19	
	ter's salary for 1858,		250	00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 3			
	per cent. preminm for \$15,000 check			
	on New York,		450	00
	Bank of Wilmington, 2½ per cent. premi-		100	00
	nm for \$11,830 check on New York,		295	00
	Bank of Fayetteville, 3 per cent premi-		200	00
	um for \$10,000 check on New York,		300	00
	Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 3 per		300	00
	cent premium for \$1,698.06 check on		F0	01
	New York,		90	94
	Bank of Washington, 3 per cent preminm		0-1	00
	for \$8,475.73 check on New York,		254	21
	Bank of Charlotte, 3 per cent preminm		044	
	for \$7,059.52 check on New York,		211	78
	Bank of Yanceyville, 3 per cent premium			
	for \$4,705.50 check on New York,		141	17
	Robert Strange, Solicitor 5th Circuit, for			
	2 certificates,		40	00
	W. H. Jones, Attorney for M. Barrier and			
	J. H. Miller, interest on State bonds,		120	00
	R. T. Heflin, Attorney for S. T. Phillips,			
	interest on State bond,	1.0	15	00
	J. H. Bryan, jr., Attorney for John W.			
	Norwood, interest on State bonds,		165	00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	111		
	terest on bonds of Raleigh & Gaston	MI		
	,			

	Comptrouer's Report for	rtne	Fiscal
1858.	185, July of the Employed Court	1 ,3	1
Mar.	Railroad Company, endorsed by the State,	S	90 00
	W. A. Phillpot, for services and expenses in bringing from Virginia to Granville	0	
	county, Obadiah Christmas, a fugitive	O NE	10000
	from justice, T. W. Atkin, for publishing in Asheville	T 77	109 62
	News Gov. Bragg's proclamation for arrest of Johnson & Hooper, fugitives		
	from justice, John W. Syme, for publishing in Raleigh	ion.	7 00
22/12	Register Comptroller's Report for fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1857,	onl.	225 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest on temporary loan,	ME A	300 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest on temporary loan,	AT A	60 00
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol,		
	his 1st quarter's salary for 1858, E. J. Hale & Son, Books for State Li-	1.4	65 00
10201	brary, O. H. Perry, DeBow's Review for State	ima Buni	46 09
970,00	Library, from Jan. 1st, 1858 to Jan. 1st, 1859,		5 00
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 1st quarter's salary for 1858,		87 50
80.070	Gates County Agricultural Society, the State's quota for 1858,	j _H a	50 00
	W. L. Pomeroy, for binding Supreme Court Reports for the State,		43 60
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., interest on Coupon bonds, advanced by said Bank,	ini 1	,695,00
	E. B. Freeman, for coal for Supreme Court Room, Dec. Term, 1857,	200	28 53
	Adams' Express Company, freight on	I W	
	Package from New York, W. & N.O. Telegraph Company, for mes-	gri Surau	1 25
heus.	sage to New York, for Public Treasurer,	80g	2 21
April.	R. M. Pearson, Judge of the Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1858,	200	625 00
	W. H. Battle, Judge of the Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for 1858,		625 00

2 000	charing copiemor doin, 1000.		
1858.			
	F. Nash, Judge of the Supreme Court,		1 20
	his 1st quarter's salary for 1858	2	625 0
	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 5th Circuit, for		020
	6 certificates,	-	1200
		100	1200
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for	1111	1000
	6 certificates, 3rd Circuit,		120 0
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 7th Circuit, for		200
	1 certificate,	1,0	20 0
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum	11	
	of N. C., per order of Superintendent	14	
	and Executive Committee,	100	5,000 0
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Executive	11/2	
	State and Treasury Departments,		52 1
	Jno. W. Syme, advertising for the State	1000	
	and Treasury Departments,		87.
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on		
	temporary loan,	1	285 0
	Alfred Jones, interest on State Bonds,	1	240 0
	Geo. N. Thompson, Ex'r of N. Thompson,		2100
	doc'd interest on State Bonds		120 0
	dec'd, interest on State Bonds,	1777	1200
	A. Jones, interest on Bonds of Fayette-	1	1050
	ville & Western Plankroad Company,		105 00
	Bank of the State of N. C., interest on	1	1
	Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	WVI	
	Company, endorsed by the State,	7	270 0
	Wesley Jones, interest on Coupon Bond,	1.55	30 00
	Bank of the Republic, New York, inter-	711	
	est on Coupon Bonds, advanced by	17.32	
	said Bank,	5	3,970 00
	Briggs & Dodd, for work on Geological		1
	Room in Capitol,		768 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of		
	Internal Improvement, for defraying		
	expenses of the Board at different meet-		
	meetings to 1st, April, 1858,		47 00
	W. H. Hamilton, for keeping Capitol		
	Grounds in order for six months, end-		
			125 00
	ing April, 1858,		12000
	William White, Postmaster in Raleigh,		
	postage for the different Departments		
	of the State Government for quarter		000
	ending 31st March, 1858,		63 66
	O. H. Perry, for subscription to Southern		
Doc.	No. 8.]		

1858.		1	
1000.	Literary Messenger for State Library,	1	1000
	for 1857 & 1858,	1.	700
	John Winston, for 64½ cords firewood at	\$	100
	eo sa non acred	III ALICA	10010
	\$2.84 per cord,	77-29	183 18
	Adams' Express Company, freight on	DOM:	
	Books for State, from Washington	97	
	City,	matt	3 00
	D. W. Courts, for hire of his man, Jerry,	27 21	
	to cut wood for Public Offices in Capi-	E SH	
	tol, from Feb. 17th to April 17th, 1858,	12 1	1.0
	At \$15 per month,	9	30 00
	Adams' Express Company, freight on	1	
	package from New York,	115	1 00
May.	M. E. Manly, Judge of the Superior		
	Courts, for 13 certificates, 5th Circuit,	7]	1,155 00
and the same	S. J. Person, Judge of the Superior	on A	
88808	Courts, for 12 certificates, 7th Circuit,		975 00
W. June E.	John W. Ellis, Judge of the Superior	1000	
un lugar	Courts, for 10 certificates, 3rd Circuit,		975 00
MANGE .	John M. Dick, Judge of the Superior	111	
· mana	Courts, for 10 certificates, 1st Circuit,	bull!	975 00
DEPOSICE I	R. M. Saunders, Judge of the Superior		
	Courts, for 12 certificates, 4th Circuit,	Ebo	975 00
11/1/11/2	Wm. Lander, Solicitor, 6th Circuit, for	75	
Haras .	12 certificates,	- May	240 00
WUVO-	Robert Strange, Solicitor, 5th Circuit, for	19 753	
	5 certificates,	B. M.	120 00
TOOLE !	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor, 7th Circuit, for	17	
the contract	11 certificates,		220 00
491405	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 2nd Circuit		
OR GEL	for 8 certificates,	The sale	160 00
	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for 4	THE ET	
	certificates, 3rd Circuit,	98.4	80 00
	H. C. Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court,	344	
	his 1st half year's salary for 1858,	May.	300 00
TAIL IT	E. C. Hines, Solicitor, 1st Circuit, for 10		
CONTROL !	certificates,		200 00
LI TOTAL TOTAL	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-		
41,511	porary loan,	30	0,000 00
11	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	PELE	
Control .	porary loan,	10	0,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	199	
	porary loan,	i o	6,000 00

I cur	onding September Both, 1000.		
1858.			48/27
May.	Bank of Cape Fear, in Raleigh, interest		17.4
	on temporary loan,	\$	975 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	(Follow)	
	terest on temporary loan,		172 59
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-		
		13.	34 52
	terest on temporary loan, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-	13 1	
	terest on temporary loan,	1.11	10 68
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of the Western	39 1	
	North-Carolina Railroad Company, 35	19: 4	
	Coupon Bonds, of \$1,000 each, dated	A	
	April 1st, 1858, and running 30 years:	01/2	
	April 1st, 1858, and running 30 years; and 30 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each,	19	
	dated April 1st, 1858, and running 30	113/2	27016
	pears, all issued for said Road,	50	0,000 00
	Accrued interest on above Bonds, from	1	
	1st April to 7th May, 1858,	7	308 33
	Nense Manufacturing Company, for paper	400	
	furnished State printers to print Em-		
	mons' Geological Report.	dol.	220 0
	Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist, his		
	1st quarter's salary 1858,		625 0
	Ebenezer Emmons, Jr., Assistant Geolo-	9/4	
	gist, his 1st quarter's salary for 1858,	117/10	375 0
	M. G. Cherry, for services and expenses		
	to Tennessee and return, as agent of the	ini)	
	State, to demand G. N. Croom, a fugi-	0	
	tive from justice,	BALL I	115 6
	P. H. Winston, acting jailor of Hanover	File	
	county, Va., jail fees for John J. Thomas,	MU	
	a fugitive from justice,		45 8
	Holden & Wilson, printing for Comptrol-	1541	001
	ler's Department,	3/2/	361 1
	W. L. Pomeroy, books for State Library,		36 0
	John H. DeCarteret, binding for State		000
	Library,	200	20 0
	O. H. Perry, expenses for State Library	17	
	and Geological Room,	PER	50
	Jno. H. DeCarteret, binding for the State,	13.73	102 7
	Martha Spears, Harnett county, her half	18-110	0.5
	year's pension, from Sept. 1st, 1857,	1	37 5
	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copy-		
	ing of Act to re-charter the Merchants'	1	1

	Compirouer's Report fo	r the	Fiscal
1857.	11		
May.	Bank of South-Carolina, for Wm. Lan-	E THE	12021
000000	der, Solicitor 6th Circuit,	\$	300
	W. L. Pomeroy, seals for several counties,	Carle I	82 50
	M. A. DeCarteret, for work on Comptrol-	SALE DO	
_	ler's Report,	Trum.	13 40
June.	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, 1 per cent.		
	premium for \$15,000 check on N. York,	The same	150 00
400082	Bank of Wilmington, 1 per cent. premium		707 00
	for \$12,192 check on New York,	1,47	121 00
75,00	Bank of Yanceyville, 1 per cent. premium		10 77
	for \$4,874 56 check on New York,	1314	48 77
200 000	Bank of Charlotte, 1½ per cent. premium for \$7,166 88 check on New York,	1	107 50
	Bank of Washington, 2 per cent. premium	FEG. 1	101 30
00,000	for \$8,701 70 check on New York,		174 03
in any	Bank of Wadesboro', 2 per cent. premium	1760	1.100
OK EST	for \$9,657 25 check on New York,		193 16
onone	Bank of Fayetteville, 1 per cent. premium	1.00	
ou noz	for \$9,749 62 check on New York,	13 7	97 50
WANT OF	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 1 per	17.1	
77	cent. premium for \$12,000 check on N.	C. Fall	
0 15-31	York,	141	120 00
0000	Bank of Clarendon, 1 per cent. premium	C ZIT	
0/018	for \$9,751 26 check on New York,	Sept.	97 51
	Bank of Washington, 1 per cent. premium	N. N.	
	for \$5,050 49 check on New York,		50 50
05 50	Bank of Clarendon, 1 per cent. premium	P P	39 99
Thoras.	for \$3,998 68 check on New York, Bank of Wilmington, 1 per cent. premium	Carl	- 59 99
	for \$5,000 check on New York,	2 74	50 00
and only	Bank of Fayetteville, 1 per cent. premium		0000
TROUGHT.	for \$2,924 89 check on New York,	4	29 25
we's one	Bank of Wadesboro', 2 per cent. premium	01/4	
11 12	for \$4,828 62 check on New York,	7 19	96 58
	J. J. Bruner, the State's part for printing,		
23887	folding and stitching 3rd No., 3rd Vol.,		
	Jones' Equity, and 1st No., 5th Vol., of	144	
WY.	Jones' Law Reports,	100	490 00
00,08	T. Ruffin, Jr., Solicitor 4th Circuit, for 12	100	04000
	certificates,	Ley	240 00
Marie 1	R. M. Saunders, Judge of the Superior	TE L	97000
	Courts, for 3 certificates, 7th Circuit,		270 00
C. 00 No. 0 KA		-	

1 eur e	maing september soin, 1838.		
1858.			17400
June.	Wm. Lander, Solicitor 6th Circuit, for 2		Maye
philos I	certificates,	\$	40 00
Melac	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor 7th Circuit, for 2	*	
1530po.	certificates,		40 00
Wrot	John L. Bailey, Judge Superior Courts,	1 11	
MANADA	for 14 certificates,	afal.	1,155 00
COLOGI	Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of	Mari	,
no rat	N. C., his 2d quarter's salary for 1858,	OF T	750 00
Milar !	Pulaski Cowper, private Secretary to Gov.	STEE	
tolor !	Bragg, his 2d quarter's salary, for 1858,	SER.	75 00
A I Tree	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 2nd	BALL	
4-14-11-1	quarter's salary for 1858,	MAR NO	200 00
ANIAL .	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 2nd	1 - 5	
SHIP!	quarter's salary for 1858,	44 1	500 00
To be a second	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Treasury De-	1911-19	
THE PART	partment, his 2d quarter's salary for '58		187 50
or her	C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, his 2nd qr.'s	14	
02 197	salary for 1858,		250 00
	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol,	6119,11	
	his 2nd quarter's salary for 1858,	215-2	65 00
cober	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, for copy		
	of an Act to Incorporate the Bank of		
1270	Charlotte,	116-1	8 00
	For cleaning and coloring the plastering		
03/03	of rooms in the Capitol, occupied by		
	Secretary of State, and the room occu	1	
66.68	pied by Superintendent of Capitol,		25 50
	R. G. Tuttle, for services and expenses as	10014	
50/00	agent of the State, in bringing from		
	South-Carolina, Allen Furguson, a fugi-	Di ya	
20,35	tive from justice,		183 10
-absont	Moses A. Smith, Postmaster at Salisbury,	081	
90,58	postage on 1st No., 5th Vol., Jones'	1-1	
50 20	Law, and 3rd No., 3rd Vol., Jones'	197	
	Equity Reports, sent from Salisbury to	1. 1	100-
R. Wallet	the Clerks and Judges,		12 35
COLOGE	H. W. Husted, Treasurer Neuse Manufac-		1
	turing Company, paper for Geological	101	2700
08/7480	Report of Ebenezer Emmons,		55 00
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Board of In-		
272/00	ternal Improvements, for defraying ex-		
OG NATE	penses of meeting of Board, 21st June,		21 00
	1858,	1	21 00

	Comparation 8 Report 50	1 0100	T. cocca
1857.			-1981
3160	Adams' Express Co., freight on package,	8	75
July,	James G. Cook, President of Fayetteville		
0 4-5,	& Albemarle Plankroad Company, on		
	account of State's subscription,	5	,000 00
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asy-		,000,00
	lum, N. C., per order Ex. Committee,	5	,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-		,000,00
	terest on Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston		
	Railroad Company, endorsed by the	- 15	
	State,	14	,865 00
	Bank of Cape Fear, at Raleigh, interest	1	,000,00
	on sundry temporary loans,	9	,100 00
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 2nd quar-	2	,100,00
	ter's salary for 1858,		87 50
	Ebenezer Emmons, jr., Assista't Geologist,	Day	0100
		1311	375 00
	his 2nd quarter's salary for 1858,		31300
	Holden & Wilson, for printing Emmons' Report, per order of Literary Board,		572 12
	John H. DeCarteret & Son, for binding		312112
TRACES.	980 vol's Emmons' first Geological Re-		
TANKS I			228 40
norga	port, Bank of Yanceyville, 1 per cent. premi-		220 10
	um on check on New York,		25 04
WALTH !	Holden & Wilson, printing for Executive		2001
	Department,	a Tri	8 25
100000.03	Holden & Wilson, printing for State De-		0,20
	partment,	0.087	20 00
2000	Holden & Wilson, printing for Treasuay		2000
WIDET.	Department,		22 00
MIL	William White, Postmaster in Raleigh,		
ne-ma	postage for different Public Offices in		
2712	Capitol, for quarter ending June 30th,		
	1858,		10934
144	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, sundry articles for		
	Executive Mansion,		34 48
270	Sundry persons, interest on State Bonds,		
	due 1st Monday in July, 1858,	11	,643 15
691334	Sundry persons, interest on Bonds of	y T	
	Fayetteville & Western Plankroad Co.,	121.6	32 h
	due 1st Monday in July, 1858,	3	,675 00
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court	200	
	at Raleigh, his half year's salary, end-	1/2	
30/ 10. 1	ing June 30th, 1858,	15 1	150 00

	charing September Soin, 1000.			
1857.			77321	i
July,	For recording 1,749 pages, at 30 cents per	1 A.	-17	
	page,	\$	524 70	Ó
	For Books bought of E. J. Hale & Son,		17.5	
	and J. B. Ege, for use of Supreme	CIA L		
Sandra Contraction	Court,	STE AK	80 50	0
malaan		Wales !	00 30	3
OCIONO!	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney-General, for	oL. y		
	attending Supreme Court at Raleigh,			
	June Term, 1858,		100 00	0
	Marcus Erwin, Solicitor 7th Circuit, for 2	32		
OX(208.	certificates,	18.	40 00	0
	W. H. Battle, Judge of Supreme Court,	mp []		
DOGOLA	his 2nd quarter's salary for 1858,		625 00	0
	R. M. Pearson, Judge of the Supreme	1 00		
	Court, his 2nd quarter's salary for 1858,		625 00	0
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor 2nd Circuit,	32	020,00	
Olivera !	for 1 certificate,	-	20 00	0
10,010	James Litchford, Marshal to Supreme	ILL AT	2001	J
	Count at Poloigh for 45 days attendence	2011	1	
RIKLO	Court at Raleigh, for 45 days attendance	P.L.		
11/2	on said Court at \$2 per day, June Term,	Obs ()	00	
	1858,	Moli	90 00	0
OFSER!	F. Nash, Judge of Supreme Court, his			
1	2nd quarter's salary for 1858,	100 83	625 00	0
1026	D. F. Caldwell, Judge of Superior Courts,			
	for 11 certificates,		975 00	0
28×1	Literary Board, interest on Coupon Bonds,			
	held by said Board,	2	2,850 00	0
come	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	1	,	
	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said	T. T.		
color	Bank,	96	6,720 00	0
Sandara.	Thos. Jenkins, interest on Coupon Bond,	36	15 0	
141	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, articles for the	D.H.P.	190	
		14 17	20/0	c
EGION !	State,	24	29 63	4
TONGER	New York Journal of Commerce, for ad-	1211		_
	vertising Conpon Bonds of N. Carolina,	14/14	1 2.	5
MILES !	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	10		
	on Coupon Bonds, of Cape Fear and	minA		
61,540,1	Deep River Navigation Company, ad-			
	vanced by said Bank,		8,655 0	0
Aug.	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of Western			
00 1700	North-Carolina Railroad Company, 75	11-11		
	Coupon Bonds of \$1,000 each, dated	6.74		
	July 1st, 1858, and running 30 years,	1		
	and 50 Coupon Bonds of \$500 each,	W. I		
THE OWNER OF TAXABLE PARTY.	, and or coupon Donas or poor cach,	1001	H LV	

	Comptroller's Report Jo	rtne	Fiscal
1857.			Date:
Aug.	dated July 1st, 1858, and running 30	Good	ALL ST
	years, all issued for said Road,	100	,000 00
	Accrued interest to August, 1858,	AIT	733 33
	William Flynt, Sheriff of Forsyth county,	int : 0	
	for settling his public tax account for	31	
	1857,	1.0	19 00
	Caleb Miller, Sheriff of Lincoln county,	Itail	
	for settling his public tax account for	fre .	
	1857,	(SHEET	30 74
	James T. Bostick, Sheriff of Richmond	M. J.	
	county, for settling his public tax ac-	19.29	1000
	count for 1857,		16 32
	James Roberts, Sheriff of Rockingham		
	county, for settling his public tax ac-	19	17 00
	count for 1857,	- Charles	17/00
	William Flynt, for making return of Sen-		4 00
	atorial election in 43rd District, Caleb Miller, for making return of Sen-		400
	atorial election in 47th District,		2 50
	James T. Bostick, for making return of		200
	Senatorial election in 34th District,		7 50
	William Flynt, for making return of elec-		
	tion for Governor in 1858,		12 50
	Caleb Miller, for making return of election	17 31	
	for Governor in 1858,	SERVICE .	12 50
	James T. Bostick, for making return of		
	election for Governor in 1858,	SAM!	17 50
	James Roberts, for making return of elec-		
	tion for Governor in 1858,	Menil.	12 50
	Sundry persons, interest on State bonds,	1	,035 00
	C. L. Hinton, interest on bonds of Fay-	The same	20/2-
	etteville & Western Plankroad Co.,	Engil	30 00
	John W. Rogers, interest on bonds of		
	Fayetteville & Western Plankroad		0000
	Company,		60 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, in-		
	terest on bonds of Raleigh & Gaston	Trant.	
	Railroad Company, endorsed by the State,	TOBE !	30 00
· tetrony	Will. A. Jenkins, Attorney General, for	Born 19	0000
	attending Supreme Court at Morganton	11/	1.
	August Term, 1858, in discharge of his	Jan 9	
	official duties,	WV.	100 00

1 ear e	enaing September 30th, 1838.			
1857.			11	2
Ang.	Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor, 2d Circuit,	introd.	-88	the.
000000	for 1 certificate,	\$	20	00
	W. E. Anderson, for Forest Manufactur-	mar /.		
	ing Company, paper for Supreme Court	SEE VI		
	Reports,	100	454	00
	C. L. Hinton, interest on Coupon Bond,	ection !	30	00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, interest on	(inte		
	sundry temporary loans,	1	,140	00
	Little, Brown & Co., books for State Li-	61		
	brary,	MARIA	24	00
	E. J. Hale & Son, books for Supreme Court	ou !		
	Library,	177	22	90
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Council of	HEAL		
	State, for defraying expenses of Council,			
	Aug. 11th, 1858,	100	153	00
	Wm. Chavis, for work on Well at Execu-			
	tive Mansion,	19	33	00
	John F. Hoke, Commissioner under Reve-			
	nne Law, for professional services,		10	00
	J. W. Syme, for advertising State Bonds			
	in Raleigh Register,		18	00
	W. B. Reid, agent for Adams' Express Co.,			
	freight on 2 packages from New York,		1	75
	B. W. Starke, operator for Magnetic Tel.			
	Company, for message from Governor		0	-0
	Bragg to Ebenezer Emmons, N. York,		Z	50
	Telegraph Company, for messages from		0	24
Cont	Public Treasurer to New York,		O.	2.1
Sept.	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	12.4		
	porary loan on Note, dated March 3rd,	90	,000	00
Inning !	1858, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-		,000	00
my vo	porary loan on Note, dated April 7th,	-113		
	1858,	10	,000	00
2000	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-		,,,,,,,,	00
	porary loan on Note, dated April 21st,	danie.	,000	00
of the said	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	111	,000	00
	porary loan on Note, dated May 28th,	11111		
Tanon.	1858,	15	,000	00
	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan on	11/1	,,,,,,,	
	Note, dated June 15th, 1858,	10	,000	00
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan on	The last	,	
1000003	Note, dated March 13th, 1858,	10	,618	54
		_	'	

	Comproner's Report jo	Total L'iscus
1858.		7.00
Sept.	Bank of Charlotte, temporary loans on	Sant Sant
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Notes, dated March 17th and June 15th,	7011 - 31111
and agent	1858,	\$ 15,000 00
	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan on	
	Note, dated June 15th, 1858,	10,000 00
ONDOO I	Bank of Clarendon, temporary loan on	
Parketon.	Note, dated June 17th, 1858,	4,100 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	,,_
	porary loan on Note, dated May 12th,	media de la
	1858,	45,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	
	porary loan on Note, dated June 9th,	
	1858,	10,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	(A) (B)
	porary loan on Note, dated June 22nd,	DODE NO.
	1858,	12,000 00
	Merchants' Bank of New Berne, tempor-	
prinay !	ary loan on Note, dated Mar. 9th, 1858,	5,000 00
	Merchants' Bank of New Berne, tempor-	elwyll .
	ary loan on Note, dated June 15th, 1858,	6,250 00
	Bank of Washington, temporary loan on	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
	Note, dated March 9th, 1858,	9,000 00
	Bank of Washington, temporary loan on	
7 1	Note, dated June 10th, 1858,	9,000 00
	Bank of Washington, temporary loan on	
1112 3	Note, dated June 20th, 1858,	5,175 00
	Bank of Yanceyville, temporary loan on	
	Note, dated March 16th, 1858,	5,000 00
	Bank of Yanceyville, temporary loan on	F 000000
	Note, dated June 5th, 1858,	5,000 00
	Bank of Yanceyville, temporary loan on	0 700 00
	Note, dated July 1st, 1858,	2,500 00
	Bank of Wadesboro', temporary loan on	5 00000
	Note, dated June 28th, 1858,	5,000 00
	Bank of the State of North-Carolina, tem-	
	porary loan on Note, dated June 30th, 1858,	10,000 00
	Bank of Fayetteville, temporary loan on	10,000,00
	Note, dated June 15th, 1858,	10,000,00
HURDE	Bank of Fayetteville, temporary loan on	10,000,00
	Note, dated June 25th, 1858,	3,000 00
	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan on	
	Note, dated March 9th, 1858,	12,500 00
	,,,,	,

2 007	critically September Sourt, 1000.	
1857.		-5451
Sept.	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan on	Stell High
~op	Note, dated June 1st, 1858,	\$ 12,500 00
	Rank of Wilmington tomporary loop on	\$ 12,00000
	Bank of Wilmington, temporary loan on	F 105/00
	Note, dated June 18th, 1858,	5,125 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	1000000
	loan on Note, dated Dec. 23d, 1858,	10,000 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	Carle 1
	loan on Note, dated Feb. 20th, 1858,	2,000 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	20
	loan on Note, dated May 31st, 1858,	15,150 00
	Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, temporary	with the
	loan on Note, dated Aug. 16th, 1858,	3,500 00
	Sundry banks, interest on temporary State	5,555
	loans,	1,900 60
	Sundry persons, premium on Northern	1,000
	funds,	586 69
	Thos. Bragg, Governor of North-Carolina,	30000
	his 2nd aparton's solony for 1050	75000
	his 3rd quarter's salary for 1858,	750 00
	Pulaski Cowper, private secretary to Gov.	
	Bragg, his 3d quarter's salary for 1858,	75 00
	D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, his 3rd	MERCH
	quarter's salary for 1858,	500 00
mier.	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of the Treasury	UBIA A
nogoto,	Department, his 3rd quarter's salary for	Mary .
	1858,	187 50
100/671,	R. H. Page, Secretary of State, his 3rd	
	quarter's salary for 1858,	200 00
mondo,	C. H. Perry, State Librarian, his 3rd qr.'s	AL
	salary for 1858,	87 50
OD LUCE	Drury King, Superintendent of Capitol.	
	his 3rd quarter's salary for 1858,	65 00
nomes a	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling Public Taxes	0300
		1 000 00
reduced !	for 1857, payable in 1858,	1,696 09
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the	1 102
	election for Governor in August, 1858,	1,137 50
A STATE OF	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the	06-4
	Senatorial election in August, 1858,	273 97
	Sundry Sheriffs, for making returns of the	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Congressional election in August, 1858,	Maria Inc.
TOTAL !	in 8th Congressional District,	123 49
OURNES	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	
mir.	on Coupon Bonds, advanced by said	End
DESCOURT,	Bank,	9,795 00
	Control of the late of the lat	0,100.00

	Comperoceer's resport jos	0100	T. cecu	
1858.	Jotogo statetik ada satawas assalgablad	17 1	- 1	
Sept.	Bank of the Republic, New York, interest	18/11	339	
THE PART	en Bonds of Cape Fear & Deep River	15.53		
	Navigation Company, advanced by said	1000		
	Bank,	\$	3150	0
	C. H. Austin, Treasurer of Florida, in-	Nitro A		
	terest on State Bonds,		3600	0
	James S. Purefoy, interest on State Bonds,	1000	360	0
	R. M. Pearson, Judge of Supreme Court,	1/11		
	his 3rd quarter's salary for 1858,	VET	625 0	0
	James R. Dodge, Clerk of Supreme Court	99 19		
	at Morganton, for recording 1241 pages	111		
	at 30 cents,	PEAR	3720	
	For half year's salary, to August, 1858,	Miller !	1500	0
	For Books, &c., for use of said Court,		345	5
	William Lander, Solicitor 6th Circuit, for	111111		
	5 certificates,	1	1000	0
	Joseph Brittain, Sheriff of Burke county,			
	for 18 days service at \$2, as Marshal to	- 11		
	Supreme Court at Morganton, August			
	Term, 1858,		36,0	10
	William White, postage for the several	1		
	State Offices in Capitol, for quarter end-	112	-	
	ing September 30th, 1858,		190	2
	William White, postage for Treasury De-			
	partment,		10 0	0
	William White, postage for the several			
	State Offices in Capitol,		550	10
	Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to Internal Im-			
	provement Board, for defraying expen-		0.4	
	ses of meeting of said Board,		21 0)()
	William H. High, Sheriff of Wake county,			
	for services and expenses as Agent of			
	the State to South-Carolina, upon a re-			
	quisition of Gov. Bragg, to demand			
	Jesse Langley, escaped from Wake		7074	10
	county Jail,		1074	
	W. L. Pomeroy, Books for State Library,		90	IU
	D. G. MacRae, his pay as keeper of State			
	Arsenal at Fayetteville, for year end-		colo	10
	ing, September 30th, 1858,		600	JU
	Charles Kuester, for work at Governor's		50	10
	House,		50	U
	E. C. Grier, for Agricultural Society of	1	- 1	

1858.			Edet
Sept.	Mecklenburg county, the State's quota	\$	50 00
	Geo. W. Mordecai, Treasurer of Forest Manufacturing Company, paper for the		
	State,	110	627 00
	Charles Kuester, sundry charges for work	marke.	
	for the State,	us A	125 00
	John C. Palmer, Seal &c., for Moore co.,		1200
	T. W. Atkin, for advertising in Asheville	4,700	
	News, Gov. Bragg's proclamation for	Maga.	
	Congressional election in August, 1858,	mil	
	in 8th District,	Sant.	5 25
	Advertising for the State, in New York,	E GI	1 70
	Adams' Express Company, freight on	4079	
	package from New York,		1 00
	Q.	1,636,	10911

	Comptrouer's Report Jos	run	e Fisc	al
1858.			17-5-19	11
	No. 1—ALAMANCE COUNTY.		11	
	the interminant of the property	111		
	JOHN TAPSCOTT, Sheriff,	My F		
	Acres Land, 226,795			
	Valuation Land, \$1,207,421			
	Town Property, \$72,026			
	STATE TAXES.	My.		
	Land,	\$	1,814	97
	Tewn Property,	Pios	108	
	Polls,	Att	1,295	00
	Interest,	Will.	1,139	72
	Dividend and Profit,	1.4.	3	36
	Salaries and Fees,	P-1-2174	76	00
	Mortgages and Deeds,	-	19	00
	Studs and Jacks,	411	48	00
	Capital in Negro Trade,	21114	20	00
	Capital in other Trade,	111	83	05
	Marriage License,	Frie.	17	10
	Pistols and Knives,	Moi	15	00
	Dirks and Canes,	9/12		30
	Gold Watches,	711	72	50
	Silver Watches,	12/	48	90
	Pianoes,	1119	15	00
	Plate and Jewelry,	100	4	71
	Playing Cards,	1031	4	20
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,		317	95
	Silver Headed Canes,	- 1		25
	Merchants' Capital,	1	370	79
	Liquor Traffic,	mil	38	90
	Retailers,	m.L	150	00
	Circus,	7791	75	00
	Drugs and Medicines,	177/	1	25
	Privileged Voters,		4	00
	Subjects Unlisted,		30	89
				-
	Total amount,	\$	5,774	87
	COUNTY TAXES.	18	19	
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
	and 13 cents per poll,		970	91
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 37 do.,	Val	2,479	65
	Schools, 8 do., and 10 do.,	13.63	1,275	14
			-	_
	Total amount,	\$	4,725	70

No. 2—ANSON COUNTY.	I cur c	nating September both, 1000.		
Addison C. Moore, Sheriff. Acres Land, 323,237 Valuation Land, \$1,523,241 Town Property, \$74,318 STATE TAXES, Land, Town Property, \$74,318 STATE TAXES, \$2,285,62 1,002,87 1,889,50 639,85 746,64 5200,04 400 400 411,500 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	1858.			18981
Acres Land,		No. 2—ANSON COUNTY.	7-	
Acres Land,				
Valuation Land,				
Town Property, STATE TAXES, Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates, Bridges & Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylu			nn/	
Land, \$ 2,285 62 1,002 87 Polls, Interest, 639 85 1,889 50 639 85 746 64 200 04 Mortgages and Deeds, 55 00 34 00 Marriage License, 639 85 0,000			1907	
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, 1,002 87 1,889 50 639 85 Dividend and Profit, 646 48 200 04 Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates, Bridges & Ferries, 200 04 2250 Dirks and Canes, 2250 Dirks and Canes, 260 Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, 175 Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, 175 Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, 175 Retailers, 3000 Taverns, 1211 Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, 350 Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56 Feature 100		Town Property, Property		
Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates, Bridges & Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Issae Aglum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do.,			0	001/00
Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, 746 64 Salaries and Fees, 200 04 Mortgages and Deeds, 55 00 Studs and Jacks, 34 00 Marriage License, 58 90 Gates, Bridges & Ferries, 22 50 Dirks and Canes, 22 60 Gold Watches, 22 50 Dirks and Jewelry, 24 00 Pianos, 24 200 Pianos, 24 200 Plate and Jewelry, 25 14 Playing Cards, 26 36 450 Merchants' Capital, 175 Liquor Traffic, 36 450 Merchants' Capital, 12 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, 25 00 Traverns, 26 00 Total amount, 27 00 Total amount, 29 00 Total amount, 20 00 Tot				
Interest,	IOP18.			
Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates, Bridges & Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Issae Asylum	20201		7071	
Salaries and Fees, 200 04 Mortgages and Deeds, 55 00 Studs and Jacks, 34 00 Marriage License, 58 90 Gates, Bridges & Ferries, 30 60 Pistols and Knives, 22 50 Dirks and Canes, 2 60 Gold Watches, 115 00 Silver Watches, 42 00 Pianos, 49 50 Plate and Jewelry, 5 14 Playing Cards, 175 Riding Vehicles, 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 112 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, 75 00 Horse and Mule drovers, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 12 29 Arrears for insolvents, 350 Total amount, \$ 8,338 15 County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., 4,202 04 Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., 5,485 10 Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	marre.			
Salaries and Fees, 200 04 Mortgages and Deeds, 55 00 Studs and Jacks, 34 00 Marriage License, 58 90 Gates, Bridges & Ferries, 20 60 Pistols and Knives, 22 50 Dirks and Canes, 260 Gold Watches, 115 00 Silver Watches, 42 00 Pianos, 49 50 Plate and Jewelry, 514 Playing Cards, 175 Riding Vehicles, 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 12 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, 75 00 Horse and Mule drovers, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 12 29 Arrears for insolvents, 350 Total amount, \$ 8,338 15 County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., 4,202 04 Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., 5,485 10 Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., 5,485 10 Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	OSTORIE	Dividend and Profit,	27/12	746 64
Mortgages and Deeds, 55 00 Studs and Jacks, 34 00 Marriage License, 58 90 Gates, Bridges & Ferries, 20 60 Pistols and Knives, 22 50 Dirks and Canes, 260 Gold Watches, 115 00 Silver Watches, 42 00 Pianos, 49 50 Plate and Jewelry, 514 Playing Cards, 175 Riding Vehicles, 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 112 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, 75 00 Horse and Mule drovers, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 12 29 Arrears for insolvents, 350 Total amount, \$ 8,338 15 County Taxes. \$ 1,220 93 Quanty Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., 4,202 04 Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., \$ 1,146 57 Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., 5,485 10 Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	Attorney 1		FORT.	200 04
Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates, Bridges & Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Sad 50 49 50 115 00 49 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 29 364 50 571 68 112 26 364 50 571 68 112 26 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 114 175 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 114 175 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 114 175 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 114 175 364 50	970995		58	55 00
Marriage License, 58 90 Gates, Bridges & Ferries, 22 50 Pistols and Knives, 22 50 Dirks and Canes, 260 Gold Watches, 115 00 Silver Watches, 42 00 Planos, 49 50 Plate and Jewelry, 514 Playing Cards, 364 50 Riding Vehicles, 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 12 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, 75 00 Horse and Mule drovers, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 12 29 Arrears for insolvents, 350 Total amount, \$ 8,338 15 County Taxes. \$ 1,220 93 Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate \$ 1,220 93 Augental control of the process of the per \$100 value real estate \$ 1,220 94 Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., \$ 1,46 57 Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., 5,485 10 Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	VIOLE !		- 17	34 00
Gates, Bridges & Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Bilload (200 2250 11500 4200 4200 4200 514 175 36450 57168 11256 36450 57168 11256 37500 575	Villet 1		1142	
Pistols and Knives, 22 50 Dirks and Canes, 260 Gold Watches, 115 00 Silver Watches, 42 00 Pianos, 49 50 Plate and Jewelry, 5 14 Playing Cards, 175 Riding Vehicles, 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 12 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, 75 00 Horse and Mule drovers, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 12 29 Arrears for insolvents, 350 Total amount, \$ 8,338 15 County Taxes. \$ 1,220 93 Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, \$ 1,220 93 County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., \$ 1,220 93 Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., 5,485 10 Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., 5,485 10 Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	Children !			
Dirks and Canes, 2 60 115 00 Silver Watches, 42 00 Pianos, 49 50 49 50 Plate and Jewelry, 5 14 Playing Cards, 175 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 12 56 S71 68 112 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 75 00 Taverns, 12 29 Total amount, 75 00 Total amount, 75	CHARLE.			
Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Plate and 42 00 42 00 49 50 49 50 49 50 514 75 364 50 571 68 112 56 364 50 571 68 112 56 370 571 68 112 56 38 450 75 00 75	BLAR .		1	
Silver Watches, 42 00 49 50 49	OFF !			
Pianos, 4950 Plate and Jewelry, 514 Playing Cards, 175 Riding Vehicles, 364 50 Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 112 56 Retailers, 30 00 Taverns, 12 11 Circus, 75 00 Horse and Mule drovers, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 12 29 Arrears for insolvents, 3 50 Total amount, 8 8,338 15 County Taxes. \$ 1,220 93 Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, \$ 1,220 93 County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., 4,202 04 Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., 5,485 10 Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., 5,485 10 Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	CLEAN			
Plate and Jewelry, 175 14 175 156 14 175 168 168 1571 168 16	12212		1	
Playing Cards, 364 50 36		rianos,	T.Y.	
Riding Vehicles, 364 50 571 68 112 56 112 56 30 00 12 11 12 56 30 00 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 13 11 13 11 14 11 15 11	Same of		LITT.	
Merchants' Capital, 571 68 Liquor Traffic, 30 00 112 56 30 00 30 00 112 56 30 00 3	All year	Playing Cards,	1913	
Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Rotailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do.,	271		MA	
Retailers, Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Tatle amount, S 8,338 15 \$1,220 93 4,202 04 1,146 57 5,485 10 650 56	TELL		Card A	
Taverns, Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., State of the total amount, 12 11 75 00 75 00 12 29 3 50 \$ 1,220 93 4,202 04 1,146 57 5,485 10 650 56	THE PARTY OF		Third.	
Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., [Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., [Insane Asylum, 5 do.,	Sand D		1172	
Circus, Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., State of the county for th	020128	Taverns,	1014	
Horse and Mule drovers, Drugs and Medicines, Arrears for insolvents, 1229 350	THE SE	Circus,		75 00
Drugs and Medicines, 1229 350			1955	75 00
Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Solution 15 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., Solution 15 do., Solution 15 do	20114		710	12 29
Total amount, COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	Die		CS(I)	3 50
COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56		and the said		
COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	45 gilling	Total amount.	8	8.338 15
Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56			-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
and 12 per poll, County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 51,220 4,202 4,202 57,485 650 650	44100			
County Expenses, 18 do., and 38 do., Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56			0	1 220 93
Jury, 5 do., and 10 do., Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do.,	GEORES !	County Evnonger 18 do and 28 do		
Railroad, 27 do., and 35 do., [10, 20] Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., [650] 56	The later	Inny 5 do and 10 do		
Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do., 650 56	Charles .			
	Charles			
Total amount, \$ 12,705 20		Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 5 do.,	1-10-	00000
Total amount, \$ 12,705 20		The state of the s	C4 -4	0.707.00
	0.4.005.13	Total amount,	1	2,705 20

	Comptroller's Report fo	r th	e Fisc	cal
1858.	No. 3.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.			
	No. 5.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.			
	J. C. Smith, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 151,653			
	Acres Land, 151,653 Valuation Land, \$384,469	1144	st.	
	Town Property, \$ 18,424	2111	7/	
100	STATE TAXES.	1274	OT.	
- V-19	Land,	\$	577	67
	Town Property,	THE STATE OF	27	
	Polls,		448	
	Interest,	1240	148	
11	Salaries and Fees,	1111	25	00
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
-	Studs and Jacks,		84	00
9,511	Capital in Negro Trade,		3	40
1977	Marriage License,		34	00
	Pistols and Knives,		8	40
	Dirks and Canes,			30
600	Gold Watches,			25
	Silver Watches,			30
	Pianos,		4	50
100	Playing Cards,			70
	Riding_Vehicles,		74	80
1714	Silver Headed Canes,		Ser.	25
if F	Merchant's Capital,			59
	Taverns,	100		75
1	Lecturers for Reward,	1		00
	Daguerreotypists,		10	00
420	Arrears for Insolvents,		00	50
	Distress,	1154		50
	Privileged Voters,			
Ste.	Total Amoant,	\$	1,591	85
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate,	-		1
	and 10 cents per poll,		213	39
	County Expenses, 6 do., and 18 do.,	1	409	
	Schools, 10 do., and 22 do.,	1013	606	
	Jury, 7 do., and 15 do.,		421	
	Total Amount.	8	1,650	90
	Total Amount,	\$	1,650	

1858.

858.	CONTRACTOR ACCORDING DELETE.		
	No. 4.—ASHE COUNTY.		
	Land C. Burn Sand State		
	J. A. Reeves, Sheriff.		
	Long and a short	Estores.	
	Acres Land, 364,411		
	Valuation Land, \$1,014,482	Hwol	
	Town Property, \$ 25,635		
WALL TO	STATE TAXES.	beauty)	
UNNE	T - 3	0 1 20	21 00
	Land,		31 09
	Town Property,		38 45
	Polls,		35 00 37 73
	Interest, Salaries and Fees,		1000
	Mortgages and Deeds,	311111111111111111111111111111111111111	1200
	Studs and Jacks,	1	84 00
	Marriage License,	1	90 00
	Pistols and Knives,	e Library	8 75
	Dirks and Canes,	Libert St.	65
	Gold Watches,		875
	Silver Watches,		13 20
1115	Pianos,		150
	Plate and Jewelry,		206
024	Playing Cards,	January C.	4 20
TOTAL CO.	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,	5	20 46
UA G	Merchant's Capital,		70 94
100	Pedlars,		30 00
	Retailers,	r proli	30 00
and ma	Taverns,	DIMME	3 50
DOS	Privileged Voters,	Proff.	15 00
Gell	Total Amount,	\$ 2,9	17 28
	Electrical and the Control of the Co		
	COUNTY TAXES.	e much	
no o		Sen S	1
10000	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate	County	
	and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 62	28 51
	County Expenses, 11 do., and 25 do.,	149	04 58
11/11/11	Schools, 7 do., and 20 do.,	100	09 96
0800	Total Amount,	\$ 3,18	33 05
Dog	No. 8.] 5	\$ 0,10	10.00
200.	1111 01]		

1858.			
	No. 5.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	J. B. Harding, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 422,908		
	Valuation Land, \$946,365		
	Town Property, \$519,385		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, \$1,420.22; Town Property,\$779.08,	\$	2,199 30
	Polls, \$1,890; Interest, \$719.04,	Time	2609 04
	Dividend and Profit,		248 73
	Salaries and Fees,		342 50
	Mortgages and Deeds,		65 00
THE STATE OF	Studs and Jacks,		52 00
		157	833
	Capital in Negro Trade,		22 00
773.8	Capital in other Trade,		111 75
	Marriage Licence, \$80.75; Gates, \$30,	-	
	Pistols and Knives,		106 25
	Dirks and Canes,		195
	Gold Watches, \$236.25; Silver do., \$54.35,	10191	290 60
	Harps, \$2.50, Pianos, \$85.50,		88 00
	Plate and Jewelry,		48.25
	Play' Cards, \$18.55; Rid'g Vehicl's, 251.30		269 85
The state of	Gold Headed Canes,		200
LIK San	Silver Headed Canes,		2 25
	Merchants' Capital,		1,541 72
	Liquor Traffie, \$834.97; Pedlars, \$40.00,		874 97
	Retailers, \$150.00; Taverns, \$30.47,		180 47
11 (11 (1)	Circus, \$75.00; Livery Stables, \$25.00,		100 00
11400	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		12 14
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,		24 20
	Daguerreotypists,		20 00
	Exhibitions for Reward,		20 00
	Arrears for Insolvents,		3 00
	Privileged Voters,		8 50
	1. 1 St.	-	
	Total Amount,	\$	9,251 80
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	Poor, 11½ cents per \$100 value real estate,		
	and 38 cents per poll,	\$	3,162 42
	County Expenses, 6 do., and 20 do.,		1,656 71
	Schools, $5\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 18 do.,		1,488 25
	Jury, 3 do., and 9 do.,		789 55
	101 - TOD OF DESIGNATION DAY TO PARTY	-	
	Total Amount,	\$	7,096 93

				-
1858.	THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF			
	No. 6.—BERTIE COUNTY.			
	ROBERT R. TAYLOE, Sheriff.	Land I		
	Acres Land, 367,774			
	Valuation Land, \$1,656,275			
	Town Property, \$ 73,345			
	STATE TAXES.			
BEAT L	- ·		0 404	
	Land,	\$	2,484	
TOP TOP AND A STREET	Town Property,	40083	110	
	Polls,		2,233	
	Interest,	Maril S	1,508	80
	Salaries and Fees,	and the same	138	
No. line	Mortgages and Deeds,		40	
	Studs and Jacks,		63	
	Capital in other Trade,			37
	Marriage License,		68	
251	Gates, Bridges & Ferries,	348	17	
	Pistols and Knives,	9042	75	
	Dirks and Canes,	-112		25
- Privile	Gold Watches,	15513	182	
mari	Silver Watches,	1000	33	00
COMMUNICATION OF THE PERSON OF	Pianos,	pott 1	79	50
Wallary F	Plate and Jewelry,		24	58
Transition Tr	Playing Cards,		16	
TEN T	Riding Vehicles,		285	
180	Gold headed Canes,			00
THE LAND	Silver Headed Canes,	7111111	- 1	00
23701		111111111	-	
arren	Merchants' Capital,	Party !	430	
nget	Liquor Traffic,	(TO)	337	
WHAT !	Pedlars,	19291	40	
YOUR !	Retailers,		60	00
7467	Taverns,	VIN'Y	10	00
	Horse and Mule drovers,	-	25	00
- namou	Daguerreotypists,		10	00
- I CALL	Collateral descent,		255	
-	00100101			_
	Total amount,	\$ 8	8,533	79
10	County Taxes.	Φ (,,000	. 0
E.F. C.H.E.		13:10		
11,000	Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate	1114	0.001	00
BOX198	and 27 per poll,		3,281	
SEMAN.	County Expenses, 10 do., and 38 do.,		3,426	
	Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,		1,227	76
79307	A source limit	-		
	Total amount,	\$ '	7,935	82

	Comptrouer's Report fo	or th	re Fis	cal
1858.		1	-7.0	1
	No. 7.—BLADEN COUNTY.			
	JOHN S. WILLIS, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 537,045			
	Valuation Land, \$933,142			
	Town Property, \$21,800			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,399	
	Town Property,			70
	Polls,		1,474	
	Interest,	11.14	363	
	Salaries and Fees,	11.77		50
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Marriage License,			65
	Pistols and Knives,		25	00
	Dirks and Canes,	1	00	65
	Gold Watches,	40		75
	Silver Watches,			30
	Plate and Townlaw			00
	Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards,	1115		43
	Riding Vehicles,			50
	Gold Headed Canes,	11	188	
VALUE OF THE PARTY OF	Silver Headed Canes,	1 - 44		50 50
09.25	Merchants' Capital,	STATE OF	213	_
	Liquor Traffic,	015[]	134	-
	Retailers,	1		00
DETAIL	Horse and Mule Drovers,	14 11	12	
4474	Daguerreotypists,	100		00
AMILIAN A	Distress,		16	
PH 17. 1	Priviledged Voters,	JVN		40
auto-	Manage of the control	-1101		
01.01	Total amount,	\$	4,287	81
IN KAGE	- Supplied three		-	
	County Taxes.			
Market St.	Poor, $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents per \$100 value real estate,			
	and 25 cents per poll,	\$	1,535	
	County Expenses, 81 do., and 25 do.,		1,682	
The late	Schools, $6\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 20 do.,		1,221	
1 12 12 17	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		305	27
110-12-	TI ()	•	1 7 4 4	
	Total amount,	4	4,744	85

	J			
58.	No. 8.—BRUNSWICK COUNTY.			
	JAMES H. ALLEN, Sheriff. Acres Land, 523,988			
	Valuation Land, \$604,362 Town Property, \$74,955			
	Land,	\$	896 10	
	Town Property,	130	112 43	
	Polls,	11/2	1,112 00	
	Interest,	974	211 71	
1	Dividend and Profit,	1111	11 20 86 80	
	Salaries and Fees,	15 15	33 00	
	Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks,		1200	
	Marriage License,		21 00	
444	Distilleries,		71 00	
	Ferries,	7 2 7	183	
	Pistols and Knives,	H	28 78	
	Dirks and Canes,	Last 1	4 53	5
	Gold Watches,	1	80 00	0
33	Silver Watches,	10.05	2790	
	Pianos,		12 00	
	Plate and Jewelry,	-144	24 69	
	Riding Vehicles,	151	107 96	
	Merchants' Capital,		67 51	
	Liquor Traffic,	marin.	85 13	
37	Retailers,	T.	150 00	J
	Total amount,	\$	3,174 03	3
		-		-
J-ks-				
	COUNTY TAXES.		4	
	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1	350	
		\$	1,210 6	5
	and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 20 do., and 50 do.,	Ψ	2,470 63	
	Schools, 6 do., and 11 do.,		652 28	3
	onion, o doi, and 12 doi,			_
FYZ	Total amount,	\$	4,333 5	1
	,			

	Comptroller's Report fo	r th	ie Fis	cal
1858.		T	1.000	1
7.7.7.	No. 9.—BUNCOMBE COUNTY.	1		
	George W. Hampton, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 353,111			
	Valuation Land, \$1,155,028	14/		
	Town Property, \$176,043			
	ŠTATE TAXES.	host		
	Land,	\$	1,732	54
	Town Property,		264	1
nybes.	Polls,		829	
	Interest,		346	
	Dividend and Profit,			08
12 11 1	Salaries and Fees,		154	
Willy !	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	37	00
UP 33	Studs and Jacks,		108	00
MAY .	Marriage License,		83	60
10.00	Gates,		30	00
11119	Pistols and Knives,			00
10/17	Gold Watches,	15	101	25
	Silver Watches,		31	80
1776	Harps,		5	00
	Pianos,		28	50
MIR	Plate and Jewelry,	1		68
marke	Riding Vehicles,		178	04
diaz	Gold Headed Canes,			00
the late	Silver Headed Canes,			25
WEEG!	Liquor Traffic,			82
10,70	Retailers,			00
979	Bowling Alleys,			00
MARKET.	Insurance Companies,		100	
	Livery Stables,	-		00
MATE.	Lightning Rod Men,		30	00
	In part,	\$	4,345	00
		-		-
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,			1
	and 15 cents per poli,		924	
	County Expenses, 5 do., and 15 do.,		924	
5200 LE	Schools, $3\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 10 do.,		616	
800154	Jury, 5 do., and 15 do.		924	
602223	Public Buildings, 5 do., and 15 do.,	V	924	63
prison.	Total amount,	\$	4,314	94
100000	Total timoting	THE	-,0	-

1858.

0	maing september sound reser		
	No. 10.—BURKE COUNTY.		The Party
	Joseph Brittain, Sheriff.		1
	Acres Land, 353,199		71
	Valuation Land, \$692,801	THE	10.5
	Town Property, \$ 94,800		
	STATE TAXES.	447	and I
	Land,	\$	1,036 45
	Town Property,		142 20
	Polls,	1	754 50
	Interest,	1021	389 54
	Dividend and Profit,		352 82
	Salaries and Fees,	1 173	93 50
	Mortgages and Deeds,	1000	11 00
	Studs and Jacks,	Miller	45 00
	Marriage License,		26 00
	Gates,		15 00
	Pistols and Knives,		5 00
	Dirks and Canes,	100	65
	Gold Watches,		63 75
	Silver Watches,		15 60
	Pianos,	1 -	22 50
	Plate and Jewelry,		17 87
	Playing Cards,		980
	Riding Vehicles,		92 05
	Gold headed Canes,		1 00
	Silver Headed Canes,		75
	Merchant's Capital,	Haran .	142 23
	Liquor Traffie,	1	84 29
	Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$90;		130 00
	Taverns, \$10; Circus, \$75;	100	85 00
	Bowling Alleys,	1	50 00
	Daguerreotypists,	1	30 00
	Lightning Rod Men,		30 00
	Distress,		29 50
	W-4-1	0	2.070.00
	Total amount,	\$	3,676 00
	COUNTY TAXES.	1141	Man I
	County Expenses, 184 cts. per \$100 value		Jule Hole
	real estate, and 50 cents per poll,	\$	2,162 62
	Tear estate, and be cents per pon,	Ψ	2,102 02
	Total amount,	\$	2,162 62

	Comperouer's report jo	i the 1 to	- ini
1858.		1	Mil
	No. 11.—CABARRUS COUNTY.		
	M. M. Plunkett, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 219,728		
	Valuation Land, \$1,687.324		
	Town Property, \$ 140,118		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	\$ 2,560	98
	Town Property,	210	
	Polls,	1,233	
	Interest,	1,224	
	Dividend and Profit,	99	
19919	Salaries and Fees,	88	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		00
(47)	Studs and Jacks,	48	
	Capital in Negro Trade,	31	
	Marriage License,	87	
18377	Pistols and Knives,	23	75
223	Gold Watches,	146	25
910	Silver Watches,	68	10
150	Pianos,	42	00
	Plate and Jewelry,	15	90
100	Playing Cards,	7	35
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,	395	34
1000	Gold Headed Canes,		50
200	Silver Headed Canes,		00
	Merchant's Capital,	297	71
	Liquor Traffic,	73	50
	Taverns,	20	
	Circus,	75	00
	Livery Stables,	25	00
	Daguerreotypists,	10	
	Lightning Rod Men,	30	
	Privileged Voters,	10	00
			-
	Total amount,	\$ 6,858	11
	COUNTY TAXES.		-
	Poor, 1 cent per value real estate, and		
	8 cents per poll,	368	
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 40 do.,	3,058	
	Schools, 12 do., and 52 do.,	3,342	
606	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	225	00
		* 0.00	-
	Total amount,	\$ 6,994	58

0	nating september bond 1000.	1		
8.	No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.	6%		
	No. 12.—OALD WELL COUNTI.			
	R. G. Tuttle, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 212,787		4	
	Valuation Land, \$657,238	11 17	0.1	
	Town Property \$ 33,290	ALL DE	4	
		1	70	
	STATE TAXES,	1134	2	
SHIP	Land,	\$	985 8	
	Town Property,		499	3
	Polls,		4810	
	Interest,		293 9	
	Salaries and Fees,		110	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		220	
	Studs and Jacks,		620	0
	Marriage License,		330	
	Pistols and Knives,		12	
	Gold Watches,		187	
	Silver Watches,		126	
	Pianos,		90	
	Plate and Jewelry,		40	
	Playing Cards,		42	
	Riding Vehicles,		541	
	Gold Headed Canes,			50
	Silver Headed Canes,	linter		25
	Merchants' Capital,	muse	60 6	
	Liquor Traffic,	1	179	
	Retailers,	1010	300	
	Taverns,	13730	42	
	Circus,	1110	75 0	
	Drugs and Medicines,	15:1	308	
	Daguerreotypists,	1	10 0	
	Privileged Voters,		90	.'0
	Total amount,	\$	2,281	77
	Total amount,	Φ	2,201	16
	The same of the sa		001	
	COUNTY TAXES.	UBU	182	
	County Expenses, 12 cents per \$100 value	DOE	Heri.	
	real estate, and 36 cents per poll,	\$	1,182	30
	Schools, 7½ do., and 20 do.,	0	713 9	
	Denotis, 12 do., and 20 do.,		1100	
	Total amount,	8	1,896	59
	2 de la contraction de la cont	. 4	-,0001	-

	Compirouer's Report Jo	r the	Fiscal
1858.			8/100
	No. 13.—CAMDEN COUNTY.	1.15	
	Dempsey Gregory, Sheriff.		
	A . T J	1000	
	Acres Land, 111,681	THE STATE OF	
	Valuation Land, \$562,298 STATE TAXES.	and	
	Land,	\$	843 44
	Polls,	Φ	668 00
E THE	Interest,	ATALES	44280
I December	Dividend and Profit,	THE O	1496
400014	Salaries and Fees,		33 00
-CHANGE	Mortgages and Deeds,		12 00
DEVINE	Studs and Jacks,	1	1250
OXU:	Marriage License,		32 30
17/1/	Pistols and Knives,		26 25
E III	Dirks and Canes,		130
001	Gold Watches,		68 75
0.000	Silver Watches,	1000	20 40
5000	Pianos,	b=b)	10 50
607	Plate and Jewelry,		1 25
	Riding Vehicles,	7-750	101 16
7 14 3	Merchants' Capital,	par est	204 16
750	Liquor Traffic,		146 01
	Pedlars,		80 00
1.243	Retailers,	333	180 00
90001	Taverns,	Self ()	10 00
0000	Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers,	12.00	$ \begin{array}{r} 5000 \\ 1250 \end{array} $
1054	Auctioneers,		$\frac{12}{6}\frac{30}{20}$
KNASL	Exhibitions for Reward,	41533	10 00
4777	Collateral Descent,	4, 43	817/51
-1004-11	o state a coloni,	11	01.01
1.DW.	Total amount,	s	3,804 99
	Language Late/19 all	-	
	COUNTY TAXES.		
	D 10		
	Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,		107047
	and 30 cents per poll,	\$	1076 45
	County Expenses, 8 do., and 25 do.,	TURN	784 58
	Schools, 30 do., and 70 do.,	OLD S	2,601 09
-	Total amount,	\$	4,462 12
	Total amount,	Ф	1,10212

2 0007 0	naving September 30th, 1030.		
1858.	No. 14—CARTERET COUNTY.		
	George Dill, Sheriff. Acres of Land, 154,927		
	Valuation Land, \$323,529 Town Property, \$106,405		
gloste	STATE TAXES.		485 29
CONTRACTOR	Land, Town Property,	\$	$\frac{485}{159}61$
ANIONE.	Polls,		710 00
100.05TE	Interest,	Hules	204 32
CONTRACT	Dividend and Profit,		33 20
(DOSS)	Mortgages and Deeds,		17 00
Ministra 1	Studs and Jacks,		6 00
and the second	Capital in other Trade,		9 00 41 80
AND D	Marriage License,		11 25
1000000	Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches,		60 00
10000	Silver Watches,		22 80
Chief of	Pianos,		19 50
anner!	Plate and Jewelry,		1 25
o) ban	Riding Vehicles,		39 35
73.65 HOL	Gold Headed Canes,		1 00
1000000	Silver Headed Canes,	la pi	182 36
HOUSE T	Merchants' Capital,	1-75	13356
- Colega	Liquor Traffic, Retailers,		90 00
(diam'r.	Taverns,		20 00
LOGOL	Drugs and Medicines,		18 00
reger	Patent Medicines,		10 00
MISSING	The state of the s	-	
Compton	Total amount,	\$	2,275 79
TOOR			
or her	Carrie Television and Control		
	COUNTY TAXES		
1 4	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate	е	7
804.77	and 6 cents per poll,	\$	300 16
(E10) (-0)	County Expenses, 14 do., and 50 do.	,	1,311 91
CTUEU	Schools 10 do., and 14 do.	,	628 73
18,020	Total amount,	\$	2,240 80

	Comptroller's Report for	r th	e Fisc	cal
1858.		1	1	112
	No. 15.—CASWELL COUNTY.	4		
	Christian Strader, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 263,609		4	
	Valuation Land, \$1,685,719	1431	4	
	Town Property, \$ 147,598	The		
	STATE TAXES.	WK (C		
	Land,	\$	2,523	
	Town Property,		221	
	Polls,	POLL	2,549	
	Interest,	MILE	1,990	
	Dividend and Profit,		220	
	Salaries and Fees,	11111	275	
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,	1-17		00
	Capital in Negro Trade,	Total !	213	
	Capital in other Trade,	1517	391	
	Marriage License,			00
	Bridges and Ferries,			00
	Pistols and Knives,	1-1		00
	Dirks and Canes,			25
	Gold Watch's, \$216.25; Silv'r, do., \$56.40,		272	
	Pianos, \$94.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$28.88,		123	
111	Playing Cards,			10
	Riding Vehicles,		631	
	Gold Headed Canes,		. 2	00
	Silver Headed Canes,			75
	Merchants' Capital,		698	31
	Liquor Traffic,		159	
	Retailers, \$120.00; Circus', \$75.00,		195	
	Insurance Companies,		100	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	, 11		50
	Drugs and Medicines,			33
	Patent Medicines,		10	00
	Daguerreotypists,		10	00
	Total amount,	\$ 1	0,886	50
	COUNTY TAXES.	Townson		1
	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	ALLE S		
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	2,474	63
	County Expenses, 19 do., and 41 do.,	alle s	5,546	
	Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,	440	2,008	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-		_
	Total amount,	\$ 1	10,029	54

	mating September Both, 1000.		
1858.	No. 16—CATAWBA COUNTY.		1061661
	Jonas Cline, Sheriff.	10/1	
	Acres Land, 251,436	100	
	Valuation Land, \$1,126,857	9113	
	Town Property, \$ 36,030		
SHOULD !	STATE TAXES.		
comment.	Land,	8	31,690 29
gamer,	Town Property,		54 04
TOURS.	Polls,		847 00
SECTION.	Interest,	No.	534 31
MOVER	Dividend and Profits,	-	1 52
0000	Salaries and Fees,	1	29 61
MONSE 2	Mortgages and Deeds,		10 00
HOLEK	Studs and Jacks,	17.37	91 00
CANCEL	Marriages License,		52 25
Sec.	Gates and Ferries,		18 50
	Pistols and Knives,		250
	Gold Watches,		23 75
	Silver Watches,		27 30
	Pianos,		$\frac{450}{17437}$
	Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital,		102 64
	Liquor Traffic,		14 50
	Pedlars,	D	40 00
	Retailers,		60 00
	Taverns,		441
	Daguerreotypists,		10 00
	Lightning Rod Men,		30 00
	Priviledged Voters,	mo?	8 00
	Collateral Descent,		21 17
	, learn palarolla Mille		
	Total amount	\$	3,850 66
Aches d'	C T		
	County Taxes.		
	County Expenses, 8 cents per \$100 value	0	1 000 05
	real estate and 20 cents per poll.	\$	1,262 95
	Schools, 7 do., and 10 do.,	100	976 83 75 00
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	1000	1500
	Total amount,	\$	2,313 78

	Comperouer's Report Jos	1 610	e Trisc	ille
1858.		1		F
	No. 17.—CHATHAM COUNTY.			
	R. B. Paschall, Sheriff.			
	Acres of Land, 491,312		1, 1	
	Valuation of Land, \$1,793,730		7	
	Town Property, \$ 74,505		4	
	STATE TAXES.			
		\$	0 600	50
	Land,	1	2,690	
	Town Property,		111	
	Polls, 2,172.50, Interest, 822,10,		2,994	
	Dividend and Profit,	1	81	
	Salaries and Fees,	1	90	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	110	46	
	Studs and Jacks,	111	120	
	Capital in Negro Trade,	10.5	12	1
	Capital in other Trade,		10	08
	Marriage License,	111	41	
	Gates and Ferries,	0117	17	
	Pistols and Knives,	100	15	
A Company	Dirkes and Canes,			3
1	Gold Watches, 151,25, Silver do., 39,00		190	
1919	Pianos,		61	
4700	Plate and Jewelry,		26	
1831			20 16	
4 11 11 11 11	Playing Cards,			
251 18-4	Riding Vehicles,	107	494	1
122101	Gold Headed Canes,	The same	*010	5
ONLET	Merchants' Capital,		252	2
TOUGH	Liquor Traffic,	199	51	
5009	Retailers,		60	0
100	Taverns, \$10, Circus, \$75,		85	0
EDE	Drugs and Medicines,		9	
COURT	Non resident Dentists,		10	
THE ST	Lightning Rod Men,	FLIN	9	1
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	0
2023	Privileged Voters,			0
				_
	Total amount,	\$	7,514	4
SHEET WALL	County Taxes.		,,-	
2000	Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate		111	
CIA III	and 25 cents per poll.	\$	2,368	6
Leion	County Expenses, 20 do., and 45 do.	Ψ	5,592	8
			1,205	
THE GO	Schools, 3 do., and 15 do.,	1	1,200	0
	Total amount	0	0.167	1
Christian	Total amount,	19	9,167	10

	J				_
1858.				1	Cral.
	No. 18.—CHOWAN COUNTY.	-11			
	Peter F. White Sheriff.				
	Acres Land, 101,756	A TAN			
	Valuation Land, \$769,116	EVID			
	Town Property, \$153,417	127A.Q			
	STATE TAXES.	17/1/			
60/00	Land,	\$	1,1	187	91
STATE OF THE PARTY	Town Property,	9111	5	230	35
Day and	Polls, \$986.25; Interest, \$1,448.37,	52 130	2,	134	
19.1-1	Dividend and Profit,	117			20
2014	Salaries and Fees,	7107		89	00
19171	Mortgages and Deeds,	119		39	00
THE PARTY OF	Studs and Jacks,			8	00
101-1	Capital in Negro Trade,	197		10	00
70 18	Capital in other Trade,				20
THIR!	Mar. License, \$35.15; Gates, \$10.00,	DIP		45	
10 75	Pistols & knives, \$30; dirks & canes, .65,	TH		30	65
LET'IL	Gold Watches, \$110; Silver do., \$15.90,	1731	143	125	90
70.00	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$49.50,	100		52	00
25.711	Plate and Jewelry,	102/18		49	92
W 12	Playi'g ca'ds, \$5.25; ridi'g v'hicl's, \$129.99			135	24
490.00	Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., ,25,				25
CALL !	Merchants' Capital,			299	
100 mm	Liquor Traffic,	TV=		257	03
	Retailers, \$120; Taverns, \$16.25,	18 6	151	136	25
W0 5-13-1	Circus', \$75; Bowling Alleys, \$50,	II''I		125	
192771	Express Companies,			10	
Page 11	Horse and Mule Drovers,	100		50	
1000	Commissions on Commission Merchants,				40
MANAGE	Drugs and Medicines,	2001			33
00.01	Lecturers for Reward,	190			00
0.7 4 7	Distress, \$10; Privileg'd Vot'rs, \$4.50,	121		14	
The last	2 101 000, 420, 221 1108 4 1 0110, 42100,				_
THE STREET	Total amount,	9	\$5.	345	65
	County Taxes.		,		_
Called L	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	,10			
1 515 FEB.	and 12 cents per poll,	\$		601	98
	County Expenses, 36 do. and 48 do.,	MO		251	
mple 11	Schools, 4 do. and 6 do.,	bene		485	
45 00.	Public Buildings, 6 do. and 6 do.,	1.41		669	
100	Insane Asylum, 8 do.,			155	
	1103 11111,			100	-
47-1	Total amount,	\$	6	163	65
	Total amount,	Ψ	0,	100	100

	Comptroller's Report for	r the	Fisc	al
1858.			1	501
	NO. 19.—CLEAVELAND COUNTY.	1		
	Through anni Marin assarb			
	C. Grigg, Sheriff.	-		
	Acres Land, 264,620	HAT I		
	Valuation Land, \$879,808	17/63		
	Town Property, \$83,907		17.7	
911781	STATE TAXES.	Total S		
ME 053	Land,	\$	1319	
0× 184	Town Property,		125	
1002 0	Polls,	SHYNE	902	
(A) (B)	Interest,	101	334	_
PU CE	Dividend and Profit,	1300		20
1911	Salaries and Fees,		44	
The state of	Mortgagaes and Deeds,		18	
192	Studs and Jacks,		93	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		20	
7240	Marriage License,		65	
10 - 0-20	Ferries,		11	75
10000	Pistols and Knives,			25
	Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$38.75; Silver do., \$24.30,		63	95
	Pianos,	rib b		00
The Contract of the Contract o	Plate and Jewelry,	141		56
	Playing Cards,			60
	Riding Vehicles,	4	129	
9-3-5	Silver Headed Canes,		120	50
Wigner"	Merchants' Capital,		185	
- WALE	Liquor Traffic, \$13.30; Pedlars, \$120;	- 11	133	
	Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$5; Circus, \$75;	1	140	
WA SHI	Daguerreotypists,	4-11-5		00
The same	Privileged Voters,	ST SAIL		50
	Collateral Descent,	Materi	18	32
10/00	S. Barriera and S. Company			
ENELS	Total Amount,	\$ 3	3,636	40
	COUNTY TAXES.			-
	Poor, 1 cent per \$100 valvue real estate,	(Acc.	1. 1	1
200300	and 4 cents per poll,	\$	169	
TIPLES.	County Expenses, 4 do., and 11 do.,	THE ST	587	06
TU SEA	Schools, 8 do., and 30 do.,	6000	1,318	92
	Rail-Road, 17 do., and 50 do.,	2	2,553	84
	Section is a constant section of the constant section in the constant section			-
	Total Amount,	\$ 4	4,629	21

1858.			
	No. 20.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
	LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sheriff,		
	Acres Land, 390,150		
	Valuation Land, \$673,108		
	Town Property, \$18,143	Est I	
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	dt	1 014 50
	Town Property,	\$	1,014 59
100		13.7	27 70
Tak I	Polls, 9,04, Interest, 3,66,	1.00	12 70
100	Dividend and Profit,	25.)	56 40
724	Salaries and Fees,	1-1	60 87
100-1	Mortgages and Deeds,	118	11 00
101	Stnds and Jacks,		6 00
CELLES.	Marriage License,	111	33 35
(A) (A)	Gates and Ferries,		24 80
All III	Pistols and Knives,	114	43 75
KALES !	Dirks and Canes,	-	130
	Gold Watches, \$63.75; Silver do., \$18.90		82 65
1	Pianos,		300
MEN. I	Plate and Jewelry,	17	612
97.1.1	Play'g Cards, \$5,60; Rid. Vehicles, \$90,69		96 20
	Merchants' Capital,		266 49
all I	Liquor Traffic,		125 28
	Retailers, \$270; Taverns, \$6,75.		276 75
241	Horse and Mule Drovers,		12 50
	Non Resident Dentists,		10 50
	Daguerreotypists,		10 00
	Exhibitions for Reward,		20 00
	Distress,		39 16
	Privileged Voters,		10 00
	Subjects Unlisted,		232 80
DE REAL	Subjects offisted,		202 00
	Total amount,	œ.	3,740 92
	County Taxes.	D	3,140 92
13/-02.4			
	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate	\$	1 000 10
	and 30 cents per poll.	Φ .	1,223 42
	County Expenses, 20 do., and 30 do.,		1,914 65
140	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,		611 70
40000	Public Buildings, 10 do., and 35 do.,		1,312 62
3 - 1 - 1 - 1	Jury, 5 do., and 25 do.,		790 10
1122-1	Insane Asylum,		168 40
THE COURT	A STATE OF THE STA	-	2 000
11	Total amount,	\$	6,030 89

Comptroller's Report for the Fiscal					
1858.	No. 21.—CRAVEN COUNTY.	1			
	A. C. LATHAM, Sheriff.				
	Acres Land, 525,586				
	Valuation Land, \$ 629,182				
	Town Property, \$470,858				
	STATE TAXES.				
	Land, \$944.13; Town Property, \$706.29;	\$ 1,650 42			
	Polls, \$1,795.50; Interest, \$4,642.68;	6,438 18			
	Div. & Profit, \$435.44; S. & Fees, \$277.75,	713 19			
	Studs and Jacks,	72 00			
	Capital in Negro Trade,	11 64			
	Capital in Other Trade,	76 42			
Mal .	Marriage License, \$110.20; Gates, \$15;	125 20			
	P's & Knives, \$33.75; D's & Canes, \$7.80;	41 50			
	Gold Watches, \$261.25; Silver do., \$47.40;	308 65			
lie L	Harps, \$5; Pianos, \$93;	98 00			
	Plate and Jewelry,	45 70			
	Play. Cards, \$10.50; R. Vehicles, \$103.40;	113 90			
	Gold Headed Canes,	50			
	Silver Headed do.,	1 00			
	Merchants' Capital,	1,826 17			
	Liquor Traffic, \$1072.54; Pedlars, \$80;	1,152 54			
	Retailers, \$2.40; Taverns, \$15.25;	17 65			
	Circus, \$75; Insurance Companies, \$100;	175 00			
	Brokers,	300 00			
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	19 09			
	Patent Medicines,	10 00			
	Daguerreotypists,	20 00			
	Exhibitions for Reward,	50 00			
	Pr. Voters, \$3.00; Col. Descent, \$206.61;	209 61			
10.	m . 1 4	0 10 711 00			
	Total Amount,	\$ 13,714 03			
	County Taxes.				
	Poor, 13 cents per \$100 value real estate,	# 0 000 IO			
	and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 2,833 49			
	County Expenses, $10\frac{1}{2}$ do., and $15\frac{1}{2}$ do.,	1,772 95			
	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,171 05			
	Public Buildings, $\frac{1}{2}$ do., and $\frac{1}{2}$ do.,	88 03			
	Rail-Road, 75 do., and \$1.20 do.,	13,583 29			
	Jury, 2 do., and 4 do., 3 do., and 7 do.,	392 67			
		$\begin{array}{r} 1,357 77 \\ 430 94 \end{array}$			
	Bridges, 2 do., and 5 do.,	490 94			
	Total Amount	\$ 21,630 19			
	Total Amount,	φ 21,000 Is			

Year	ending September 30th, 1858.			_
858.	N 00 GUMDNDLAND GOUNDY	1		
	No. 22.—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.			
	II W.N. Ch.:cr			
	HECTOR McNeil, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 488,972			
	Valuation Land, \$1,192,739			
	Town Property, \$ 708,370			
	STATE TAXES.	itta	1 700	10
	Land,	\$	1,789	10
	Town Property,		1,062	
	Polls, \$1,676; Interest, 495.65,		2,171	
	Dividend and Profit,		1,876	
	Salaries and Fees,		640	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		64	
	Studs and Jacks,		26	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		13	
	Capital in other Trade,			42
	Marriage License,		71	
	Gates and Ferries,		22	
	P's. & Knives, \$46.25; D's. & Canes \$1.95.		48	
	Gold Watches, \$2\$8.75; Silver do., \$50,40		339	
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$124,50,		127	
	Plate and Jewelry,		80	
	Play Cards, \$1,75; Rid. Vehicles, \$383,19,		384	
	Gold Headed Canes, 50; Silver do., \$3,25,			75
	Merchants' Capital,	1	2,626	
	Liquor Traffic,		1,630	
	Retailers, \$150; Taverns, \$26,48,		176	
	Circus, \$75; Bowling Alleys, \$50,		125	
	Billiard Tables,		190	
	Insurance Companies,		300	
	Auctioneers,		218	
	Dagnerreotypists,		10	
	Privileged Voters,		O	00
	Total amount	0.	14 009	00
	Total amount,	D .	14,003	80
	Poor, 13 cents per \$100 value real estate	di.	2 104	0~
	and 23 cents per poll.	\$	3,104	
	County Expenses, 14 do., and 26 do.,		3,385	
	Jury, 9 do., and 18 do.,	12	2,219	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1 do., and 6 do.,		383	OI
	Total amount,	2	9.009	01
	Lotal amount,	\$	9,092	27

Commtroller's Report for the Figur

	Comptroller's Report for	r ti	re Fis	cal
1858.	No. 23.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.		100	
	No. 25.—CURRITUCK COUNTI.			
	Jesse B. Lee, Sheriff.	177		
	Acres Land, 144,508	1,7		
	Valuation Land, \$611,001	- 1		
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	916	
	Polls,		791	
	Interest,		233	
	Salaries and Fees,			00
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Marriage License,		126	
	Pistols and Knives,			00
	Gold Watches, Silver do.,			75
	Pianos,			50 50
	Playing Carde			10
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,			56
	Gold Headed Canes,		90	50
	Merchants' Capital,		109	1
	Liquor Traffic,		124	1
	Pedlars,			00
	Retailers,	171	150	1
	Taverns,			00
	Bowling Alleys,	1		00
	Artificial Curiosities,		40	00
	Daguerreotypists,		10	00
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	00
	Collateral Descent,		27	91
	m 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-		-
	Total Amount,	\$	2,897	08
		-		-
	Covering Transport			
	County Taxes.			
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 20 cents per poll,	\$	697	00
	County Expenses, 33 do., and 85 do.,	P	3,420	
	Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,		697	
	o do., and no do.,		001	_
The Land	Total Amount,	\$	4,814	50
4	a Lotal Amount,	P	7,014	00

1 eur	enaing September 30th, 1838.			
1858.		1		=
	No. 24.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.		1-041	
	E. D. Hampton, Sheriff.		1	
	Valuation Land, \$1,580,380	HY	4	
	Town Property, \$58,466	01/17		
	STATE TAXES.		0 000 %	
	Land,	\$	2,3865	
GHO V	Town Property,		876	
O'MESO	Polls, \$1,519.50; Interest, \$945.55,	ALD N	2,4650	
NH L	Salaries and Fees,	EL STY	98 0	
14131	Mortgages and Deeds,		220	
the s	Studs and Jacks,		1140	
METERI	Capital in Negro Trade,		38 2	
"DELL	Capital in other Trade,	1110	26 0	9
ARE THE	Marriage License,	603	1026	0
the contract of	Gates and Ferries,	1	163	0
	Pistols and Knives,		300	0
The sale	Gold Watches, \$102.50; Sil. do., \$101.70,		2042	0
194 14	Pianos, \$28.50; Plate and Jewelry, \$3.12,		316	
154/-1	Playing Cards,		84	
	Riding Vehicles,		3791	2
	Silver Headed Canes,			25
	Merchants' Capital,		383 9	
	Liquor Traffic, \$22.40; Pedlars, \$80,		1024	
	Taverns, \$6,50; Circus, \$75;		815	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		125	
	Drugs and Medicines,		45	
	Dagnerreotypists,		100	
	Lightning Rod Men,		60,0	
	Exhibitions for Reward,		100	
	Arrears for Insolvents,		30	-
	Privileged Voters,		130	
	Subjects unlisted,		13	
	Collateral descent,		151	
		4		
	Total amount,	\$	6,843	39
	County Taxes.	-	,	
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,	100		
	and 18 cents per poll,	\$	1,5344	-1
	County Expenses, 30 do. and 98 do.,	1	7,9211	
	Schools, 7 do. and 19 do.,		1,723	
	and the doi,			
	Total amount,	8	11,179 4	10
	zotter with diffe,	do.		

	Comptroller's Report f	or t	he Fi	scal
1858.		1		1
	No. 25.—DAVIE COUNTY.			
	Million of Land and Charles			
	J. M. HILLARD, Sheriff,			
	Acres Land, 163,272			
	Valuation Land, \$908,162			
	Town Property, \$ 54,000			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,369	988
	Town Property,			3 85
	Polls,		1,004	100
	Interest,		484	64
	Salaries and Fees,		98	3 70
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,		78	8 00
	Capital in Negro Trade,		65	24
	Capital in Other Trade,	1	29	51
	Marriage License,		44	00
	Gates and Ferries,		24	10
	Pistols and Knives,		18	75
	Dirks and Canes,		3	25
	Gold Watches,		81	25
	Silver do.,		25	50
	Pianos,		27	00
	Plate and Jewelry,	1111	9	62
	Playing Cards,		6	30
	Riding Vehicles,		169	80
	Gold Headed Canes,		2	50
	Silver do. do.,			50
	Merchants' Capital,	1	131	59
12 1951 - 1	Retailers,		60	00
1000	Taverns,			00
	Daguerreotypists,			00
PER LAS		-		
	Total Amount,	\$	3,831	98
We to 1	The same same same same same same same sam			
	COUNTY TAXES.			
158.24	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
	and 15 cents per poll,	\$	1,277	
	County Expenses, 10 do., and 15 do.,		1,277	25
1000	Schools, 7 do., and 10 do.,		882	
1	Total Amount,	\$	3,436	97

1858.	1	
No. 26.—DUPLIN COUNTY	. E. O. O.	
THOMAS J. CARR, Sheriff.		
	36,840	
Valuation of Land, \$1,0	11,562	Entry .
Town Property, \$	65,776	THE VAL
STATE TAXES.		swul's
Land,	\$	1,517 84
Town Property,		99 27
Polls, \$1,844.00: Interest, 653.64		2,497 64
Dividend and Profit,		72 04
Salaries and Fees,		12265
Mortgages and Deeds,		19 00
Studs and Jacks,	4 1 101	32 00
Capital in other Trade,		240
Marriage License,		96 90
Pistols and Knives,		33 75
Dirks and Canes,	111111111111	3 25
Gold Watches, 126.25; Silver do.	, 40.80	167 05
Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, 28.50,	11141	31 00
Plate and Jewelry,		1 25
Playing Cards,		7 70
Riding Vehicles,	111	251 31
Gold Headed Canes,		50
Silver Headed Canes,		75
Merchants' Capital,	100	512 15
Liquor Traffic,		303 56
Retailers,		60 00
Taverns, \$6.37 Circus, \$75,	11 4 4 11 11 11	81 37
Drngs and Medicines,		21 50
Exhibitions for Reward,		20 00
Privileged Voters,	the state of the state of	15 00
Collateral Descent,		76 03
	100000	
Total amoun	nt, \$	6,045 91
COUNTY TAXES.	_	
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real	estate	
and 30 cents per poll.	\$	2,183 06
County Expenses, 6 do., and 18 do	0.	1,309 83
Schools, 7 do., and 21	do.,	1,528 14
Public Buildings, 2 do., and	6 do.,	436 61
Patrol,	10 do.,	296 10
- In the second	-	
Total a	mount, \$	5,753 74

1858.			368	1
	No. 27.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.			
	James F. Jenkins, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 325,820	1		
	Valuation Land, \$2,441,653			
	Town Property, \$ 217,324 State Taxes.			
	11-	0	0 0 0	00
	Land,	\$	3,656	
	Town Property,		325	
	Polls, \$2.715; Interest, \$2.726,52,		5,441	
	Dividend and Profit,	171	1,023	
	Salaries and Fees,	11114	333	95
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,		94	50
CEDAL A	Capital in Negro Trade,		94	44
	Capital in other Trade,			68
	Pistols and Knives,			41
	Dirks and Canes,			60
	Gold Watches, \$254.45; Silver do., \$69,		323	
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$79.50			00
	Plate and Jewelry,		02	44
	Playing Carda		10	80
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,			
	riding venicles,		602	
	Gold Headed Canes, \$3; Silver do., \$2,75,			75
	Merchants' Capital,		836	
	Liquor Traffic,		594	
	Retailers, \$210; Taverns, \$19,		229	
	Circus,		125	
	Bowling Alleys,	1		00
	Billiard Tables,		125	
62/00/2	Horse and Mule Drovers,		37	50
Buffly III	Patent Medicines,		1	50
3 1200	Non Resident Dentists,		10	00
LINE -	Daguerreotypists,		10	00
118711	Collateral Descent,			10
The same	Total amount,	\$ 1	4,164	94
	County Taxes.	φ .	1,101	
	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate		7	
SHULFER	and 20 cents per poll	\$	4,265	79
a dament	and 30 cents per poll.	Ф		
THE REAL PROPERTY.	County Expenses, 11 do., and 40 do		5,073	
	Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,		1,869	40
THE STATE OF THE S	m . 1	0 4	1 000	~~
12 3 7 2 4	Total amount,	\$ 1	.1,208	99

Year ending September 30th, 1858.			
1858.			
No. 28.—FORSYTH COUNTY.			
WILLIAM FLYNT, Sheriff.			
Acres Land, 224,443			
Valuation Land, \$956,176			
Town Property, \$281,096			
STATE TAXES.	dia.	1 1910	0
Land,	\$	1,4348 4216	
Town Property,		2,6888	
Polls, \$1,040.50; Interest, \$1,648.39;	11/21	844 6	
Dividend and Profit,		1757	
Salaries and Fees,		400	
Mortgages and Deeds,		660	
Studs and Jacks,			29
Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade,		33 9	
Marriage License,		1100	
Gates and Ferries,		135	
Pistols and Knives,		162	
Gold Watches,		86,2	
Silver Watches,		780	
Pianos,		900	
Plate and Jewelry,		6 1	
Playing Cards,		164	
Riding Vehicles,		2260	
Gold Headed Canes,		5	50
Silver Headed Canes,	100	1 2	
Merchants' Capital,		5398	38
Liquor Traffic,		799	
Pedlars, \$40.00; Retailers, \$90.00;		130	
Taverns, \$29.75; Circus, \$75.00;		1047	75
Auctioneers,		1 8	_
Drugs and Medicines,		13 1	
Dagnerreotypists,	1 13	200	
Collateral Descent,		70	57
Total amount,	\$	7,326	97
County Taxes.			
Poor, 7½ cents per \$100 value real estate,		1	
and 20 cents per poll,	\$	1,344	
County Expenses, 20 do., and 60 do.,	10	3,726	55
Schools, $7\frac{1}{2}$ do., and 20 do.,		1,344	
Total amount,	\$	6,415	35

	Comptroller's Report fo	r the	Fisc	al
1858.				1
	No. 29.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.	151		
	Washington Harris, Sheriff.			
	Aeres Land, 290,017	1		
	Valuation Land, \$1,058,584	do	707	
	Town Property \$ 147,612	100	NE VY	
	STATE TAXES,	I I		
70 10	Land, \$1,658.20; Town Prop'ty, \$221.42,	8	1,879	62
	Polls, \$1,854; Interest, \$1,857.52,		3,711	
RAN	Dividend and Profit,		128	
111	Salaries and Fees,	11-11	106	
019	Mortgages and Deeds,		15	
1/19/1	Studs and Jacks,		48	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		30	
	Capital in other Trade,		19	
100 (40)	Marriage License,		49	
000	Pist'ls & kniv's, \$55; dirks & canes, \$1.30,		56	
man.	Gold Watch's, \$150; Silv'r, do., \$35.10,	Lan	185	
9.1	Harps, \$10; Pianos, \$79.50,		89	
and the	Plate and Jewelry,		28	
7.50	Playing Cards,			10
11.794	Riding Vehicles,		355	
. 11117	Gold Headed Canes, .50; Silver do., \$1,			50
75	Merchants' Capital,		585	
21.1970	Liquor Traffic,		299	
	Retailers, \$150; Taverns, \$17.84,		167	
	Circns', \$150; Billiard Tables, \$125,		275	
	Express Companies,		10	
THE RES	Horse and Mule Drovers,		37	
100	Livery Stables,		25	
7.00	Foreign Materials for Carriages,			38
	Daguerreotypists,		20	
111111	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
	Total amount,	s	8,144	26
	County Taxes.	140	0,111	20
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
		\$	997	96
	and 14 cents per poll,		2,771	
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 36 do., Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,		459	
			461	
	Jury, 2 do., and 6 do.,	157	461	
	Insane Asylum, 2 do., and 6 do.,		101	00
1.50	Total amount	0	5,153	28
10000000	Total amount,	Φ	0,100	

1 cur c	enacing dependent both, 1000.		1
1858.	No. 30.—GASTON COUNTY.		y dead
	D D CU 'A		
11 1 3	Paul Froneberger, Sheriff.		10.97
	Acres Land, 226,848 Valuation Land, \$940,661		900
			2411
	Town Property, 23,450		
an est	STATE TAXES.		
100	Land,	\$	1,412 09
100	Town Property,		35 17
	Polls,		837 00
1. 100	Interest,		683 38
57115	Dividend and Profit,		30 36
	Salaries and Fees,		62 45
110	Mortgages and Deeds,		13 00
1.000	Studs and Jacks,		60 00
1 011	Capital in Negro Trade,		7 16
1.561	Marriage License,		40 42
5.11	Pistols and Knives,		11 25
17 81	Gold Watches,		41 25
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Silver do.,		19 20
1 - 150	Pianos,		9 00
18 (6)	Plate and Jewelry,	1	287
10.3	Playing Cards,		$\begin{array}{c} 70 \\ 156 14 \end{array}$
- 1000	Riding Vehicles,		25
	Silver Headed Canes,		129 71
	Merchants' Capital,		$\frac{129}{52}$ 20
	Liquor Traffic,		90 00
	Retailers,		5 96
	Collateral Descent,		330
	Total Amount,	\$	3,699 58
	Total Amount,	Φ.	5,00000
	The state of the s		
	County Taxes.		
	County Expenses,		3,767 84
	County Daponsos,	1	
	Total Amouut,	\$	3,767 84
	23.00	100	,

	Comptroller's Report for	rth	e I'isc	eas
1858.			1 10	7.3
	No. 31—GATES COUNTY.			
	A II CI : C			
	Asa Hill, Sheriff.			
	Acres of Land, 170,112 Valuation Land, \$690,722			
	Valuation Land, \$690,722 Town Property, \$26,700	100		
	STATE TAXES.	1		
	Land,	\$	1,036	08
	Town Property,	Ψ	40	
	Polls,	104	1,255	
	Interest,		957	
	Dividend and Profit,	1100	45	
	Salaries and Fees,	15.37	30	00
	Mortgages and Deeds,	118	25	
	Studs and Jacks,	11/12	38	
	Marriage License,		36	00
	Ferries,		14	
	Pistols and Knives,		8	
	Dirks and Canes,			95
	Gold Watches,		97	
	Silver Watches,		25	
	Pianos,		31	
	Plate and Jewelry,			50
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,		179	40
	Silver Headed Canes,		110	25
	Merchants' Capital,		240	
	Liquor Traffic,			16
	Pedlars, \$40.00; Retailers, \$60.00;		100	
	Taverns, \$3,75; Circus, \$75.00;	1	78	
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	1		62
	Auctioneers,	1		83
	Privileged Voters,	.)	4	30
		-		-
	Total amount,	\$	4,334	50
		-		-
	County Taxes			
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate	0	000	0-
		\$	806	
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 45 do.,		1,990	
	Schools 3 do., and 12 do.,		529	00
	Total amount,	\$	3,327	09
	. Total amount,	Φ	0,021	102

58.	No. 32.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.		11 15 911	
	No. 32.—GRANVILLE COUNTI.			
	Joseph H. Gooch, Sheriff.	11		
	Acres Land, 441,033	111		
1	Valuation Land, \$1,994,159	PIE		
	Town Property, \$212,977			
74	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	2,991	19
HI	Town Property,		319	46
	Polls, 3,178.00; Interest, 2,366.88:	111	5,544	88
	Dividend and Profit,	15	131	
	Salaries and Fees,	10.7	305	
L	Morgages and Deeds,	11/4	60	
	Studs and Jacks,		68	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		126	
	Capital in other Trade,		113	
	Marriage License,		79	00
	Pistols and Knives,		77	
	Dirks and Canes,			55
	Gold Watches, 292.75; Silver, do., 68.10;		360	
	Pianos, \$153.00; Plate & Jewelry, \$48.90,		201	
i	Playing Cards,		18	
	Riding Vehicles,		626	76
	Merchants' Capital,		960	71
*	Liquor traffic, \$555.57; Retailers, \$210,		765	
	Taverns, \$44.50; Circus, \$75.00,		119	
	Bowling Alleys,			00
	Express Companies, Horse and Mule Drovers,		100	00
	Patent Medicines,			14
	Daguerrreotypists,			00
	Privileged Voters,			50
	Collateral Descent,			00
	Conditional Descent,			00
	Total Amount,	\$	13,115	33
	COUNTY TAXES.		10,110	00
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1,11		
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	2,112	02
	County Expenses, 14 do., and 55 do.,		6,439	
	Schools, 3 do., and 10 do.,	1	1,266	
	Insane Asylum,	1	1,603	94
		_		
	Total Amount,	\$	11,421	85

	Comperencer's Report Jo	r 11	ie Fisc	cai
1858.		1	-	
	No. 33.—GREENE COUNTY.			
	James E. Exum, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 156,297			
	Valuation Land, \$740,276			
	Town Property, \$ 19,845			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	973	00
	Town Property,	1		
	Polls,			76
			1,112	
	Interest,		564	
	Dividend and Profit,			26
dellana A	Salaries and Fees,			50
	Mortgages and Deeds,	1111	12	00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Capital in other Trade,			70
	Marriage License,			25
	Pistols and Knives,		27	50
	Dirks and Canes,			65
	Gold Watches,	101	72	50
	Silver Watches,		24	60
	Pianos,		25	50
	Plate and Jewelry,			62
	Riding Vehicles,		204	
	Gold Headed Canes,			50
	Silver Headed Canes,			00
	Merchants' Capital,		227	
	Liquor Traffic,			35
	Pedlars,			00
	Retailers,		120	
	Circus,	13		00
	Horse and Mule Drovers,			50
	Exhibitions for Reward,			00
	Privileged Voters,			50
	Trivineged voters,		1	au
	Total amount,	٥	9 770	00
	County Taxes.	\$	3,779	00
		1		
	Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	let.	004	0.0
	and 13 cents per poll,	\$	894	
	County Expenses 11 do., and 85 do.,		2,718	
	Schools, 6 do., and 12 do.,		721	
120-0-1	Patrol, 20 do.,		359	80
Secret !	The same of the sa	-		
at the latest	Total amount,	\$	4,693	89

No. 34.—GUILFORD COUNTY.	I con	stating September both, 1000.			
Acres Land,	1858.	No. 34.—GUILFORD COUNTY.		enete	_
Valuation Land, \$1,827,719 Town Property, \$267,905 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, 40185 Polls, \$1,708.50; Interest, \$1,887.14, Dividend and Profit, 36124 Salaries and Fees, 39590 Mortgages and Deeds, 510600 Stnds and Jacks, 10600 Capital in Negro Trade, 11333 Capital in other Trade, 4540 Marriage License, 13700 Pistols and Knives, 12750 Dirks and Canes, 630d Watches, \$182,50; Silver do,, \$87,90, 1300 Plate and Jewelry, 14910 Cards, 1300 Riding Vehicles, 630d Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do,, 75, 175 Merchants' Capital, 16400 Liquor Traffic, 175 Merchants' Capital, 175 Merchants' Capital, 1854 Liquor Traffic, 1854 Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, 10500 Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, 1900 Insurance Companies, 16000 Dagnerreotypists, 16000 Lightning Rod Men, 16000 Collateral Descent, 7874 Total amount, 18000 County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, 19000 County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., 19000 Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 17500 Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 17500 Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 17500 Pagereotypists, 1750000 Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 17500 Public Bu			-		
Town Property,			3/		
Land, Town Property, Polls, \$1,708.50; Interest, \$1,887.14, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Stnds and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do,, \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do,, 75, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Dagnerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Bnildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 27,41 401 85 3,595 64 361,24		Town Property, \$ 267,905			
Town Property, Polls, \$1,708.50; Interest, \$1,887.14, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Stnds and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do,, \$87,90, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do,, 75, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circns, \$75, Insurance Companies, Dagnerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Bnildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 200 3595 401 361 24 361 26 361 26 36 36 36 3			8	2.741	76
Polls, \$1,708.50; Interest, \$1,887.14, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Stnds and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Dagnerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 940 106 00 11333 2750 1270 1290 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 120		Town Property,			
Salaries and Fees, 395 90 94 00 Stnds and Jacks, 106 00 113 33 Capital in Negro Trade, 45 40 137 00 Pistols and Knives, 27 50 Dirks and Canes, 60ld Watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, 270 40 Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, Plate and Jewelry, 26 01 Playing Cards, 816 ing Vehicles, 60ld Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, 650 35 175 650 98 138 54 105 00		Polls, \$1,708.50; Interest, \$1,887.14,		3,595	64
Mortgages and Deeds, 94 00 Studs and Jacks, 106 00 Capital in Negro Trade, 113 33 Capital in other Trade, 45 40 Marriage License, 137 00 Pistols and Knives, 27 50 Dirks and Canes, 31 30 Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, 26 01 Playing Cards, 560 Riding Vehicles, 660 Riding Vehicles, 650 Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, 175 Merchants' Capital, 165 09 Liquor Traffic, 185 Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, 105 00 Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, 190 00 Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, 190 00 Lightning Rod Men, 200 00 Collateral Descent, 7874 Total amount, 200 00 County Taxes 74 Total amount, 27 County Taxes 200 00 County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22 Stude and Jacks 113 33 45 40 137 00 137 00 275 00 52 00 50 63 5 50 63					
Studs and Jacks, 106 00 113 33 Capital in Negro Trade, 137 00 137 00 27 50 137 00 27 50 137 00 27 50 130 27 50					
Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do,, \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do,, 75, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Daguerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$160 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 113 33 45 40 137 00 127 50 130 270 40 52 00 52 00 52 00 56 35 56 035 56 035 57 00 52 00 50 01 50 01 50 01					
Capital in other Trade, 45 40 Marriage License, 137 00 Pistols and Knives, 27 50 Dirks and Canes, 27 50 Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90, 270 40 Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, 26 01 Playing Cards, 560 Riding Vehicles, 560 Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, 175 Merchants' Capital, 650 98 Liquor Traffic, 138 54 Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, 105 00 Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, 79 00 Insurance Companies, 200 00 Daguerreotypists, 200 00 Lightning Rod Men, 30 00 Collateral Descent, * 10,175 30 Total amount, * 2,794 53 County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., \$ 2,794 53 Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., 4,000 05 Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 2,271 22					
Marriage License, 137 00 27 50 138 00 27 50 139 130			10		
Pistols and Knives, 27 50 130 Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90, 130 270 40 Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, 2601 Playing Cards, 2601 560 81 81 854 81 854 81 854 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 8			1		
Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, 270 40 180 1					
Gold Watches, \$182,50; Silver do,, \$87,90, Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do,, 75, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Daguerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., \$200 do., \$2,271 22					
Harps, \$2,50; Pianos, \$49,50, 26 01 Plate and Jewelry, 26 01 Playing Cards, 560 Riding Vehicles, 506 35 Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, 175 Merchants' Capital, 185 4 Liquor Traffic, 185 4 Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, 105 00 Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, 1900 Insurance Companies, 200 00 Daguerreotypists, 10 00 Lightning Rod Men, 30 00 Collateral Descent, 78 74 Total amount, 200 00 Total amount, 200 00 County Taxes 200 00 Roder Taxes 200 00 Public Buildings, 8 do., and 43 do., 2,794 53 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22		Dirks and Canes,			
Plate and Jewelry, 26 01 Playing Cards, 560 Riding Vehicles, 506 35 650		Gold watches, \$182,50; Silver do., \$87,90,			
Playing Cards, 560 800 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 185					
Riding Vehicles, 506 35 Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, Merchants' Capital, 650 98 138 54 105 00					
Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., 75, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Daguerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 175 650 98 138 54 105 00 79 00 105 00		Piding Vahialas			
Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Daguerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., [Schools, 2,271] 22					
Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Dagnerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 138 54 105 00 79 00 200 00 200 00 210 00 210 00 220 00 230 00 240 00 250 00 272 10 272 10 273 10 274 10 275 20 277 22					
Pedlars, \$15; Retailers, \$90, Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75, Insurance Companies, Daguerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 105 00 79 00 200 00 200 00 30 00 78 74 \$ 10,175 30 \$ 2,794 53 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22					
Taverns, \$4; Circus, \$75,					
Insurance Companies, 200 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 78 74 10,175 30 78 74 10,175 30 10 00 78 74 10,175 30 10 00 78 74 10,175 30 10 0		Taverne \$4 · Circus \$75			
Daguerreotypists, Lightning Rod Men, Collateral Descent, 10 00 30 00 78 74	4				
Collateral Descent, 30 00 78 74					
Total amount, COUNTY TAXES Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., Total amount, \$ 10,175 30 \$ 2,794 53 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22					
COUNTY TAXES Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 2,794 53 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22					
COUNTY TAXES Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 2,794 53 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22		Total amount	4	10 175	30
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 2,794 53 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22			如	10,110	00
and 20 cents per poll, County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., \$\frac{2,79453}{4,02983}\$ \$\frac{4,02983}{2,271}\$ 22					
County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do., Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 4,029 83 4,000 05 2,271 22			#	2.794	53
Schools, 15 do., and 25 do., Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 4,000 05 2,271 22		County Expenses, 12 do., and 43 do.,	1417		
Public Buildings, 8 do., and 17 do., 2,271 22					
Total amount, \$ 13,095 63			-		
		Total amount,	\$	13,095	63

	Comptrouer's Report fo	r the.	riscal
1858.			100
2000.	No. 35—HALIFAX COUNTY.		1100
	James S. Snow, Sheriff.	7	
	Acres Land, 419,805		
	Valuation Land, \$2,074,444		
	Town Property, \$ 97,155		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land, \$3,174.48; town property, \$145.73,	\$ 3.	320 21
	Polls, \$3,020.50; Interest, \$2,168.05,	5.	188 55
	Dividend and Profit,	- 1	57 79
	Salaries and Fees,		240 44
	Mortgages and Deeds,		24 00
	Studs and Jacks,	14/4/1	81 00
	Capital in Negro Trade,	1777	667
	Marriage License,		80 00
	Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	199	28 50
	Pist'ls & kniv's \$77.50; dirks & can's \$6.50,	My M	84 00
	Gold watches, \$253.75; Silver do., \$36.30,		290 05
(N. TRO.	Pianos, \$90; Plate and Jewelry, \$56.64,	HITE If.	146 64
Ob Jane	Playing Cards.	177111	29 40
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,	2	470 16
	Gold Headed Canes, \$5; Silver do., \$3,	HY FITT	800
	Merchants' Capital,	8	806 68
Sheat to	Liquor Traffic,		880 28
CAN PROPERTY.	Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$270,		350 00
	Taverns, \$50.75; Circus', \$75,		125 75
	Bowling alleys, \$65; Billiard tables, \$125,	1	190 00
1. 184	Express Companies,	1	10 00
PI (BIT !!	Horse and Mule Drovers,	AND LANGE	50 00
R The second	Liv. stables, \$25; Vend. of Carriages, \$60,	10 L 151	85 00
14112	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		8 73
1 H	Non resident Dentists,		1000
MANUAL S	Daguerreotypists,	STATE AND ADDRESS OF	20 00
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10 00
	Privileged Voters,		10 50
	Total amount,	\$ 12,6	312 35
	County Taxes,		
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
	and 10 cents per poll,		164 94
	County Expenses, 9 do, and 50 do.,	4,9	147 22
	Schools, 6 do., and 10 do.,	1,8	397 20
	Total amount,	\$ 8,3	309 36

No. 36.—HARNETT COUNTY. James A. Johnson, Sheriff. Acres Land,		0 1		
Acres Land, 317,498 Valuation Land, \$457,821 Town Property, \$4,394 STATE TAXES. Land, 70wn Property, 65,91 Polls, 111,07 Dividend and Profit, 984 Salaries and Fees, 36,01 Mortgages and Deeds, 36,01 Mortgages License, 33,00 Gates and Ferries, 13,00 Pistols and Knives, 9,00 Gold Watches, 33,75 Silver Watches, 26,10 Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, 175 Riding Vehicles, 125,95 Merchants' Capital, 154 Liquor Traffic, 28,30 Retailers, 30,00 Delinquents for 1857, 7 Privileged Voters, 30,00 Total amount \$2,156,45 County Taxes. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, 240 Total amount \$2,156,45 County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., 5,6008, 10 do., and 30 do., 953,91 Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,092,58	1858.	No. 36.—HARNETT COUNTY.		1 180 0
Valuation Land,		James A. Johnson, Sheriff.		
Town Property, \$ 4,394 STATE TAXES. \$ 686 73 Town Property, 65 91 Polls, 111 07 Dividend and Profit, 984 Salaries and Fees, 36 01 Mortgages and Deeds, 14 00 Marriages License, 33 00 Gates and Ferries, 9.00 Pistols and Knives, 9.00 Gold Watches, 33 75 Silver Watches, 26 10 Pianos, 13 50 Plate and Jewelry, 1 75 Riding Vehicles, 125 95 Merchants' Capital, 118 14 Liquor Traffic, 22 30 Retailers, 30 00 Dagnerreotypists, 10 00 Dagnerreotypists, 10 00 Delinquents for 1857, 240 Total amount \$ 2,156 45 County Taxes. \$ 1,066 35 County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., 35 91 Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,092 58				4
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Dagnerreotypists, Delinquents for 1857, Privileged Voters, Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Taxes. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., Schools, Schools, Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,092 58				
Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Daguerreotypists, Delinquents for 1857, Privileged Voters, Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Exes. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., Schools, Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1000258	- Military	STATE TAXES.		
Interest, Dividend and Profit, 9 84 Salaries and Fees, 36 01 Mortgages and Deeds, Marriages License, 33 00 Gates and Ferries, 13 00 Pistols and Knives, 9 00 Gold Watches, 33 75 Silver Watches, 26 10 Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, 175 Riding Vehicles, 125 95 Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, 28 30 Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, 28 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		Town Property,	\$	65 91
Salaries and Fees, 36 01 14 00 Marriages License, 33 00 Gates and Ferries, 13 00 Pistols and Knives, 9 00 Gold Watches, 26 10 Pianos, 13 50 Plate and Jewelry, 175 Riding Vehicles, 125 95 Merchants' Capital, 118 14 Liquor Traffic, 28 30 Retailers, 30 00 Delinquents for 1857, Privileged Voters, 240 Total amount \$2,156 45 \$1,066 35 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,580 03 \$25 95 1,092 58 \$25 95 1,092 58 1,0		Interest,		111 07
Marriages License, 33 00 13 00 13 00 13 00 15 10 00 15 10 15 15 1		Salaries and Fees,		36 01
Pistols and Knives, 9 00 Gold Watches, 33 75 8 75 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Marriages License,		33 00
Silver Watches, 26 10 13 50 13 50 13 50 13 50 12 50 15		Pistols and Knives,		9,00
Plate and Jewelry, 175 125 95 125 95 125 95 125 95 148		Silver Watches,		26 10
Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Daguerreotypists, Delinquents for 1857, Privileged Voters, 1000 500 1000		Plate and Jewelry,		1 75
Retailers, 30 00 10 00		Merchants' Capital,		118 14
Delinquents for 1857, 650 240		Retailers,	ne si	30 00
Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., Schools, 10 do., and 30 do., Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,092 58		Delinquents for 1857,		6 50
County Taxes. Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., Schools, 10 do., and 30 do., Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,092 58			3	
Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., Schools, 10 do., and 30 do., Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,092 58			-	-,100,10
and 30 cents per poll, County expenses, 20 do., and 40 do., Schools, Jury, 13 do., and 30 do., 1,066 35 1,580 03 953 91 1,092 58		the second secon		
Schools, 10 do., and 30 do., 953 91 1,092 58 1,092 58		and 30 cents per poll,	\$	
		Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		953 91
Total amount, \$ 4,692 87			\$	4,69287

	Comptrotter's Report Jo	run	e Fis	cat
1858.				
	No. 37.—HENDERSON COUNTY.	7		
	ISAAC ARLEDGE, Sheriff,			
	Acres Land, 321,862			
	Valuation Land, \$1,043,423	-		
	Town Property, \$59,350			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,585	79
	Town Property,	4	,	52
	Polls,		674	
		-		
	Interest,		259	00
	Salaries and Fees,			
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Marriage License,			00
	Gates,	139		00
	Pistols and Knives,		11	25
100	Dirks and Canes,		00	65
	Gold Watches,			00
	Silver do.,			00
	Harps,			50
	Pianos,			00
	Plate and Jewelry,			02
	Playing Cards,			40
	Riding Vehicles,		148	
400	Gold Headed Canes,		001	50
I BENT T	Merchants' Capital,		224	
	Liquor Traffic,			12
	Daguerreotypists,			00
X miles	Lightning Rod Men,		30	00
	Total amount	dia .	9 590	00
	Total amount,	\$	3,532	Uð
			4	
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 4\frac{1}{3} cents per \$100 value real estate			
	and 13 cents per poll.	\$	637	87
711.55	County Expenses, $16\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 50 do.,		2,453	
LIGHT	Schools, 4 do., and 12 do.,		588	
The same	Public Buildings, 6\frac{2}{3} do., and 20 do.,		981	
ALCHO C	Bridge, $1\frac{2}{3}$ do., and 5 do.,		245	
	Is do., and odo.,			
Televi	Total amount,	\$	4,906	69
1 1		*	,	

	startly september outil, 1000.		
1858.			1 20 61
	No. 38.—HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. VANN, Sheriff.		6
	Acres Land, 197,467		
	Valuation Land, \$928,401		
	Town Property, \$152,189		
	STATE TAXES.	THE P	
	Land,	\$	1,39260
5711-	Town Property,	med	228 28
SOUTH OF	Polls,	Darry!	1,212 50
	Interest,		1,158 65
	Dividend and Profit,		436 60
	Salaries and Fees,		179 50
	Mortgages and Deeds,		21 00
	Studs and Jacks,		
			69 00
	Marriage License,	100	20 00
	Ferries,		14 00
ARTE	Pistols and Knives,		22 50
	Dirks and Canes,		195
	Gold Watches,		147 50
	Silver Watches,	8	29 10
	Pianos,		52 50
000	Plate and Jewelry,		19 71
	Playing Cards,		2 10
	Riding Vehicles,		194 86
70 1117	Gold Headed Canes,		
	Silver Headed Cones		200
	Silver Headed Canes,		2 25
	Merchants' Capital,		540 21
	Liquor Traffic,		197 60
	Retailers,		90 00
	Taverns,		18 50
	Circus,		75 00
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		37 50
	Exhibitions for Reward,		10 00
	Privileged Voters,		6 00
MI (1) 7	Trinogod Fotors,		000
	Total amount,	\$	0 101 11
	Community,	9	6,181 41
	COUNTY TAXES.	-	
401105	Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,		1 20
	and 30 cents per poll,		1,624 85
43, 41	County Expenses 10 do., and 45 do.,	1	2,221 04
	Schools, 4 do., and 20 do.,		939 08
0-10	Total amount,	\$	4,784 97
	20.00		-,

	Comptroller's Report fo	r th	e Fis	cal
1858.			137	T
	No. 39.—HYDE COUNTY.			
	Mindle and the land			
	HILLIARD GIBBS, Sheriff,	TON		
	A T 1	100		
	Acres Land, 155,561	Mark .		
	Valuation Land, \$797,564			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	8	1,196	34
	Polls,	in it	946	
	Interest,		240	40
	Dividend and Profit,		45	76
	Salaries and Fees,	712/0		00
	Mortgages and Deeds,	Ta in		00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Capital in Negro Trade, Marriage License,			45
	Pistols and Knives,			25
	Dirks and Canes,			60
	Gold Watches,			25
	Silver do.,	hylib		80
	Pianos,	Man M		50
	Plate and Jewelry,	Till'I	7	60
	Playing Cards,	11.57	100	35
	Riding Vehicles,	14114	166	
	Silver Headed Canes,	1)// 137	261	00
	Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,			00
	Pedlars,			00
	Retailer,	Full	240	
00 /12	Bowling Alleys,	GA.	50	00
	Exhibitions for Reward,	TriC2		00
MELLIT	Privileged Voters,	ub.)	14	00
-	TT () A	C)	2 = 0 =	
40 /41	Total Amount, County Taxes.	\$	3,595	99
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,	-		
	and 12 cents per poll,	\$	705	69
55.780a	County Expenses, 30 do., and 60 do.,		3,528	
Miletes	Schools, 10 do., and 20 do.,		1,176	
H, Vette	Insane Asylum,		151	
			EF ~ 0	
	Total Amount,	\$	5,561	18

2,0007	creating September Both, 1000.			
1858.			1 - 181	1
	No. 40—IREDELL COUNTY.			
	C. L. Summers, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 351,058			
	Valuation Land, \$1,420,256	1000		
	Town Property, \$118,069	100/		
	STATE TAXES.	CON		
	Land,	\$	2,130	38
	Town Property,		177	10
#50 Del.	Polls,	141	1,616	50
	Interest,	MOST	1,247	28
19) 444	Dividend and Profit,			36
BUNG	Salaries and Fees,	7/10	142	58
	Mortgages and Deeds,		48	00
OFFICE S	Studs and Jacks,	HIII!	156	00
OC VI	Capital in Negro Trade,		47	58
med.	Capital in other Trade,	- 1	2	00
21-15	Marriage License,		76	00
3627	Ferries,			00
の発生	Pistols and Knives,	1111	13	75
	Gold Watches,		147	50
	Silver Watches,		57	90
	Pianos,	1000		00
	Plate and Jewelry,	-	9	41
	Playing Cards.	100		90
	Riding Vehicles,		431	
	Gold Headed Canes,			50
	Merchants' Capital,	1.16	423	55
	Liquor Traffic,		46	19
	Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$30,		110	00
	Taverns,			00
	Liv. Stables, \$25; Daguerreotypists, \$30,	1-10	55	00
	Distress,		100	00
	Collateral Descent,		71	48
				_
	Total amount,	\$	7,160	85
	The Court of Street			
	COUNTY TAXES			
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate	40		
	and 12 cents per poll,	\$	1,037	22
Brough	County Expenses, 18 do., and 50 do.,		4,534	
	Schools 5 do., and 13 do.,		1,230	
-		-		_
Et Jake	Total amount,	\$	6,802	12

	Comperoner's Report Jo	rene	I'iscut
1858.	h day war are a constant	1	
	No. 41.—JACKSON COUNTY.		
	E. D. Davis, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 422,356		
	Valuation Land, \$350,063		
	Town Property, \$6,594		}
	G T		
	Land, STATE TAXES.	\$	53788
	Town Property,	0	989
	Polls,		260 00
	Interest,		14 06
	Mortgages and Deeds,		2 00
	Studs and Jacks,		30 00
	Marriage License, Pistols and Knives,		26 00 5 00
	Dirks and Canes,	11.10	65
	Gold Watches,		2 50
	Silver do.,		2 70
	Pianos,		150
	Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital,		18 75 17 89
	Liquor Traffic,		12 25
	Arrears for Insolvents,	- 119	100
	m . 1 A	-	
	Total Amount,	\$	942 07
	And configurate the configuration of the configurat		
		No.	
	State and distribution of the last and property of the		
	in atmosphish to the state of t		
	COUNTY TAXES.		1
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	344 93
Sales I	and 25 cents per poll. County Expenses, 83 do. and 35 do.,	Φ	469 05
17 100	Schools, 11 do. and 20 do.,	1 2	490 81
Cloud.	Public Buildings, 13 do. and 30 do.,	11/12	614 93
AT HOE O	TD 4-1 A	ø 1	010 70
FIGNO	Total Amount,	\$ 1	,919 72

2 001 6	nating September Both, 1000.			=
1858.				
	No. 42.—JOHNSTON COUNTY.			
	James A. Vinson, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 484,667			
	Valuation Land, \$1,237,494			
	Town Property, \$ 44,083			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,856	24
	Town Property,	Ψ	66	
			1,730	
	Polls,		900	
ment to	Interest,		77	
MILITAN .	Dividend and Profit,	1		
METER	Salaries and Fees,		60	
MICH YES	Mortgages and Deeds,	14.	34	
mejor 1	Studs and Jacks,	R P	24	
William C	Capital in Negro Trade,	111	13	
Will !	Capital in other Trade,	23	54	
not be a	Marriage License,	1122	116	
mile /	Pistols and Knives,	-	63	
1500	Dirks and Canes,			95
Marian .	Gold Watches,		136	25
neur I	Silver Watches,		36	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	Pianos,		31	50
WALL OF	Plate and Jewelry,		9	43
300000	Riding Vehicles,		336	60
The second second	Gold Headed Canes,		2	00
100	Silver Headed Canes,			75
	Merchants' Capital,		243	
See 411 - 1	Liquor Traffic,		145	
12.21	Retailers, \$210; Circus, \$75,		285	
Y COL	Horse and Mule Drovers,		37	
We a	Venders of Carriages,			58
10121				56
	Auctioneers,		10	
(A) 1 (Daguerreotypists,			50
	Privileged Voters,		1	30
	D-4-1	(Ta	0.070	07
	Total amount,	\$	6,276	81
	County Taxes.			
1660 July 1	Poor, 7 cents per \$100 value real estate,	10	1 400	0.0
MASSES !	and 18 cents per poll.	\$	1,499	
Selegation .	County Expenses, 53 do., and 70 do.,		9,050	
GS VIII	Schools, 10 do., and 12 do.,		1,659	53
		-		-
SAME !	Total amount,	18	12,209	45

	Comptroller's Report fo	r th	e Fis	cal
1858.	No. 43.—JONES COUNTY.		37.4	
	10. 45.—50NES COUNTY.			
	WILLIAM POLLOCK, Sheriff.			
	A CT 1 doc 400	1		
	Acres of Land, 199,422			
	Valuation of Land, \$546,653			
	Town Property, \$ 16,485			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	819	84
	Town Property,	7 11 1	-	72
	Polls,		886	
	Interest,		528	
	Salaries and Fees,			00
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Marriage License, Pistols and Knives,			85
	Dirks and Canes,		21	50
	Gold Watches,		69	65 75
	Silver, do.,			70
	Pianos,			00
	Plate and Jewelry,			56
	Riding Vehicles,		134	
	Gold Headed Canes,		101	50
	Silver Headed Canes,			25
	Merehants' Capital,		-67	23
	Liquor Traffic,	and i		21
	Retailers,			00
	Taverns,		2	00
	Circus,	7/	75	00
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,			06
	Privileged Voters,		1	50
	Total amount,	\$	2,849	62
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate			
	and 45 cents per poll.	\$	1,360	88
	County Expenses, 25 do., and 75 do.		2,737	34
	Schools, 6 do., and 15 do.,		602	42
	Public Buildings, 10 do., and 10 do.,	614	148	70
	Total amount,	\$	4,848	34
	i Local amount,	(D)	1,010	UX

Yea 185

ar e	ending September 30th, 1858.			
8.	No. 44.—LENOIR COUNTY.			
	WILLIAM FIELDS, Sheriff.	-		
	Acres Land, 231,832			
	Valuation Land, \$ 923,449			
	Town Property \$ 95,925			
	G m	h./L		
	STATE TAXES,		1 515	
	Land, \$1,371.69; Town Prop'ty, \$143.88 Polls, \$1,407.50; Interest, \$1,150.08,	\$	1,515 $2,557$	
	Dividend and Profit,			66
out I	Salaries and Fees,			06
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
	Studs and Jacks,		33	00
	Capital in other Trade,	1.71		60
	Marriage License,			45
	Gates and Ferries,			35
	Pist'ls & kniv's, \$46.25; d'ks & can's, \$3.25, Gold Watch's, \$168.75; Silv'r, do., \$37.20,		205	50
	Pianos, \$43.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$20.21,			71
11	Playing Cards,			90
	Riding Vehicles,		274	
	Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., .75			75
1	Merchants' Capital,	1152	505	
	Liquor Traffic,		475	
	Retail'rs, \$210; taver's, \$8.35; pedl'rs \$80,		298	
	Circus', \$75; horse & mule drov'rs, \$37.50, Livery Stables,		$\begin{array}{c} 112 \\ 25 \end{array}$	
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		79	
10	Exhibitions for Reward,		30	
	Arrears for Insolvents,			86
	Privileged Voters,			50
	Collateral descent,	71	147	87
	m , 1	-		-
7,2	Total amount, County Taxes.	\$	6,577	19
	Poor, 15 cents per \$100 value real estate,			_
	and 40 cents per poll,	\$	2,669	99
	County Expenses, 10 do., and 20 do.,	-	1,594	16
4	Schools, 4 do., and 8 do.,		634	58
2 .	Railroad, 31 do., and 40 do.,		4,298	56
5	Total amount	Φ.	0.107	-
	Total amount,	\$	9,197	39

1050			
1858.			1 10
	No. 45.—LINCOLN COUNTY.		
100	CALEB MILLER, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 176,030		
	Valuation Land, \$830,171		
34	Town Property, \$141,731		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	\$	1,245 25
		Φ	
	Town Property,		212 59
20010	Polls,		789 50
MO EGE!	Interest,	11111	569 88
MICHIE	Dividend and Profit,	7 19	37 08
and see	Salaries and Fees,	nun'r	134 70
OUT	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	24 44
	Studs and Jacks,	11111	60 00
	Marriage License,	Latte 1	50 35
	Ferries,	1	3 50
	Pistols and Knives,		7 54
	Gold Watches, \$50; Silver do., \$23.40;		103 40
OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	Pianos,		43 50
	Plate and Jewelry,		27 43
2400	Play Cards, :70; Rid. Vehicles, \$159.75;		160 45
	Silver Headed Canes,		75
	Merchants' Capital,		280 89
	Liquor Traffic,		
	D. Ham Con Data lam 620	1111	141 44
	Pedlars, \$80; Retailers, \$30		110 00
	Taverns, \$6.75; Circus, \$75;		81 75
	Drugs and Medicines,	7117	266
OH, LE	Patent Medicines,	1	10 00
	Lightning Rod Men,	1	30 00
	Distress,		37 50
	Privileged Voters,		1 50
	Subjects Unlisted,		7 41
	Collateral Descent,	liv. I	96,00
	Total amount,	8	4,269 50
	County Taxes.		
	Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate		
	and 10 cents per poll.	\$	449 47
	County Expenses, 3 do., and 10 do.,	44	449 47
	Schools, 6 do. and 15 do.,		819 99
			176 14
	Insane Asylum, 1 do. and 5 do.,		11014
	Total amount	0	1,895 07
ROMAN	Total amount,	10	1,000.01

1 eur e	naing September 50th, 1888.		
1858.	No. 46.—MACON COUNTY. J. G. Crawford, Sheriff, Acres Land, 335,898 Valuation Land, \$288,638 Town Property, \$21,700	1977 146 3	
40 21 5 Mills	STATE TAXES.		
COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos, Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Taverns, Privileged Voters,	99	433 28 33 60 401 50 54 29 2 32 29 00 7 00 90 00 33 00 15 00 2 50 17 50 9 00 3 00 83 10 83 39 6 73 1 75 1 4 00
adire l	Total amount,	\$	1,274 96
Since Since	COUNTY TAXES County Expenses,		1,860 48
	Total amount,	\$	1,860 48

	Comptroller's Report for	or th	e Fiscal
1858.	No. 47.—MADISON COUNTY. R. P. MERRILL, Sheriff. Acres Land, 231,999 Valuation Land, \$338,384 STATE TAXES.		
	Land, Polls, Interest, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License,	\$	$50847 \\ 31800 \\ 568 \\ 1300 \\ 1200 \\ 5200$
	Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Pianos,		15 00 2 50 6 25 8 10 1 50
	Riding Vehicles, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, Auctioneers, Privileged Voters,		$ \begin{array}{r} 3 35 \\ 50 07 \\ 9 05 \\ 30 00 \\ 25 \\ 1 50 \\ \end{array} $
	Total amount,	\$	1,036 72
to the second of			
	County Taxes.		2,762 65
PA 1008.	Total amount,	\$	2,762 65

1 001 0	maing september som, 1050.		
1858.			HOPE
	No. 48—MARTIN COUNTY.	7	
	WILLIAM W. WARD, Sheriff.		
11/10	Acres Land, 230,678		
	Valuation Land, \$1,086,498		
			14
	Town Property, \$ 142,544		
	STATE TAXES.	4	
	Land,	\$	1,629 74
11/200	Town Property,		213 81
ODELL!	Interest,		746 63
20/01	Polls,		1,353 50
00.01	Dividend and Profit,	17-57	121 68
00/80T	Salaries and Fees,	12 10 17	92 00
8200	Mortgages and Deeds,	7111	88 70
Lower	Studs and Jacks,	4111	54 00
OREA	Marriage License,	17011	53 00
208-	Pistols and Knives,	1	88 75
02017	Dirks and Canes		
ne e	Gold watches, \$139.05; Silver do., \$45.30,		184 05
0000			184 35
400	Pianos,		48 00
Marine A	Plate and Jewelry,		18 38
100	Playing Cards,		22 05
1000	Riding Vehicles,		292 00
(CE)	Gold Head. Canes, \$1.50; Silv'r do., \$1.75,	200	3 25
700	Merchants' Capital,		415 88
124	Liquor Traffic,		556 28
EQ.OUT.	Retailers,	PER	240 00
Lilli	Circus,		75 00
	Taverns,	1 mil	10 08
DE L	Livery Stables,	100	25 00
Mark-	Daguerreotypists,		20 00
WERE.	Exhibitions for Reward,		30 00
William !	Privileged Voters,	1	4 00
DESCRIPT S	Collateral Descent,		$\frac{1}{26} \frac{1}{56}$
	Conditional Descent,	-	20 30
111-00	Total amount,	\$	6 119 20
	County Taxes,	P	6,413 29
	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,		4.00
	and 19 cents per poll,	\$	1,126 00
	County Expenses, 10 do, and 31 do.,		2,062 56
	Schools, 4 do., and 16 do.,		922 33
	Jury, 2 do., and 9 do.,	1117	488 08
	CD . 1		
	Total amount,	18	4,599 97

-	Comperouer's Report for	or the	Fiscal
1858.	N 40 M DOWNEY COMM		1 .8154
	No. 49.—McDOWELL COUNTY.		
1	George W. Glass, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 199,766		
	Valuation Land, \$637,624		1
	Town Property, \$26,765		
	Billion Commissions Commission	boul!	
	Land, STATE TAXES.	1	
	Town Property,	\$	956 43
	Polls,		40 14
	Interest,		490 00 183 84
	Salaries and Fees,		21 00
	Mortgages and Deeds,		12 00
	Studs and Jacks,		58 00
	Marriage License,		43 00
	Pistols and Knives,		10 00
	Gold Watches,	1	30 00
	Silver Watches,		10 80
	Pianos, Riding Vehicles,		1 50
	Silver Headed Canes,		61 35
	Merchants' Capital,		$\frac{100}{6498}$
	Pedlars,		40 00
	Retailers,		30 00
	Taverns,		7 00
9117	Circus,	0,000	75 00
PATRICIA	Bowling Alleys,	Trees,	50 00
werd !	Auctioneers,		140
41 1	Daguerreotypists,		20 00
THE PARTY	Privileged Voters, Subjects unlisted,		3 50
	Collateral Descent,		75 00
	Conditional Bescent,	STATE A	41 00
	Total amount,	\$ 2	,326 94
			,520,01
-1 920	College and the Marie West and the State of		
	County Taxes.		
taberier	County Expenses, 33\frac{1}{3} cents per \$100 val-		400
	ue real estate, and \$1 per poll,	\$ 3	,123 41
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,		75 00
	Total amount,	\$ 3	,198 41
	20 var tissotille,	Ψ	, roofit

	J L	
1858.		alot
	No. 50.—MECKLENBURG COUNTY.	1444
	E. C. Grier, Sheriff.	
		tion to
	Valuation Land, \$1,675,017	
	Town Property, \$469,205	
	STATE TAXES.	THE STATE OF THE S
	Land, \$2,512.29; Town Property, \$703.81;	\$ 3,216 10
	Polls, \$2,129.00; Interest, \$2,762.84;	4,89184
	Div. & Profit, \$63.12; S. & Fees, \$385.36;	
27.32	DIV. & 1 10H, \$05.12, 5. & Fees, \$555.50;	448 48
and the same	S. & Jacks, \$77; Cap'l in other Tra., \$1.60;	78 60
Caldin to	Mar. Licen., \$177.65; Mor. & Deeds, \$15.00	192 65
184141	P's & Knives, \$6.25; D's & Canes, \$1.30;	7 55
(BOURT	Gold Watches, \$302.50; Silver do., \$62.40;	364 90
(BOSTER)	Pianos, \$93; Plate and Jewelry, \$38.65;	131 65
100/25	Play. Cards, \$7.35; R. Vehicles, \$468.80;	476 15
1000000		#1019
The same of	Gold Headed Canes, \$1; Silver do., \$1.75;	
	Merchants' Capital,	1.246 63
William !	Liquor Traffie,	223 60
	Retailers, \$2.40; Taverns, \$64.41;	304 41
ADay.	Circus, \$75; Insurance Companies, \$100;	175 00
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Bowling alleys, \$50; Billiard tables, \$125,	
30000	Express Companies,	1000
LORE THE	Horse and Mule Drovers,	1250
Sidnes.		
GREAD!	Livery Stables, \$25; Auctioneers, \$28.18;	53 18
Links	Natural Curiosities,	20 00
All III	Daguerreotypists,	30 00
	Lightning Rod Men,	30 00
ANTERIA .	Delinquents for 1856,	3 75
District	Pr. Voters, \$14.50; Col. Descent \$1,097.38;	1,11188
MARIE		
(1) (3)	Total Amount,	\$ 13,206 62
smy ?	County Taxes.	φ 10,200 02
All In		March 1
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate,	K 4 00 F
12	and 15 cents per poll,	\$ 1,927 94
	County Expenses, 14 do., and 25 do.,	4,072 93
	Schools, 5 do., and 10 do.,	1,500 22
w. 11	Public Buildings, 15 do., and 30 do.,	4,500 65
) K do and K do)	2,000
THE PERSON N	1 1a on corriegge 25 on C weetch	
A 344 Sec.	road 20. on Carriages, 25 on G. water-	1,687 85
(10 miles	sub., es, 10 on S. watches, 50 on Pia-	
ALL WATER OF THE PARTY OF THE P	noes, and 13c., on silver plate,	
THE RESERVE TO SERVE	The state of the s	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	Total Amount,	\$ 13,689 59

	Compercion's Report J	or u	ie Prescat
1858.	No. 51.—MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		1818
	Athenia arenti Aria		
	C. W. Wooley, Sheriff.	mm.	A
	Acres Land, 295,44	11/11	4
	Acres Land, 295,44' Valuation Land, \$504,00'		4
	Town Property, \$7,760		
	STATE TAXES.		
	STATE TAXES.		
	Land,	18	756.00
	Town Property,	11.40	11 64
	Polls,		714 50
	Interest,		265 89
	Dividend and Profit,		10 00
	Salaries and Fees,	1	27 50
	Mortgages and Deeds,		22 00
	Studs and Jacks,		6 00
	Capital in other Trade,		3 40
	Marriage License, Gates,		44 65
	Pistols and Knives,		5 00
	Dirks and Canes,		6 25
	Gold Watches,		25 00
	Silver Watches,		24 00
	Pianos,		300
	Playing Cards,		70
	Riding Vehicles,	1	105 80
	Merchants' Capital,		108 41
	Liquor Traffic,		46 30
	Taverns,		8 00
	Privileged Voters,		8 00
	Total amount,	\$	2,202 69
	- Industrial and the second second	-	
	COUNTY TAXES.		1
	Poor, 12 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
A Property	and 45 cents per poll,	\$	1,257 16
STEEL SON	County Expenses, 9 do., and 20 do.,	Ф	746 38
20.10	Schools, 4 do., and 15 do.,	1800	419 05
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
COMMEN	Total amount,	\$	2,422 95
			-

1858.	1 10 10
No. 52.—MOORE COUNTY.	0.01/2 11
T. W. RITTER, Sheriff.	1 7/1
),848
Valuation Land, \$ 934	
Town Property, \$28	3,127
CONST.	Maria Program
STATE TAXES.	Tale Land Line
Land,	\$ 1,401 07
Town Property,	42 10
Polls,	924 50
Interest,	341 95
Salaries and Fees,	62 60
Mortgages and Deeds,	16 00
Stude and Jacks,	36 00
Capital in other Trade,	1 44
Marriage License, Gates,	5985
Pistols and Knives,	15 00
Gold Watches,	30 00
Silver Watches,	48 75
Pianos,	41 35
Plate and Jewelry,	6 00
Playing Cards,	$2 62 \\ 2 80$
Riding Vehicles,	198 64
Gold Headed Canes,	
Silver Headed Canes,	50
Merchants' Capital,	123 56
Liquor Traffic,	99 29
Retailers,	120 00
Taverns,	375
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	3 26
Collateral Descent,	199 78
201288 Santa Control of the Control	100
Total amount,	\$ 3,779 31
	9,,,,,
COUNTY TAXES.	
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real est	tate,
and 30 cents per poll,	\$ 1,528 57
County Expenses, $13\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 40 do.	, 2,038 10
Schools, 6\frac{1}{8} do., and 20 do.	, 1,019 05
Patrol, 15 do.	
Alex A de la	
Total amount,	\$ 4,732 87

7			Compered	00, 0 10	cport jo	1 0100	1 100	cue
1858.		No. 53	-NASH C	OUNT	Y		, di	
		2.0.00	-14-01	00112	A VOLUMENT			
	1	N. W. Co	OPER, Sher	riff.	36			
	Acres	s Land,			318,621	series for		
	Valua	ation Land	Ι,	5	\$926,439			
	Town	Property	7,	5	3 16,140	E		
			TAXE					
	Land,		IAIL JAAL	J.		\$ 1	,388	57
		Property			Interior To	1 T	24	29
	Polls	\$1 433.50	; Interest,	\$1.319	20	2	,752	
		end and H		φ1,010	.20,	-	92	
		es and Fe			7-10-10	TO PARTY	57	
		gages and				177217	13	
		and Jacks				200	62	
		al in other				Liberto	18	
		age Licen					38	
		s and Kni			to home	- Inter	43	
		and Cane			(110)	Dall4		30
			\$95; Silver	r do., \$	21.60;	LIGHT N	116	60
		s, \$5; Pia			- b Commi	molf	41	
	Plate	and Jewe	lry,		Man form	world.		53
			00; Rid. Ve				284	
			ines, 50;	Silver d	0., \$1	1000		50
		nants' Cap	ital,		- halfmuli	towns	249	
	Liquo	r Traffic,			testink He	and d	244	
	Retail	lers,	0.	J. 14 10 10	19 1850	Springle		40
			Circus, \$7	5;	RUNK	man I	80	
	Bowli	ng Alleys	, D		7719		50	
			Drovers,				75	
		erreotypis			17,70,70		10	
87 1010		itions for					10 28	
Friends		eged Vote eral Desce					22	
IRTEL	Conat	erai Desce	ш,				22	J I
OH ETO		AND THE PARTY LINE		al amor	int,	\$ 5,	955	90
00112	L.	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED	UNTY TAXE			OVER		
Fight 12			er \$100 val	ue real	estate	Melni		
AVE STA		19 cents		107			300	
Control of the			s, 10 do., a	ind 25	do.		661	
The state of the s	School	ls, 8 do. ai	ad 19 do.,		med bou	1,	289	55
400	7,4		Total	al amou	nt	\$ 4,	252	18
+ 1/4/11/11	•		1016	ai camou	11.09	Ψ,	2021	

1040	
0 5 0	

			.84	
	No. 54.—NEW HANOVER COUNTY.	JUYA		
	investe property along			
	E. D. Hall, Sheriff.	Mary 1		
	Acres Land, 463,058	Victoria		
	Valuation Land, \$1,091,541	arter 1		
	Town Property, \$ 2,782,495	Town		
		Lieuten,	İ	
	STATE TAXES.			
117	Land, \$1,637.31; Town Prop'y, \$4,179.67;	\$ 5	,816	98
	Polls, \$2,868.00; Interest, \$975.64;	3	,843	64
	Div. & Pro., \$1,318.32; S. & F's, \$1,584.19;	2	.902	
	S. & Jacks, \$8; Cap'lin negro Tra., \$16.66;		24	66
	Capital in other Trade,		182	51
	Marriage License, \$90; Ferries, \$3.50;		93	50
1	P's & Knives, \$65; D's & Canes, \$6.50;		71	
	Gold Watches, \$595.00; Silver do., \$61.80;	in O	656	80
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$184.50;		187	00
	Plate and Jewelry,		252	66
	Play. Cards, \$50.40; R. Vehicles, \$379.69;		430	09
	Gold Headed Canes, \$9.50; Silver do., \$2;		11	50
+	Merchants' Capital,		.169	
	Liquor Traffic,	2	,939	85
-10	Retailers, \$270.00; Taverns, \$51.25;		321	
1	Bowling alleys, \$80; Bill'd tables, \$445.00;		525	00
12	Insurance Companies,		200	00
	Express Companies,	copick	10	00
	Livery Stables, \$50; Brokers, \$300.00;	Renn	350	00
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	DENT	354	62
0	Auctioneers,	LizniT.	779	30
	Daguerreotypists,	swill	20	00
	Privileged Voters,	Panel	8	00
	de proveniele tant autoutie	La		_
	Total Amount,	\$ 26	,150	77
	COUNTY TAXES.	a Clay ()		
-	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
80	and 12 cents per poll,	\$ 2	,618	00
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 80 do.,		,221	
	Schools, 8 do., and 20 do.,		,234	
	Patrol, 8 do.,	ma	380	
	Jail and Bridge,	7	,499	
	Deaf and Dumb, and Insane Asylum,		,444	
	,			711
	Total Amount,	\$ 25	,398	68

	T		-
1858.			
	No. 55—NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.	1 6%	
	S. A. Warren, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 326,670		
	Valuation Land, \$1,686,463		
	Town Property, \$41,150		
	STATE TAXES.	-11/1	
		. 0 .	20000
	Land,	\$ 2,5	529 69
	Town Property,	0 1	61 73
PAGE 1	Polls,		184 00
96/191-	Interest,	1,2	212 30
To be to	Dividend and Profit,	100719	21 12
	Salaries and Fees,	1	162 00
	Mortgages and Deeds,		25 00
	Studs and Jacks,		53 00
	Marriage License,		86 00
and the same	Gates and Ferries,		42 00
	Pistols and Knives,		98 75
	Dirks and Canes,		5 85
Malerine	Gold Watches,	1	153 75
The same	Silver Watches,		35 10
New York	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, 46.50,		49 00
			24 78
	Plate and Jewelry,		
	Playing Cards,	Hamil	2 45
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Riding Vehicles,	e de la constant de l	372 72
Milliam	Gold Headed Canes,		3 50
ARM FE	Silver Headed Canes,	1 7471	1 50
1971	Merchants' Capital,		275 19
YM MIN	Liquor Traffic,		288 26
11111111	Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$60,	10014.	100 00
LIMANIES !	Circus,	A CONTRACT	75 00
Man	Horse and Mule Drovers,	17171	70 00
	Venders of Carriages,		40 00
27007	Foreign Materials for Carriages,		73
A RATELLA	Privileged Voters,		850
Direct Of	Total amount,	\$ 7,9	981 92
900700	County Taxes.	144	
1-1-1	Poor, 5 cents per \$100 value real estate,		
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$ 1,	762 20
The Court	County Expenses, 14 do., and 59 do.,		068 35
110110			524 09
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	1,0	02100
	Total amount	0 0	254 64
SUIGHA.	Total amount,	\$ 8,3	TO TO

	0 1		
1858.	No se ONSLOW COUNTY	1	
	No. 56.—ONSLOW COUNTY.		
	HARVEY Cox, Sheriff.		
	A . I . I		
	Acres Land, 309,694 Valuation Land, \$649,149		
BR STATE	Town Property, \$ 33,400		
MELES, S	A SELECTION OF THE SELE	1111	
ALDED!	STATE TAXES.		
The same	Land,	\$	973 57
SECURIOR SILE	Town Property, Polls,		50 10 $1,015 00$
" Philes	Interest,	1999	400 82
WOLL !	Salaries and Fees,	411	33 00
Chart !	Mortgages and Deeds,	11/11/	13 00
The State	Studs and Jacks,		18 00
THE .	Marriage License,		35 15
Service I	Gates,		10 00
data retra	Pistols and Knives,		38 75
COCOL .	Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches,		$ \begin{array}{r} 3 25 \\ 59 05 \end{array} $
DEC. MILL	Silver Watches,	1.2	$\frac{3903}{2400}$
SOLGED	Pianos,	HAN.	24 00
Magaz V	Plate and Jewelry,		15 62
014 14 1	Playing Cards,	1	2 45
15/4-1	Riding Vehicles,		157 70
1373	Gold Headed Canes,		1 50
Aller Commence	Silver Headed Canes,	1	1 25
AMING	Merchants' Capital,	1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 166 22 \\ 166 22 \end{array} $
Alleren	Liquor Traffic, Retailers,	la la	$\frac{10022}{12000}$
0000	iterations,	1	120 00
Hart	Total amount,	\$	3,328 66
Mon		No.	
-			
SEAL DELLA	County Taxes.		
	Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate.	\$	1 040 51
	and 24 cents per poll, County Expenses 8 do., and 24 do.,	1	1,049 51 1,049 51
	Schools, 6 do., and 18 do.,	17776	784 25
AUTONIE,	Public Buildings, 13 do., and 34 do.,	1-11	1,600 56
1		-	
Sec. 160	Total amount,	\$	4,483 83

	Comptroller's Report fo	rin	e Fisc	al
1858.			188	A
	No. 57—ORANGE COUNTY.	W.		
	WITTIAN VARIOUS SUPPLE			
	R. M. Jones, Sheriff.	211/		
	Acres Land, 379,778	1.7		
	Valuation Land, \$1,642,369	100		
	Town Property, \$ 254,350			
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, \$2,484.12; Town property, \$381.82,	\$	2,865	94
	Interest, \$3,567,69; Polls, \$1,978.50,	1	5,546	
	Dividend and Profit,	lant!	40	
	Salaries and Fees,	lina.	456	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	11.51	15	00
	Studs and Jacks,	la institution	106	00
	Capital in Other Trade,		8	20
	Marriage License,		100	51
	Pistols and Knives,	100	18	75
	Dirks and Canes	1	1 2	30
	Gold watches, \$193.75; Silver do., \$70.20.	Jak	263 9	95
	Pianos, \$87; Plate and Jewelry, \$49.20,		136	20
	P. Cards, \$11.90; Riding vehicles, \$347.95,	10.11	359 8	85
	Gold Head. Canes, \$1.50; Silv'r do., \$1.25,		2	75
	Merchants' Capital,	11114	698	63
	Liquor Traffic, \$345.17; Retailers, \$310,		655	17
	Pedlars,	1000	50	00
	Circus, \$75.00; Taverns, \$26.96,	1-1	101	96
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	1111	12	50
	Commissions on Com. Merchants,			50
	Anctioneers,	1111	8	69
	Drugs and Medicines,	contr	4	57
	Daguerreotypists,	HIN!	400	-
	Exhibitions for Reward,	Mon	60	
	Delinquents for 1856,	15 1	50	
	Privileged Voters,	17/3	41 (
	Collateral Descent,		96	01
	1 2 1 amount folding the second	<u> </u>	4	-
	Total amount,	\$ 1	1,741	13
	County Taxes,	THE		-
The challes	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,		0 =0=	3.4
WEST !	and 22 cents per poll,		2,707	
Mark and all	County Expenses, 17 do, and 53 do.,		5,2143	
CONTRACTOR	Schools, 5 do., and 20 do.,		1,4990	14
	(D.)	D	0.101	-
TOP LES	Total amount,	\$	9,4210	13

	reading September Settl, 1999.			
1858.			188	
	No. 58.—PASQUOTANK COUNTY.	100		
	WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 104,591			
	Valuation Land, \$1,109,804			
	T D			
	Town Property, \$240,120	4.19		
	STATE TAXES.	-	1 074	00
	Land,	\$	1,674	
	Town Property,		,368	
MI SAL	Polls, \$958; Interest, 569.29,		1,527	
OF THE STATE OF TH	Dividend and Profit,	7111	43	
Bhart !	Salaries and Fees,	HITT.	240	00
MING!	Mortgages and Deeds,	C. N.	52	00
WOOD IN	Studs and Jacks,	4119	38	00
19012	Capital in Negro Trade,	1120	16	
MAN ANT	Marriage License,	11.37	49	
AU A	Pistols and Knives,		42	
DAY !	Dirks and Canes,	-		25
An Fto	Gold Watches,		161	
AS not		1100	23	
55 ES	Silver Watches,			
SHILL	Pianos,	10	52	
	Plate and Jewelry,		31	
ME COL	Riding Vehicles,		185	
	Gold Headed Canes,	600		50
	Silver Headed Canes,			50
215 112	Merchants' Capital,		435	
	Liquor Traffic,		283	25
100	Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$300,		340	00
19/9	Taverns, \$44; Circus, \$75,	144	119	00
78.0	Livery Stables,	39[]	50	
MAL	Venders of Carriages,	MAT	40	
Charles !	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	11=14	5	70
AND ONLY	Auctioneers,	tot1		20
BUTTE	Exhibitions for Reward,		10	
Achier -	Exmonions for neward,		10	00
	Total amount	\$	5,794	20
STUAT S	Total amount, County Taxes.	Φ	0,104	00
				_
1-1	Poor, 9 cents per \$100 value real estate,	0	1 000	- /-
AST THE !	and 22 cents per poll.	\$	1,609	
200 1 10	County Expenses, 17 do., and 32 do.,	10	2,842	
With the Party of	Schools, 12 do., and 30 do.,		2,159	
Ser Person	Jury, 7 do., and 16 do.,	17777	1,228	95
00 480 3	A Sauptan latelly			_
	Total amount,	\$	7,841	38

	Comptroller's Report fo	r the	Fisc	cal
1858.		1	1	
	No. 59.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.	1/2-	1714	
		100		
	Josiah R. White, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 134,929			
	Valuation Land, \$1,951,058			
	Town Property, \$63,185	1000		
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$ 1	,576	58
	Town Property,	4	94	
	Polls,	1111	,009	
	Interest,		742	
	Dividend and Profit,		12	
	Salaries and Fees,		96	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		22	
	Studs and Jacks,		41	
	Marriage License,		48	
	Gates,		15	
	Pistols and Knives,		28	
	Gold Watches,		106	
	Silver do.,			50
	Pianos,			00
	Plate and Jewelry,			19
	Riding Vehicles,		167	
	Silver Headed Canes,		101	75
	Merchants' Capital,		357	
	Liquor Traffic,		260	
	Retailers,		60	
	Circus,		75	
	Horse and Mule Drovers,		37	
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	ALLE	12	
		- V		78
	Drugs and Medicines,		1	10
	Total amount	\$ 4	,829	00
	Total amount,	D =	,049	04
	Total samuel, 16			
	COUNTY TAXES.			
	Poor, 11 cents per \$100 value real estate			
		\$ 2	2,000	00
	and 33 cents per poll.		,236	
THE KEND	County Expenses, 19 do., and 49 do.,	0	750	
THE SECTION	Schools, 5 do., and 19 do.,	MINE.	100	00
-	Total amount	0 1	000	00
25 34 2 5	Total amount,	\$ 5	,986	UU

858.	N as Diposi colinar		1 1888	1
1/2	No. 60.—PERSON COUNTY.			
	WILLIAM H. SMITH, Sheriff.			
1000	Acres Land, 236,097			
	Valuation Land, \$962,233	102	3/4	
	Town Property, \$21,087	1		
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land,	\$	1,444	
Printer Lo	Town Property,	MA	31	
SERT	Polls, \$1,642; Interest, \$896.81,		2,538	
150 May 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dividend and Profit,	773	53	
MARKET	Salaries and Fees,		59	00
	Mortgages and Deeds,			00
CHOLINE	Studs and Jacks,			00
Spare .	Capital in Negro Trade,		78	83
457 14	Capital in other Trade,	1	34	86
ditte !	Marriage License, \$48.45; Gates, \$10,	100	58	45
Spy !	Pistols and Knives,		10	00
Marie Co	Gold Watches,		76	25
Mein	Silver, do.,		32	10
300	Pianos, \$19.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.31,		41	
	Playing Cards,	r ai	25	
	Riding Vehicles,		272	33
WE I	Gold Headed Canes,			50
MA EV	Silver Headed Canes,	0		75
	Merchants' Capital,	1/200	299	
	Liquor Traffic, \$317.02; Pedlars, \$40,		357	
530 m	Retailers, \$150; Taverns, \$4,		154	
1000	Horse and Mule Drovers,		50	
102	Foreign Materials for Carriages,			00
	Drugs and Medicines,		13	
104	Daguerreotypists,		20	
1000	Lightning Rod Men, \$30; Distress, \$50,		80	
B. S. Cont.			30	50
1047	Privileged Voters,		11	
	Collateral Descent,		. 11	31
2 40 1 1	Total amount	do.	2 012	00
	Total amount,	\$	5,815	08
	County Taxes.	0/2		_
FAREL S	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,	(1)	0.100	10
TYTE YE	and 35 cents per poll.	\$	2,102	13
4.13	County Expenses, 9 do., and 36 do.,		2,039	15
MARKET NO	Schools, 4 do., and 14 do.,		835	25
	m , 1	•	4.075	
OKRIKA	Total amount,	\$	4,977	13

 $\begin{array}{r}
 173 \\
 5193 \\
 22143 \\
 7883
 \end{array}$

8,758 26

15,800 03

the Fisca

	Comptroller's Report fo	n
1858.	No. 61.—PITT COUNTY.	
	ABRAM Cox, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land, 361,827	1
	Valuation Land, \$ 1,291,135	
	Town Property \$60,554	1
	STATE TAXES, Land, \$1,936.70; Town Prop'ty, \$90.83 Polls, \$2,228.50; Interest, \$1,661.96, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees,	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	
	Studs and Jacks,	
	Capital in Negro Trade, Marriage License,	
	Ferries,	
	Pist'ls & kniv's, \$50; d'ks & can's, \$1.95,	1
	Gold Watch's, \$181.25; Silv'r, do., \$40.20,	
	Pianos, \$52.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$26.31,	1
	Playing Cards,	
	Riding Vehicles,	
	Gold Headed Canes, \$2; Silver do., \$3,	
	Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic,	
	Retail'rs, \$180; taver's, \$9.94;	
	Circus', \$75; horse & mule drov'rs, \$12.50,	
	Billiard Tables,	
	Livery Stables,	
	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	1
	Exhibitions for Reward,	
	Daguerreotypists,	
	Privileged Voters,	
	Collateral descent,	
	Total amount,	\$
	County Taxes.	-
	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,	
-1000	and 7 cents per poll,	\$
The Late	County Expenses, 27 do., and 90 do.,	11
DATE OF	Schools, 6 do., and 20 do.,	17
Ten 25 22 20	Public Buildings, 22½ do., and 74 do.,	
TEXAN,	Total amount,	\$

358.

-	naving depictment both, 1000.			
	No. 62.—POLK COUNTY.		186	
	G. H. Blackwell, Sheriff,			
	Acres Land, 79,759			
	Valuation Land, \$339,814 Town Property, \$8,969	100		
	Town Property, \$ 8,969	ne i		
	STATE TAXES.	11/13		
	Land,	\$	509	72
	Town Property,		134	
	Polls,	11139	234	-
	Interest,	TE,	51	
	Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks,		12	00
	Marriage License,		20	
	Gates and Bridges,		25	
	Pistols and Knives,		8	75
	Gold Watches,			50
	Silver Watches,	PASI	7	50
	Pianos,			00
	Plate and Jewelry,			62
	Playing Cards,		33	25
	Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes,			$\frac{90}{25}$
	Merchants' Capital,		22	
	Retailers,		30	
	Privileged Voters,			50
	Total amount,	\$	1,120	
	a hidely said			
	Ta prome / Karal			
11	COUNTY TAXES			
	Poor 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
	and 24 cents per poll,	\$	394	73
	County Expenses, 184 do., and 59 do.,	Ψ	924	
	Schools, 7 do., and 17 do.,	SIL	323	
		-		_
-	Total amount,	\$	1,643	17

10-3	1			=
1858.	N 00 DANIDOLDH GOYDY		2009	121
	No. 63.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.			
	T. H. G. G. J.			
	J. W. Steed, Sheriff,			
	Consultation of the second			
	Acres Land, 470,960			
	Valuation Land, \$1,496,613			
10-11	Town Property, \$ 55,102	17157		
	1 3/		A. O.	
	STATE TAXES.			
	Land, \$2,246.52; Town Property, \$82.65		2,329	17
	Polls, \$1,227; Interest, \$645.60		1,872	
	Dividend and Profit,		142	
000703	Salaries and Fees,		106	
				00
14011	Mortgages and Deeds,			
	Studs and Jacks,		114	
	Capital in Negro Trade,		-	66
2.0107	Capital in other Trade,		14	
miet.	Marriage License, \$59.85; Gates, \$10,		69	
	Pistols and Knives,			00
1180	Dirks and Canes,			95
	Gold Watches, \$76.25; Silver do., \$58.80.	117	135	
	Pianos,		19	50
	Play Cards, \$5.25; Rid. Vehicles, \$301.79,		307	04
	Gold Headed Canes, \$1.50; Silver do., .25		1	75
	Merchants' Capital,		301	61
	Liquor Traffic, \$38.80; Taverns, \$3.16,		41	
	Circus,		75	
	Drugs and Medicines,	0.03		42
	Lecturers for Reward,	1		00
	Dagnerreotypists,			00
	Exhibitions for Reward,			00
Spanish.	Distress,			02
	Subjects Unlisted,			58
	Subjects Offisted,		90	00
	Total Amount	0	= 510	00
	Total Amount,	\$	5,719	99
	COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 7 cents per poll,			
No.	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,		40.5	0.0
17.114			485	
	County Expenses, 15 do., and 32 do.,	PRINT	3,120	
	Schools, 8 do., and 21 do.,	Part !	1,763	65
	Insane Asylum,	V1150	869	21
				-
	Total Amount,	\$	6,238	69

No. 64.—RICHMOND COUNTY. JAMES T. BOSTICK, Sheriff. Acres Land, 467,795 Valuation Land, \$1,088,621 Town Property, \$9,330 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$9,330 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, 4650 Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, 2200 Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, 662 Marriages License, 25 91 Capital in other Trade, 662 Marriages License, 6610 Gates and Ferries, 961d Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, 667; Dag'eoty'sts, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters,	1000	there of the state		
James T. Bostick, Sheriff. Acres Land, 467,795 Valuation Land, \$1,088,621 Town Property, \$9,330 State Taxes. Land, Fown Property, \$9,330 Polls, 1398 Polls, 1583 00 Interest, 2734 12 Salaries and Fees, 4650 Mortgages and Deeds, 2200 Studs and Jacks, 2300 Capital in Negro Trade, 22591 Capital in other Trade, 462 Marriages License, 3610 Gates and Ferries, 268 Pistols and Knives, 268 Riding Vehicles, 31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, 388 Gold Headed Canes, 388 Riding Vehicles, 32350 Gold Headed Canes, 388 Riding Vehicles, 388 Riding Vehicles, 388 Gold Headed Canes, 388 Riding Vehicles, 388 Riding Vehic	1858.			THEMS
Acres Land,		No. 64.—RICHMOND COUNTY.	12.	
Acres Land,		James T. Bostick, Sheriff.		
Valuation Land,				
Town Property, STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Stnds and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Traverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do. Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1398 1,583 30 1,583 00 637 92 734 12 2300 662 925 91 662 926 80 17 50 662 926 80 134 65 652 48 134 65 652 48 1667 652 48 1667 652 48 1667 653 48 1667				
Land, Town Property, Polls, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in Other Trade, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29			action CE	
Land, Town Property, Polls, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1398 1,583 00 637 92 734 12 86 50 86		Town 1 roperty,	H Series	
Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Sodo, and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, Rail			₼ →	00-01
Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount Solonomy Solon		Land,	\$ 1,	
Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Stnds and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Gates and Ferries, 26 80 Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount Solonomy Privileged Voters, Total amount Solonomy Privileged Voters, Solonomy Privileged Vo	Bulbir	Town Property,	Dunch	
Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Total 200 \$575.69 2,022 71 1,005.65	1 (0) (B)	Polls,	1.	
Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, Rail	7351553	Interest,	July !	637 92
Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, Rail		Dividend and Profit,	rimal	734 12
Mortgages and Deeds, 22 00 Studs and Jacks, 23 00 Capital in Negro Trade, 25 91 Capital in other Trade, 662 Marriages License, 36 10 Gates and Ferries, 26 80 Pistols and Knives, 17 50 Dirks and Canes, 65 Gold Watches, \$96.25 ; Silver do., \$38.40, 134 65 Pianos, \$31.50 ; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, 54 21 Playing Cards, 385 Riding Vehicles, 323 50 Gold Headed Canes, 50 Silver Headed Canes, 100 Merchants' Capital, 274 64 Liquor Traffic, \$18.65 ; Retailers, \$30, 48 65 Taverns, \$5 ; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, 42 50 Drugs & Med's, \$6.67 ; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, 16 67 Lightning Rod Men, 30 00 Privileged Voters, \$5,782 58 Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, \$5,782 58 County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., \$5,782 58 Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			Sulary	86 50
Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Stools, S			priolf.	22 00
Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Schools, Subject of the set of th			Simil	
Capital in other Trade, Marriages License, Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			diam's	25 91
Marriages License, 36 10 Gates and Ferries, 26 80 Pistols and Knives, 17 50 Dirks and Canes, 65 Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, 134 65 Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, 54 21 Playing Cards, 385 Riding Vehicles, 323 50 Gold Headed Canes, 100 Merchants' Capital, 274 64 Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, 48 65 Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, 42 50 Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, 16 67 Lightning Rod Men, 300 Privileged Voters, 300 Total amount \$5,782 58 County Taxes. \$575 69 Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, \$575 69 County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., \$575 69 Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			Lange Di	
Gates and Ferries, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, Ra			101111	
Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, Railroad, Railroad, Railroad, Schools, Railroad, Ra				
Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 134 65 323 50 323 50 42 64 48 65 323 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 65 67 67 67 67 67 67 68 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65				
Gold Watches, \$96.25; Silver do., \$38.40, Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,				
Pianos, \$31.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$22.71, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Page 171 1,005 65 653 48 1,649 29			elaun.	
Playing Cards, 385 323 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50			WILL I	
Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Schools, Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			aturi)	100000
Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Silver Headed Canes, 50 274 64 48 65 48 65 48 65 48 57,82 58 575 69 2,022 71 1,005 65 653 48 1,649 29		Playing Cards,	LABIN	
Silver Headed Canes, 100 274 64 Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, 48 65 Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, 42 50 Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, 16 67 Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, 30 00 30		Riding Vehicles,	anthra l	323 50
Merchants' Capital,		Gold Headed Canes,	blete	50
Merchants' Capital, 274 64 Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, 48 65 Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, 42 50 Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, 16 67 Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, 30 00 30 00 30 00		Silver Headed Canes,		1 00
Liquor Traffic, \$18.65; Retailers, \$30, Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 148 65 42 50 42 50 42 50 48 65 48 57,82 58 675 69 2,022 71 1,005 65 653 48 1,649 29			larel!	274 64
Taverns, \$5; Horse & M. Drovers, \$37.50, Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			Lings I	48 65
Drugs & Med's, \$6.67; Dag'eoty'ists, \$10, Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 16 67 30 00 2,782 58 575 69 2,022 71 1,005 65 653 48 1,649 29			Joseff	42 50
Lightning Rod Men, Privileged Voters, Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Publie Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Schools, Railroad, Railroad, Schools, Railroad, Railroa		Drugs & Med's, \$6.67 : Dag'eoty'ists, \$10.	mak	
Total amount County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Schools, Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			Daniel .	
Total amount COUNTY TAXES. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Schools, Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29			111/49	
County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29		Trivineged voicis,		0,00
County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29		Total amount	@ 5	789 58
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., Schools, 1,005 65 4 do., and 25 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			ψ υ	,102,30
and 8 cents per poll, County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29				
County expenses, 10 do., and 30 do., Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,			3	E7 = 00
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29		Country and 20 de and 20 de		
Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do., Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29			2	,022 71
Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do., 1,649 29			1	
	AL PROPERTY	Public Buildings, 4 do., and 7 do.,	THE PERSON	
Total amount, \$ 5,906 82		Railroad, 8 do., and 25 do.,	+ARRI	,649 29
Total amount, \$ 5,906 82				
		Total amount,	15 5	,90682

050	Comptrouer's Report J	1	
858.	No. 65.—ROBESON COUNTY.	9.00	1
	REUBIN KING, Sheriff.		
	Acres Land, 623,49	5	10
	Valuation Land, \$1,183,01		ti
	Town Property, \$26,52		W.
			oT'
	STATE TAXES.		
80 20	Land,	\$	1,778,1
ALYON.	Town Property,	Him	300
ga, I tri	Polls,	S PELL	1,749 5
NY EE	Interest,	I I	276 7
niari	Salaries and Fees,		138 1
MAG L.	Mortgages and Deeds,	1	360
	Studs and Jacks,	Heim	37 0
	Capital in other Trade,	1919	20
	Gates,	11111	150
	Pistols and Knives,	11	23 7
	Gold Watches,		48 7
	Silver Watches,	1	414
	Harps,		25
	Pianos,	10111	195
	Plate and Jewelry,	1-1-1-	20
	Playing Cards,		10
	Riding Vehicles,		3598
	Gold Headed Canes,	471	5
	Silver Headed Canes,	Thu/	25
	Merchants' Capital,		844
	Liquor Traffic,	1 1 7	137 1
	Circus,	1	75 0
	Auctioneers,	1991	1
	Daguerreotypists,	i go	200
	Privileged Voters,	7947	5 4
	Discould In		
	Total amount,	\$	4,8864
	M 3) I tollome (Elg) I a social a	-	
	COUNTY TAXES.		100
	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate.		
	and 24 cents per poll,	\$	1,789 4
	County Expenses, 5 do., and 15 do.,	11511	1,118
	Schools, 7 do., and 21 do.,	1	1,565 7
	Jury, 4 do., and 12 do.,	15 PAGE	849 7
	m. I		- 000
	Total amount,	18	5,323 2

No. 66.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. JAMES ROBERTS, Sheriff.	Year ending	September 30th, 1858.			
No. 66.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. JAMES ROBERTS, Sheriff.	1858		THE PARTY NAMED IN		
Acres Land,		6.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.			ere I
Acres Land, \$1,403,612 Town Property, \$59,787 STATE TAXES. Land, \$2,105 52 September 1,502 Salaries and Profit, \$2,602 Salaries and Deeds, \$1,612.36, \$2,591.86 Dividend and Profit, \$2,602 Salaries and Fees, \$1,612.36, \$2,591.86 Dividend and Profit, \$2,602 Salaries and Deeds, \$170.19 Mortgages and Deeds, \$170.19 Mortgages and Deeds, \$170.19 Mortgages and Deeds, \$170.00 Studs and Jacks, \$1,612.36, \$180.00 Capital in Negro Trade, \$180.00 Capital in other Trade, \$180.00 Marriage License, \$126.00 Gates and Bridges, \$126.00 Gates and Gates	2.0.				
Valuation Land,		The second secon			
Valuation Land,	Acres	Land. 333,498			
Town Property, STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, \$1,979.50; Interest, \$1,612.36, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5 ² / ₃ do., and 12 do., \$ 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 2,105 52 89 68 24 60 24					
State Taxes. \$ 2,105 52					
Land, Town Property, Polls, \$1,979.50; Interest, \$1,612.36, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Drugs and Medicines, Drugs and Medicines, Collateral Descent, Total amount, Say38 44		STATE TAXES.			
Town Property, Polls, \$1,979.50; Interest, \$1,612.36, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., 83,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 3,591,86 24 60 170	Land,		\$	2,105	52
Polls, \$1,979.50; Interest, \$1,612.36, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, 170 lp Mortgages and Deeds, 1700 Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, 135 73 Capital in other Trade, 126 00 Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, 28 88			150 0		
Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 52 do., and 12 do., \$263 12 1,288 75					
Salaries and Fees, 170 19 Mortgages and Deeds, 18 00 Studs and Jacks, 18 00 Capital in Negro Trade, 340 65 Capital in other Trade, 340 65 Marriage License, 126 00 Gates and Bridges, 50 00 Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, 22 60 Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, 191 60 Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, 191 60 Playing Cards, 140 453 19 Gold Headed Canes, 100 453 15 Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, 371 50 Bowling Alleys, 150 50 00 Foreign Materials for Carriages, 275 10 00 County Taxes, 28 88 Total amount, 28 88 County Taxes, 2663 12 County Expenses, 52 30 30 31 30 County Expenses, 52 30 30 31 30 County Expenses, 52 30 30 31 County Expenses, 52 30 30 Capital in Other Trade, 135 73 140 190 100 100 150 100 100 150 100 100 150 100 100 150 100 100 150 100 150 100	Divide	nd and Profit,			
Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 52 do., and 12 do., \$260 do., 135 73 340 65 126 00 135 73 340 65 126 00 136 73 126 00 136 126 00 136 126 00 136 126 00 136 126 00 136 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 12					
Studs and Jacks, 18 00 135 73 Capital in Negro Trade, 340 65 Marriage License, 340 65 Marriage License, 340 65 Marriage License, 340 65 340 6					
Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$2463 12 1,288 75				18	00
Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & ean's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$24065 12600 5000 5000 5260 5276 5280 5280 52815 52815 52988 525815 5260 5260 5260 5260 5260 5260 5276 5272 5280 5280 52815 52815 52815 52988 52988 52988 52988 52983 52983 52988 52983 5				135	73
Marriage License, 126 00 Gates and Bridges, 50 00 Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, 22 60 Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, 191 60 Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, 83 72 Playing Cards, 140 Riding Vehicles, 453 19 Gold Headed Canes, 100 Merchants' Capital, 539 88 Liquor Traffic, 258 15 Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, 371 50 Bowling Alleys, 5000 Horse and Mule Drovers, 5000 Foreign Materials for Carriages, 275 Daguerreotypists, 1000 Collateral Descent, \$8,738 44 County Taxes. 2,663 12 Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, \$2,663 12 County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$2,663 12					
Gates and Bridges, Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$260 2260					
Pist'ls & Knives, \$20; D'ks & can's, \$2.60, Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$260 2260 19160 19260 19372 1940 1					
Gold Watch's, \$147.50; Silver do., \$44.10, Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$19160 19160 19201 19160 19201 19160					
Pianos, \$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$372 453 258 15 371 50					
Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., 140 453 19 539 88 258 15 371 50	Pianos,	\$51; Plate & Jewelry, \$32.72,			
Riding Vehicles, 453 19 100				1	40
Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$ 539 88 258 15 371 50	Riding	Vehicles,		453	19
Merchants' Capital, 539 88 Liquor Traffic, 258 15 Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, 371 50 Bowling Alleys, 5000 Horse and Mule Drovers, 5000 Foreign Materials for Carriages, 453 Drugs and Medicines, 275 Daguerreotypists, 1000 Collateral Descent, 28 88 Total amount, \$8,738 44 County Taxes. \$2,663 12 Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, \$2,663 12 County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$1,288 75					
Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$258 15 371 50 50 00 453 275 10 00 28 88					
Retailers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50, Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., 371 50 50 00 453 275 10 00 28 88					
Bowling Alleys, Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$ 5000 \$5000 \$275 \$1000 \$288 \$8,738 44 \$2,663 12 \$1,288 75	Retaile	ers, \$360; Taverns, \$11.50,		371	50
Horse and Mule Drovers, Foreign Materials for Carriages, Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$ 2,663 12 1,288 75	Bowlin	g Alleys,		50	00
Drugs and Medicines, Daguerreotypists, Collateral Descent, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., 275 10 00 28 88 8,738 44 2,663 12 1,288 75				50	00
Daguerreotypists, 10 00 28 88	Foreign	Materials for Carriages,		4	53
Collateral Descent, Total amount, Sounty Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$288 \$8,738 44 \$2,663 12 \$1,288 75				2	75
Collateral Descent, Total amount, Sounty Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$288 \$8,738 44 \$2,663 12 \$1,288 75	Daguer	reotypists,		10	00
County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$2,663 12 1,288 75				28	88
County Taxes. Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$2,663 12 1,288 75	TARRIE S	in decome band			
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$2,663 12 1,288 75	part since	Total amount,	\$	8,738	44
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$2,663 12 1,288 75		popul greats			
and 30 cents per poll, County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., \$ 2,663 12 1,288 75				11	
County Expenses, 5\frac{2}{3} do., and 12 do., 1,288 75			MILE.		
Schools, 6 do., and 18 do., 1,591 57					
	Schools	, 6 do., and 18 do.,	NEVA	1,591	57

Total amount,

5,543 44

	Comperouer's Report fo	1 010	e 1 1800	
1858.	VINCTON CHRONICISTIMICS CON-	1	100000	-
	No. 67.—ROWAN COUNTY.	11/21		
	W. A. Walton, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 317,301	200		
	Valuation Land, \$1,760,925	b Righ	6	
	Town Property, \$399,321	HOL	V	
	STATE TAXES.	17776	ar I	
	Land \$9 640 58. Town Proply \$500 00.	2	3,248	z e
	Land, \$2,649.58; Town Prop'y, \$598.98; Polls, \$1,761.50; Interest, \$2,181.72;	0	3,943	
	Dividend and Profit,	boll	245	
OTHER.		Dani		
	Salaries and Fees,	Elm?	416	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	01/	470	
	Studs and Jacks,	MIR	66	
	Capital in other Trade.	GREE	5 2	
	Marriage License,	03/	1100	
	Gates and Ferries,	100	22 8	
	Pistols and Knives,		187	
	Dirks and Canes,	1763	1 3	
	Gold Watches, 218.75; Silver, do., 66.90;	1112	285	35
	Pianos, \$49.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$50.65;	4 155	100 1	15
	Playing Cards,	100	111 8	30
	Riding Vehicles,	() ()	4388	32
	Gold Headed Canes, \$2; Silver do., \$2.25;	LINEA	42	25
	Merchants' Capital,	AHT	9290	17
	Pedlars,	-040	80.0	00
	Retailers,	Mich	3300	00
	Taverns, \$27.62; Circus, 75.00;	Par la	1026	32
	Bowling Alleys,	1 Str	1150	
	Billiard Tables,	744	1250	
UUNGELL	Livery Stables,	334	250	10
SANGLE	Auctioneers,	17754	386	60.
000	Daguerreotypists,	3/12/	200	
00,000 5	Exhibitions for Reward,	CHILL	400	
	Collateral Descent,	Slid	1018	
8041	Conateral Descent,	SloO)	101	
-1170	Total Amount,	e 1	0,9666	33
CHUTY	amous land	Φ	0,000	_
	COUNTY TAXES.			
			1)	
DE TEN	Poor, 2 cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	7996	0
THEFT	and 10 cents per poll.			
BYSTA.	County Expenses, 15 do. and 50 do.,		5,0884	5
-	Schools, 4 do. and 10 do.,		1,235 1	0
OHERED.	to the James a leading to the leadin	d.	7 1000	00
	Total Amount,	\$	$7,123^{1}2$	U

KELL A	MINISTER AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE			
58.			- Jan	
	No. 68.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY.			
	A. B. Long, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 322,229			
	Valuation Land, \$1,010,449	100		
	Town Property, \$79,200	Tre i		
	STATE TAXES.	1		
	Land,	\$	1,515	68
	Town Property,	The same	118	80
	Polls,		999	00
	Interest,		411	70
	Salaries and Fees,		49	00
	Mortgages and Deeds,	12-1-	18	00
	Studs and Jacks,	1/2	125	00
	Capital in Negro Trade,	1-11	10	00
	Marriage License,	TE S	56	05
	Gates and Bridges,	77		00
	Pistols and Knives,	14		50
1	Gold Watches,	1		75
	Silver Watches,			60
1 1	Pianos,			00
Walter Indiana	Plate and Jewelry,	1		87
	Riding Vehicles,	17/4	159	
	Silver Headed Canes,			25
	Merchants' Capital,	14.11	213	25
	Liquor Traffic,			84
	Pedlars,	118		00
	Retailers,		150	1 -
	Taverns,	13		00
	Circus,	113		00
	Drugs and Medicines,	115		13
	Daguerreotypists,	1-11		00
	Lightning Rod Men,			00
	Privileged Voters,			00
1201	Collateral Descent,	01		08
da.	3000011			-00
417 11	Total amount,	\$	4,270	40
-	County Taxes.	Ψ	1,210	10
	Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value real estate,			
	and 17 cents per poll,	\$	1,432	25
	County Expenses, 8 do., and 13 do.,	Φ		
FFIE	Schools, 7 do., and 15 do.,		1,133 1,063	
(S)	, do., and 10 do.,		1,005	10
	Total amount	•	2 600	60
ple 1. 1	Total amount,	\$	3,629	ou

	Comptroller's Report for	· 1/	re Fisca	l
1858.	The state of the s	, 1	19985	
	No. 69.—SAMPSON COUNTY.			
	G. W. Crumpler, Sheriff.			
1	Acres Land, 496,023			
	Valuation Land, \$1,236,244			
li'.	Town Property, \$ 68,981			
on here i	STATE TAXES.	.7		-01
wanto	Land, \$1,854.36; Town Prop'y, \$103.47;	\$	1,9578	
	Polls, \$1,998.00; Interest, \$631.22;		2,6292	
	Dividend and Profit,	14	260	
	Salaries and Fees,		1665	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		170	
	Studs and Jacks,	199	580	
	Capital in Negro Trade,	1	303	
roots.	Marriage License,	R	617	
	Pistols and Knives,	17	350	
	Dirks and Canes,		39	
	Gold Watches, 130.30; Silver, do., 45.60;		1759	
	Pianos,		420	
	Plate and Jewelry,	-1	127	
	Riding Vehicles,		3729	
	Gold Headed Canes,	1	15	
	Silver Headed Canes,		3887	
orers -	Merchants' Capital,	1	145 2	
etitle	Liquor Traffic,		240	
BERL	Retailers,		75	
\$10)(6)E	Circus,	19		50
TZWHI	Auctioneers,	m	4	
SHARET	Patent Medicines,	0	10	
CURIE	Daguerreotypists,		4	
DEPART.	Arrears for Insolvents,	A	50	
44/4	Distress, Privileged Voters,		16	
PAROD,	Collateral Descent,		36	
in lib	Conateral Descent,			
-	Total Amount,	18	6,563	19
DATE TO	Andrew Land	-	-	
	COUNTY TAXES.			
and the last	Poor, 3½ cents per \$100 value real estate.	151		
23/3407 -	and 10 cents per poll.	18	843	90
	County Expenses, 5 do. and 15 do.	100	1,265	
	Schools, $8\frac{1}{3}$ do., and 25 do.		2,099	50
	03 40., 124 20 40.	1-		
solatale:	Total Amouut,	18	4,209	25

1 eur e	enavng September 50th, 1838.			
1858.	No. 70.—STANLY COUNTY. JOSEPH MARSHALL, Sheriff. Acres Land, 239,132 Valuation Land, \$577,256 Town Property, \$14,680	To No.	20/20	
	STATE TAXES.	4		
Alee'T	Land,	\$	866	03
4 620'7	Town Property,	\$	22	
0.04	Polls,	id:	641	
A DUTE	Interest,	132	243	
Stall.	Salaries and Fees,	114	43	
450	Mortgages and Deeds,	FTC	36	
GILBER	Studs and Jacks,	10	68	
MAN	Capital in Negro Trade,	14	6	
NO CO	Marriage License,		57	
GE .	Gates and Ferries,	H	19	
STRAIL	Pistols and Knives,	(4)	100	
Milk .	Gold Watches,	101	17	
6-21	Silver Watches,		26	
1516	Pianos,	(4)	4	
4184	Playing Carda	HE	37	
Idl.	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,		130	
1000	Silver Headed Cones	11/1		50
MAL	Silver Headed Canes,	al,	92	
08075	Merchants' Capital,		1134	
13351	Liquor Traffic,	0	600	
	Retailers,	4	7	
THE !	Taverns,	4	75	
HALL .	Circus,	XI	200	
HEL.	Daguerreotypists,		40	
1000	Arrears for Insolvents,		4)0
9%	Total amount,	\$	2,602	57
0.000,00	AnnouAlbddT			
	County Taxes.	13	Maria and	
	Poor, 7½ cents per \$100 value real estate,	CT I	THE PERSON	
1342	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	704 2	
CHR.	County Expenses, 20 do., and 63 do.,	M	2,0090	9
440.9	Schools, 7½ do., and 17 do.,		663 5	
	Hand of the Sub-St. of Bull toll & Jegidon			-
1,902	Total amount,	\$	3,376	31

	compriser of report jo	, 0,0	0 1 60	Crot
1858.	No. 71.—STOKES COUNTY.			DA
	John Martin, Sheriff.	(A)		
	Acres Land, 272,218	12.		
	Valuation Land, \$736,143 Town Property, \$29,614	1000		
105 (ALID.)	AND THE PARTY OF T			
Total:	STATE TAXES.	Th. I		
ACIAST I	Land,	\$	1,108	
RMIC	Town Property,	SHIT	44	
pater (1)	Polls,		924	
MALE IN	Interest, Salaries and Fees,	all.	313 49	
Deposit -	Mortgages and Deeds,	us El	20	
dance .	Studs and Jacks,	Citi		00
NEWS LA	Capital in other Trade,	13/	108	31
ine .	Marriage License,	44	66	00
Star U	Pistols and Knives,	100	11	25
TO THE	Dirks and Canes,	(00)		65
POL'	Gold Watches,	H. I.	43	75
MART.	Silver Watches,	GIA.	18	
10.80	Pianos,	Ber	15	
St.	Plate and Jewelry,	250		81
WELL !	Playing Cards,	1	10	
(8)31 -	Riding Vehicles,	7	111	
ODFE.	Silver Headed Canes,	19	122	50
rapa -	Merchants' Capital,	68.	10	
1020 L	Liquor Traffic, Retailers,	H(I)	130	
10374	Bowlings Alleys,	The state of	100	
100	Horse and Mule Drovers,	200	25	
CALCULATI SA	Foreign Materials for Carriages,			11
		101		_
	Total amount,	\$	3,244	59
1.9778	B ATTA T Married a stone on he	-		-
D.PHT D	County Taxes.	100		
MACON	Poor 7 cents per \$100 value real estate,	dts	001	20
	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	921	
	County Expenses 40 do., and \$1.05 do.,	23/1	5,085	66
LEB WA	Schools, 8 do., and 15 do.,		300	00
2000	Total amount,	\$	6,907	79
		-	,	

No. 72.—SURRY COU	NTY.			
WILLIAM HAYMORE, She	riff.			
Acres Land,	286,267	49		
Valuation Land,	\$669,738			
Town Property,	\$26,065	mil		
4.7N.00 S	The Property of the State of th			
STATE TAXES.	aradon y W	VOT		
Land,		\$	1,004	
Town Property,	and the same of the		36	09
Polls, \$721; Interest, \$207,24,	Transaction of		928	
Dividend and Profit,		C.C.		48
Salaries and Fees,	STATE FORM	Berk		50
Mortgages and Deeds,	15 Injent married			00
Studs and Jacks,	The least of the	134	30	00
Capital in other Trade,	osto U.Fanel		10	96
Marriage License,	with allien	250	20	00 75
Pistols and Knives,	ani, lastureira	1. 17.5.1		65
Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, \$18.75; Silver	dh 1 G	450		75
	\$10,	2010		50
Pianos, Plate and Jewelry,	d (Watcher			66
	distant V bus	In the		50
Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,	.mlaldav/m	riels.		30
Gold Headed Canes, .50; Silve	n do 95			75
Merchants' Capital,	51 do., .20		238	
Liquor Traffic,	alijolder Hil			82
Pedlars, \$40; Retailers, \$180,	obnost was		220	
Bowling Alleys,) el medion			00
Daguerreotypists,	direct root			00
Exhibitions for Reward,	environ			00
Arrears for Insolvents,	H/ manilya			50
Total State Land Land Land Land	M hua say	ell.		_
Total an	nount,	\$	2,909	65
County Taxes.		*	,	
Poor, 10 cents per \$100 value r	eal estate,			
and 30 cents per poll,		\$	1,077	37
County Expenses, 20 do., and	70 do.,		2,297	34
Schools, 5 do., and 50 do.,	white serion		1,037	78
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	THE COURSE IN		75	00
Insane Asylum,	Carried Captain		288	00
700,000,000,000	a your level	Mari	Delta I	_
Total an	nount,	\$	4,775	49

No. 73.—TYRRELL COUNTY. TULLY DAVENPORT, Sheriff, Acres Land, 126,584 Valuation Land, \$385,672 Town Property, \$ 4,213 STATE TAXES. \$ 578 50 Town Property, \$ 330,00 Interest, 533,00 Interest, 533,00 Interest, 533,00 Mortgages and Deeds, 600 Studs and Jacks, 600 Marriage License, 19 00 Pistols and Knives, 21 25 Gold Watches, 36 25 Silver, do., 11110 Pianos, Playing Cards, 245 Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, 52 05 Silver Headed Canes, 25 Merchants' Capital, 77 Liquor Traffic, 53 80 Pedlars, 600 Retailers, 600 Distress, 600 Total Amount, \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73 Total Amount, \$ 2,908 11		Comptroller's Report for	or the Fr	scal
Tully Davenport, Sheriff, Acres Land, 126,584 Valuation Land, \$385,672 Town Property, \$4,213 State Taxes. Land, Town Property, 631 Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, 600 Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver, do., Playing Cards, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 578 50 631 533 00 162 29 661 600 162 29 533 00 162 29 1900 162 29 1900 162 29 21 25 35 00 162 29 21 25 35 00 162 29 21 25 36 00 162 29 21 25 36 00 162 29 21 25 36 00 160 00 21 21 25 36 00 111 10 21 20 21 25 36 00 21 21 25 37 20 21 25 2	1858.			85%
Acres Land,		No. 73.—TYRRELL COUNTY.		
Acres Land,		THLLY DAVENPORT Sheriff		
Valuation Land,			South	
State Taxes. State Taxes.		Valuation Land, \$385,672	anta 7	
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver, do., Playing Cards, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, \$ 578 50 6 31 533,00 162 29 35 00 162 29 35 00 6 00 162 29 35 00 6 00 162 29 35 00 6 00 21 25		Town Property, \$ 4,213	Town	
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver, do., Playing Cards, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, \$ 578 50 631 533.00 162 29 35 00 162 29 11 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1		STATE TAYES	bual	
Town Property, Polls, Polls, Interest, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver, do., Pianos, Playing Cards, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 6 31 533.00 162 29 35.00 162 29 35.00 162 29 35.00 162 29 35.00 162 29 35.00 100 20 21 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 36 25 37 37			\$ 57	8 50
Polls,		Town Property,	Wills To	
Salaries and Fees, 35 00		Polls,		
Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Marriage License, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver, do., Playing Cards, Playing Cards, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,				
Studs and Jacks, 6 00 Marriage License, 19 00 Pistols and Knives, 21 25 Gold Watches, 36 25 Silver, do., 11 10 Pianos, 450 Playing Cards, 245 Plate and Jewelry, 200 Riding Vehicles, 52 05 Silver Headed Canes, 25 Merchants' Capital, 77 37 Liquor Traffic, 53 80 Retailers, 600 Distress, 6000 Total Amount, \$ 1,773 12 County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, 52 05 Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 352 73 Studs and Knives, 19 00 19 00 10 00 11 10 245 25				
Marriage License, 19 00 21 25 Gold Watches, 36 25 Silver, do., 11 10 Pianos, 4 50 Playing Cards, 2 45 Plate and Jewelry, 2 00 8 Riding Vehicles, 52 05 Silver Headed Canes, 25 Merchants' Capital, 77 37 Liquor Traffic, 53 80 Retailers, 600 100 00	00 12		17	
Pistols and Knives, 21 25 36 25			10	
Gold Watches, Silver, do., Pianos, Playing Cards, Plate and Jewelry, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 36 25 11 10 24 50 24 50 25 05 352 05 352 73	00.13	Pistols and Knives.		
Silver, do., 245 450 245 2	375			
Playing Cards, 2 45 2 00 100	G05	Silver, do.,		
Plate and Jewelry, 2 00 52 05 Silver Headed Canes, 25 Merchants' Capital, 2 3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Verte	Pianos,		
Riding Vehicles, 52 05 25 77 37 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	Agleo	Playing Cards,		
Silver Headed Canes, 25 77 37 17 37 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Will be	Plate and Jewelry,		
Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 77 37 53 80 60 00 100 00 \$ 1,773 12	THEN	Silver Handad Canas	9.	
Liquor Traffic, Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 53 80 6 00 100 00 1100 00 \$ 1,773 12	353		7	
Pedlars, Retailers, Distress, Total Amount, County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 60 00 60 00 100 00 \$ 1,773 12	683,65	Liquor Traffic.		
County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	08,53	Pedlars,	in a the	600
County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., Total Amount, \$ 1,773 12 \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	901015	Retailers,		
County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	a anna c	Distress,	10	000
County Taxes. Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	007	Total Amount	e 177	219
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	1,00	Total Amount,	Φ 1,11	512
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	00,00	of Ligaria de sidentica carro patenty to orre	must I've	
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	08 6	rs for Insolvents	onthe-	
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	26 121	alalga lava ngilyadota shi Shi o		
Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 468 43 2,086 95 352 73	1200	Comments of the second	Trans.	
and 15 cents per poll, County Expenses, Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., \$ 46843 2,08695 35273	200,173		William .	
County Expenses, 2,086 95 Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 352 73	ticles:		\$ 468	3 43
Schools, 5 do., and 15 do., 352 73	eauti			
Total Americana STA STAND	MERCI.			
Total Amount, \$ 2,908 11	Market .	3 3 AmuseundateT	-	-
	ichine	Total Amount,	\$ 2,908	8 11

	starting sopremoter som, 1000.		-	=
1858.	N 74 UNION COUNTRY		. 10	
	No. 74.—UNION COUNTY.	42		
	O 4 Cl C			
	C. Austin, Sheriff.	3-1	920	
	Acres Land, 360,543	2977	VA	
	Valuation Land, \$ 986,007	Bulk	NVA.	
	Town Property, \$41,853	HW)	04	
	STATE TAXES.	dts	1,479	ea
	Land,	\$	62	
	Town Property, Polls,	(pur	933	
KERE	Interest,	(LVII)	561	
	Dividend and Profit,	PATE	18	
AND THE	Salaries and Fees,	outed	16	
AD 017	Mortgages and Deeds,	THE	35	100
Oute	Studs and Jacks,	4770	71	
00000	Capital in other Trade,	e lan	ALC: NO.	90
	Marriage License,	PARK	67	
	Pistols and Knives,	1 1737		75
	Dirks and Canes,	1346		65
Capital	Gold Watches,	1000	42	
2006	Silver do.,	12334	39	
	Pianos,			50
	Plate and Jewelry,	(24)/6	The same of the sa	93
	Riding Vehicles,	Carlon I	243	
	Silver Headed Canes,	5111	4	25
VARIABLE I	Merchants' Capital,		284	
	Liquor Traffic,	1776	42	
	Retailers,		90	
	Taverns,			42
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	- I	50	00
91.075	Foreign Materials for Carriages,	eller.	1	20
allan	Drugs and Medicines,	1470	1	00
	Daguerreotypists,	1511		00
	Arrears for Insolvents,		5	50
	TE & Animal Land			
	Total amount,	\$	4,084	65
	COUNTY TAXES.	-	-	-
	Poor, 6 cents per \$100 value real estate	344		
SN 801	and 20 cents per poll.	\$	1,023	39
	County Expenses, 18 do., and 40 do.,	15/15/	2,674	
	Schools, 9 do., and 10 do.,	ASIL	1,139	49
		-		
14800	Total amount,	\$	4,837	37

47.	Compirotter's Report Jo	r the Piscut
1858.		BURL
	No. 75.—WAKE COUNTY.	
	William H. High, Sheriff.	
	Acres Land, 562,860	
	Valuation Land, \$2,371,804	Sandy
	Town Property, \$ 720,580	ulaik V
	STATE TAXES.	rnoTT
	Land, \$3,559.05; Town Prop'y, \$1,083.72;	\$ 4,642 77
	Polls, \$3,396.00; Interest, \$5,113.63;	8,509 63
	Div. & Pro., \$506.80; S. & Fees, \$946.32;	1,453 12
	Morg. & Deeds, \$58; S. & Jacks, \$145.00;	203 00
	Capital in Negro Trade,	4333
	Capital in other Trade,	71 77
	Marriage License,	156 00
	P's & Knives, \$130; D's & Canes, \$8.45;	138 45
	Gold Watches, \$521.00; Silver do., \$78.90;	599 90
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$181.50;	184 00
	Plate and Jewelry,	21177
	Play. Cards, \$25.20; R. Vehicles, \$660.94;	686 14
	Gold Headed Canes, \$8.00; Silver do., \$5;	1300
	Merchants' Capital,	1.71714
	Liquor Traffic, \$1,423.10; Taverns, \$18.82;	
	Pedlars, \$40.00; Retailers, \$420.00;	460 00
	Circus, \$150.00; Bill'd tables, \$125;	275 00
	Insurance Companies,	250 00
	Express Companies,	10 00
	Horse and Mule Drovers,	12 50
trappoliti.	Brokers,	300 00
	Commissions on Commission Merchants,	1070
	Auctioneers,	72 90
	Drugs and Medicines,	50
	Exhibitions for Reward,	10 00
	Distress,	100 00
	Collateral Descent,	79 12
	Conateral Descent,	10 12
	Total Amount,	\$ 21,652 66
	County Taxes.	—
	Poor,	\$ 3,776 78
26.08%	County Expenses,	6,695 43
PROBLE	Schools,	1,501 82
OBCH!	Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	437 73
に利益(十年)	Insane Asylum,	806 80
-		
SCHER	Total Amount,	\$ 13,218 56

7,210 59

\$

Year	ending September 30th, 1858.			
1858.		lı .		100
1000.	No. 76.—WARREN COUNTY.	-0		183
	July 1820 marel TE Vertave			
	Hugh J. Jones Sheriff.	o'r		
	Acres Land, 310,702	111		
	Valuation Land, \$1,537,491	17.77	OF .	
	Town Property, \$ 155,452			
Raigna	STATE TAXES.	100		
	Land, \$2,334.16; Town property, \$233.18,	\$	2,567	34
	Interest, \$2,203,90; Polls, \$2,722.50,	10	4,926	
	Dividend and Profit,			76
THIT	Salaries and Fees,		206	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	Lh		00
	Studs and Jacks,			00
	Capital in Negro Trade,			00
	Capital in Other Trade,	in		53
L FOOM	Marriage License, Pistols and Knives,	411		$\begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 25 \end{array}$
	Gates and Ferries.	7.0		50
	Dirks and Canes			30
	Gold watches, \$247.50; Silver do., \$39.40,		286	
	Pianos, \$118.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$59.05,	Maria I	177	
Odlayer	P. Cards, \$121.10; Rid'g vehicles, \$483.95,		605	
BS080	Gold Head. Canes, \$7.50; Silv'r do., \$1,		8	50
	Merchants' Capital,		491	06
03/21/0	Liquor Traffic, \$511.15; Retailers, \$150,	1	661	
80008	Taverns, \$62.36; Bowling Alleys, \$130,	Me-	192	
0701	Billiard Tables, \$380; Express Com., \$10,	b.A	390	
08/219	Horse and Mule Drovers,	rypi	150	
Day ou	Daguer'ists, \$20; Light'g. Rod Men, \$30, Exhibitions for Reward,		$\frac{50}{60}$	00
DOODE	Distress, \$200; Privileged Voters, \$20,	1712	$\frac{00}{220}$	
S TONALI)	Distress, \$200, 1 fivineged voters, \$20,	De l	240	_
-	Total amount,	\$	11,250	62
85286	COUNTY TAXES,			_
-	Poor, 8 cents per \$100 value real estate,	1 270	wysi !	
STATE	and 20 cents per poll,	\$	1,433	95
84 490,	County Expenses, 8 do, and 20 do.,	(A)	1,433	
28 106.	Schools, 7 do., and 38 do.,	1910	3,235	
SPIRE	Jury, 5 do., and 2 do.,	1417	947	
name	Insane Asylum, 5-8 do., and 1 do.,		159	42

Total amount,

1858.	1		===	
1000.	No. 77.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.		AL ALL	
		074		
	CHARLES LATHAM, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 116,027			
	Valuation Land, \$462,398			
	Town Property, \$119,948		1	
	STATE TAXES.	112/10	200	
	Land,	\$	693 60	
	Town Property,		179 92	
	Polls,	Dinn	737 00	
	Interest,	TLAGO	369 27	
	Dividend and Profit,	, Milo!	1 60	
	Salaries and Fees,	15(0) h	241 06	
(90) I	Studs and Jacks,	grad	46 00	
0084	Capital in Negro Trade,	ebus	1000	
20,05	Marriage License,	iniri	34 00	
	Pistols and Knives,	(Abeil	20 00	
88	Dirks and Canes,	edrif	2 6	
9812	Gold Watches,	Hver	98 73	
0891	Silver Watches,	ousi	18 60)
3000	Pianos,	ivid!	33 00	0
aniale	Plate and Jewelry,	willi	34 80	0
80008	Playing Cards,	Town?	313	5
(30)(02)	Riding Vehicles,	amai	165 90	
I TOTAL	Gold Headed Canes,		100	
20,070	Merchants' Capital,		433 93	
	Liquor Traffic,	We L	406 0	
100000	Pedlars,		80 0	
	Retailers,	4437	180 0	
- 7	Taverns,		14 0	
	Bowling Alleys,		50 0	
810-01/8	Commissions on Com. Merchants,		125	
	Commissions on Com. Increments,			_
	Total amount,	\$	3,866 8	2
0	Total amount,	Ψ	0,000	_
101	COUNTY TAXES.		The same	
	Poor, 20 cents per \$100 value real estate,		18:1	
20.00	and 60 cents per poll.	8	2,1078	9
2800	County Expenses, 30 do., and 95 do.,		3,2407	
5900	Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,		1,0539	
Attende	Patrol, — and 10 do.,		1572	
GOVERN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O			448 3	
	Insane Asylum, 5 do., and 10 do.,	0003	1100	•
	Total amount	\$	7,0080	9
	Total amount,	II P	1,0000	0

	J I		-
1858.	No. 78.—WATAUGA COUNTY.	170	*80%A
	D. C. McCanles, Sheriff, Acres Land, 277,025 Valuation Land, \$386,649 Town Property, \$7,153		
09294	C Th	reacaT)	
2549.02.1.3	Land, STATE TAXES.	\$ 5'	79 98
78 801	Town Property,		10 72
00 F	Polls,	the second	83 00
30 14	Interest,	inglaid.	56 58
41100	Mortgages and Deeds,	SOMITE OF	100
	Studs and Jacks,		$\frac{48}{29} \frac{00}{00}$
80/08	Marriage License, Pistols and Knives,		13 75
	Dirks and Canes,	salvi()	65
	Silver Watches,	bloid	7 20
	Pianos,	novie	1 50
	Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles,	College I	$\frac{1}{5} \frac{05}{65}$
	Merchants' Capital,	7-09	20 34
	Liquor Traffic,		20 00
	Tended (Amos, Carlos Ca	Ida4)	- 1
1988)	Total amount,	\$ 1,0	78 43
	Charle	013334 DS	
	The state of the s	inin'il	116
	The state of the s	Tavel	10
50'00	un allegations	Bowli	10
	issions on Com. Marchants,	Commo	- 12
	done not show that the state of		1
	16 St. Manual and Account for		
	Court Tages		
	20 conts per \$100 value road tetate/	Poor,	
	60 cents per poll.	pun k	
	COUNTY TAXES	renor Ja	191
	County Expenses, 22 cents per \$100 value	\$ 1,2	36 30
	real estate, and 65 cents per poll. Schools, 8 do., and 24 do.,	φ 1,2 4	50 60
	Controls, and 21 do.,		
	Total amount,	\$ 1,6	87 92

1858.		1[97	le I
1000.	No. 79.—WAYNE COUNTY.	10.70		
	OLIN Coor, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 346,207	le:		
	Valuation Land, \$ 1,635,266			
	Town Property, \$ 294,308			
	STATE TAXES.	LE		
	Land,	\$	2,466	12
	Town Property,	(int	441	
	Polls, \$1,736.50; Interest, \$1,626.72;	17/12	3,363	22
	Dividend and Profit,	Ville	111	
	Salaries and Fees,		356	70
	Mortgages and Deeds,	147	47	00
	Studs and Jacks,	(U)	31	00
	Capital in other Trade,	DE.		00
	Marriage License,	ir.M	82	65
	Pis. & Kniv's, \$63.75; Dir's & Canes, \$1.30	tak.	65	05
	Gold Watches, \$168.75; Silver, do., \$50.70;		219	45
	Pianos, \$58.50; Plate & Jewelry, \$27.60;	Lit.		10
	Playing Cards,	rite	2	10
	Riding Vehicles,	m'9	262	93
	Gold Head'd Canes, \$2.50; Silver, do. 1.50;	19		00
18000	Merchants' Capital,	117	597	
	Liquor Traffic, \$593.54; Pedlars, \$40;	1191	633	
G.	Retailers, \$180; Taverns, \$2.48;	(o)	182	
G	Circus,	Hill	75	
1520	Billiard Tables,	Me	125	
\$24	Horse and Mule Drovers,	onT	25	
888	Auctioneers,	1051		00
0.67	Drugs and Medicines,	770		67
17.1	Daguerreotypists,	HCT	20	
0.08	Exhibitions for Reward,	ol.I		00
08	Distress,	The same		20
25	Collateral Descent,	H	47	
2,014,2	Total amount,	\$	9,321	16
-	County Taxes.	Ψ	0,021	10
1-3			-3/10	
	Poor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per \$100 value real estate,	\$	1,023	66
	and 10 cents per poll.	0	4,767	
	County Expenses, 17½ do., and 40 do.,	1500		
	Schools, 5 do., and 15 do.,	Din.	1,479	11
	Total amount,	\$	7,271	17

Voor anding Sentember 20th 1858

No. 80.—WILKES COUNTY. ESLEY STALEY, Sheriff. Acres Land,	Year	ending September 30th, 1858.			
ESLEY STALEY, Sheriff. Acres Land, \$761,594 Valuation Land, \$761,594 Town Property, \$19,620 STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, \$294: Town Property, \$294: Polls, Interest, \$352,29 Interest, \$352,20 Interest, \$35	1858.			THE TAX	
Acres Land,					
Valuation Land, Town Property, STATE TAXES. Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., \$ 1,160 3: 294. 7520. 360. 360. 415. 60. 60. 616. 617. 616. 617. 620. 630. 630. 630. 630. 630. 630. 630. 63					1
Town Property, \$19,620 Land, Town Property, 294; Polls, 1,160 Interest, 294; Tozon Property, 352 Polls, 120 Salaries and Profit, 12 Salaries and Fees, 41 Mortgages and Deeds, 60 Studs and Jacks, 72 Capital in other Trade, 16 Marriage License, 60 Gates, 10			1-1		
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 1,480 05 2,215 85		Valuation Land, \$761,594	901		
Land, Town Property, Polls, Interest, 294 752 or Interest, Dividend and Profit, 352 20 Salaries and Fees, 41 50 12 Mortgages and Deeds, 60 12 12 Studs and Jacks, 72 or 16 16 16 16 16 Marriage License, 60 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		Town Property, \$19,620	fas V		
Town Property, Polls, Polls, Interest, Dividend and Profit, Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes,					
Polls, 11 12 12 13 12 14 15 15 16 16 17 16 17 16 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 19 18 18			\$		
Interest,			See.		
Dividend and Profit, 12 0 Salaries and Fees, 41 5 Mortgages and Deeds, 50 50 50 60 60 60 60 60					
Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, 72 00			14,6	352	20
Mortgages and Deeds, Studs and Jacks, Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Schools, 12 cents do. and 32 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,				12	00
Studs and Jacks, 72 00 Capital in other Trade, 160 Marriage License, 56 00 Gates, 10 00 Pistols and Knives, 27 50 Gold Watches, 27 50 Silver do., 18 00 Pianos, 15 00 Playing Cards, 51 Riding Vehicles, 55 Gold Headed Canes, 56 Silver Headed Canes, 56 Merchants' Capital, 128 00 Liquor Traffic, 42 3 Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; 63 3 Circus, 75 00 Drugs and Medicines, 30 00 Lightning Rod Men, 30 00 Arrears for Insolvents, 250 Privileged Voters, \$ 2,974 Total amount, \$ 2,974 County Taxes. \$ 374 70 Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, 3 374 70 And 9 cents per poll, \$ 374 70 Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., 2,215 80			1000	41	50
Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 10 00 10 0				6	00
Capital in other Trade, Marriage License, Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Total Schools, Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Total Schools, 2,215 89		Studs and Jacks,		72	00
Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 10 00 10 00 11 00 12 00 13 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 15 00 16 00 17 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 18 00 19 00 10		Capital in other Trade,			
Gates, Pistols and Knives, Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,		Marriage License,		50	00
Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,		Gates,	23/11		
Gold Watches, Silver do., Pianos, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Silver Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 1500		Pistols and Knives,		10	00
Silver do., Pianos, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 1800 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 150		Gold Watches,			
Pianos, 15 00 Plate and Jewelry, 32 Playing Cards, 51 Riding Vehicles, 55 Gold Headed Canes, 56 Silver Headed Canes, 128 0° Merchants' Capital, 42 3 Liquor Traffic, 42 3 Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; 63 3 Circus, 75 0 Drugs and Medicines, 71 Lightning Rod Men, 30 0 Arrears for Insolvents, 35 Privileged Voters, 25 Total amount, 8 County Taxes. 2 Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, 8 and 9 cents per poll, 8 Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., 1,480 0 Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215 8		Silver do.,			
Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Riding Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,			247		
Playing Cards, 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,		Playing Cards,			
Gold Headed Canes, Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,		Riding Vehicles.			
Silver Headed Canes, Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Silver Headed Canes, 56 128 0' 423: 56 33: 75 00 7					
Merchants' Capital, Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 128 0' 42 3: 63 3: 75 00 75 0					
Liquor Traffic, Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 12 days 633 15 do. 30 16 do. 30 17 do. 30 18 do. 30 19 do. 30 10 do. 30 11 do. 30 11 do. 30 12 do. 30 13 do. 30 14 do. 30 15 do. 30 16 do. 30 17 do. 30 18 do. 30 19 do. 30 10 do. 30			74.7	128	
Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Retailers, \$60; Taverns, \$3.32; 75.00 711 30.00 712 30.00 713 30.00 714 30.00 715 30.00 715 30.00 716 30.00 717 30.00 718 30.00 719 30.00					
Circus, Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,		Retailers, \$60: Taverns, \$3.39:			
Drugs and Medicines, Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,		Circus.	PA		
Lightning Rod Men, Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,			TIL		
Arrears for Insolvents, Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2 56 2 2 57 3 56 2 374 1,480 2,215 8			BLI		
Privileged Voters, Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2 50 \$ 2,974 25 \$ 374 70 1,480 05 2,215 85					
Total amount, County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215 89					
County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215 89		Tivinogou votoro,	rou.		10
County Taxes. Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215 89		Total amount	æ	9 974	00
Poor, 3 cents per \$100 value real estate, and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215			Ψ	2,314	40
and 9 cents per poll, Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215			The same	T	42.0
Schools, 12 cents do., and 33 do., Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do.,			•	9/7.4	7
Public Buildings, 18 do. and 52 do., 2,215 8			Φ		
The second secon		Public Ruildings 18 do and 59 do			
Total amount		t done bandings, 10 do. and 52 do.,		2,215	09
		Total amount	9	4 070	65

5188.		1	930	1
3100.	No. 81.—WILSON COUNTY			
	Elias Barnes, Sheriff.			
	Acres Land, 205,709			
	Valuation Land, \$817,459			
	Town Proporty \$ \$4.600	1		
	Town Property, \$ 84,692	14		
	STATE TAXES.	db	1 000	10
	Land,	\$	1,226	
	Town Property,		127	
	Polls, \$1,095.00; Interest, \$1,005.94,		2,100	
	Dividend and Profit,	100	136	
	Salaries and Fees,	11/	124	
	Mortgages and Deeds,	10	31	
	Studs and Jacks,		12	
	Capital in Negro Trade,	3	3	
	Marriage License,		56	
	Pistols and Knives,	4)	35	0
	Dirks and Canes,	197	1	3
	Gold Watches, \$87.50; Silver do., \$27.30;		114	8
	Harps, \$2.50; Pianos, \$43.50,		46	0
	Plate and Jewelry,		3	13
	Riding Vehicles,		221	
	Gold Headed Canes, \$2; Silver do., 50 c.,			5
	Merchants' Capital,		409	
	Liquor Traffic,	1	436	
M.A.	Retailers,	1	300	1
	Taverns, \$20.00; Circus, \$75;		95	
	Pauling Allary		65	
	Bowling Alleys, Billiard Tables,		125	
	Express Companies,		10	
	Livery Stable,		25	
	Venders of Carriages,		10	1
	Drugs and Medicines,			0
	Daguerreotypists,		10	y.
	Privileged Voters,	D.	8	0
	hools, 10 documd_30 ylon	100		-
	Total amount,	\$	5,741	00
	COUNTY TAXES.	-		-
	Poor, 13 cents per \$100 value real estate	1		1
	and 38 cents per poll.	\$	2,004	
	County Expenses, 38 do., and \$1.47 do.		6,647	
	Schools, 4 do. and 15 do.,		689	
	hit Shoulf of the Cambies of Cherokey, thy wond	-	TION	-
	Total amount,	\$	9,341	189

1 car c	mating September 30th, 1030.		-	
1858.	No. 82.—YADKIN COUNTY.		.8614	2
	No. 02.—TADKIN COUNTI.			
	W., W. Long, Sheriff.			
173 30	Acres Land, 204,486		& Andrew	
100	Valuation Land, \$674,690			
12 14	Town Property \$32,507		118	
1,220	ŠTATE TAXES,			
	Land, \$1,012.03; Town Prop'ty, \$48.76,	1	1,060 7	9
	Polls, \$711; Interest, \$539.70,		1,250 7	0
	Salaries and Fees,		440	
	Mortgages and Deeds,		24 0	
	Studs and Jacks,		920	00
	Capital in Negro Trade,		37	5
	Capital in other Trade,			30
	Marriage License,		490	
	Gates and Ferries,		30 5	
	Pist'ls & kniv's, \$7.50; d'ks & can's, .65,		81	
	Gold Watch's, \$28.75; Silv'r, do., \$20.40,	Total .	491	
	Pianos,	470	165	
	Plate and Jewelry,	191	80	
	Playing Cards,	20	17	
	Riding Vehicles,	1/1	112 5	
	Gold Headed Canes,	190		50
	Merchants' Capital,	171	110 2	
	Liquor Traffic,	7-3	86	
	Retailers,		150	
	Circus, Bowling Alleys		75 0 50 0	
	Downing Arieys		300	00
68	Total amount,	\$	3,146	13
	County Taxes.	1		
	Poor, 4 cents per \$100 value real estate	MA	THE WAY	
	and 12 cents per poll,	\$	449	
	County Expenses, 12 do., and 30 do.,	H	1,258	
	Schools, 10 do., and 30 do.,	PILE	1,122	
A SE A MARIE	Jury, 7 do., and 20 do.,		771	68
	m / l	-	0.001	_
	Total amount,	\$	3,601	57

Note.—The Sheriffs of the Counties of Cherokee, Haywood and Yancey did not settle as required by law, and the Sheriff of Buncombe settled in part.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the number of White, Black and Free Black Polls, and the amount of Poll Taxes paid into the Public Treasury, for 1857, by each and every County in the State:

Alexander, 596 298 3 Anson, 540 3,217 13 1,3 Ashe, 1,087 280 2 6 Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1, Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14 38	29500 44850 88950 68500 89000 23300 47480
Alamance, 988 1,559 40 \$ 1,5 Alexander, 596 298 3 3 Anson, 540 3,217 13 1,5 Ashe, 1,087 280 2 2 Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1, Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14 38	29500 14850 88950 68500 89000 23300
Alexander, 596 298 3 Anson, 540 3,217 13 1,3 Ashe, 1,087 280 2 6 Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1, Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14 38	44850 88950 38500 89000 23300
Alexander, 596 298 3 Anson, 540 3,217 13 1,3 Ashe, 1,087 280 2 6 Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1, Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14 38	44850 88950 38500 89000 23300
Alexander, 596 298 3 Anson, 540 3,217 13 1,3 Ashe, 1,087 280 2 6 Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1,5 Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1,5 Buncombe, 887 751 14 38	88950 88500 89000 23300
Ashe, Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1,5 Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1,5 Buncombe, 887 751 14	38500 89000 23300
Beaufort, 932 2,751 97 1,5 Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1, Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14 38	89000 23300
Bertie, 670 3,780 16 2,5 18 18 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	23300
Bladen, 647 2,249 38 1, Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14	
Brunswick, 454 1,732 38 1, Buncombe, 887 751 14	17480
Buncombe, 887 751 14	
Buildening	11200
	82900
	75450
Cabarrus, 989 1,461 14 1,5	23300
Caldwell, 463 497 2	48100
	66800
	71000
Caswell, 846 4,198 53 2,	54900
Cata ii cai	84700
Chatham, 1,446 2,880 19 2,	17250
Cherokee,	
Olio II circi	98625
Ciouronani	90250
	90400
	79550
	67600
	79100
	51950
	00400
	84400
	71500
	04050
	85400
Gaston, 652 1,016 6	83700

STATEMENT.—[Continued.]

		-		The state of the s
COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	Poll Taxes.
Gates,	519	1,956	35	\$ 1,255 00
Granville,	1,227	5,028	101	3,178 00
Greene,	402	1,798	20	1,112 00
Guilford,	1,654	1,708	55	1,708 50
Halifax,	657	5,093	196	3,020 50
Harnett,	459	1,104	0	781 50
Haywood,	100	1,101		.02
Henderson,	821	517	5	674 50
Hertford,	361	1,967	97	1,212 50
Hyde,	538	1,321	34	946 50
Iredell,	1,152	2,070	8	1,616 50
Jackson,	435	75	1	260 00
Johnston,	1,169	2,261	30	1,730 00
Jones,	277	1,487	9	886 50
Lenoir,	413	2,386	15	1,407 50
Lincoln,	621	944	14	789 50
Macon,	540	256	5	401 50
Madison,	521	115	0	318 00
Martin,	650	2,004	43	1,353 50
McDowell,	424	530	19	490 00
Mecklenburg,	1,089	3,158	11	2,129 00
Montgomery,	618	809	2	714 50
Moore,	856	981	12	924 50
Nash,	691	2,119	57	1,433 50
New Hanover,	978	4,713	45	2,868 00
Northampton,	746	3,534	88	2,184 00
Onslow,	546	1,468	16	1,015 00
Orange,	1,297	2,623	33	1,978 50
Pasquotank,	405	1,409	81	958 00
Perquimans,	356	1,616	46	1,009 00
Person,	677	2,566	41	1,642 00
Pitt,	848	3,599	10	2,228 50
Polk,	189	271	9	234 50
Randolph,	1,622	775	55	1,227 00
Richmond,	596	2,535	89	1.583 00
Robeson,	885	2,490	124	1,749 50
Rockingham,	1,069	2,855	35	1,979 50

STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

COUNTIES.	White Polls.	Black Polls.	Free Black Polls.	POLL TAXES.
Rowan,	1,391	2,126	6	1,761 50
Rutherford,	866	1,112	20	999 00
Sampson,	896	3,059	41	1,998 00
Stanly,	650	632	0	641 00
Stokes,	750	1,087	11	924 00
Surry,	885	546	12	721 00
Tyrrell,	339	720	7	533 00
Union,	831	1,047	4	933 00
Wake,	1,755	4,910	127	3,396 00
Warren,	526	4,842	37	2,722 50
Washington,	268	1,177	29	737 00
Watauga,	493	73	0	283 00
Wayne,	850	2,570	53	1,736 50
Wilkes,	945	546	13	752 00
Wilson,	694	1,459	37	1,095 0
Yadkin,	900	520	2	711 00
Yancey,		1	all and roll	
	62,582	150,925	2,594	\$ 108,074 5

STATEMENT:

Showing the number Acres Land, valuation Land, valuation Town Property, aggregate valuation Real Estate, Tax on Land, tax on Town Property, number taxable White Polls, number taxable Black Polls, number taxable Free Black Polls, aggregate Poll Taxes, and the aggregate amount of State Taxes, derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State.

Number Acres Land, Valuation Land, Valuation Town Property, Aggregate Valuation Real Estate, Number taxable White Polls, Number taxable Black Polls, Number taxable Free Black Polls,

> Tax on Land, Tax on Town Property, Aggregate Poll Taxes, Interest, Dividends and Profits. Salaries and Fees, Mortgages and Deeds, Marriage License, Studs and Jacks, Capital in Negro Trade, Capital in other Trade, Pistols and Knives, Dirks and Canes, Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Harps, Pianos, Plate and Jewelry, Playing Cards, Pleasure Vehicles, Gold Headed Canes,

108,074|55
76,774|56
11,643|21
12,379|60
2,078|14
4,793|58
4,337|50
1,279|75
1,786|17
2,396|60
128|10
9,426|60

127,513 76

18,637 70

 $2,850 \mid 50 \ 55 \mid 00 \ 3,225 \mid 00 \ 1,787 \mid 92 \ 809 \mid 80 \ 19,524 \mid 09 \ 88 \mid 50$

STATEMENT—(CONTINUED.)

The second secon	
Silver Headed Canes,	\$ 58 00
Merchants' Capital,	37,881 29
Liquor Traffic,	20,448 02
Retailers,	10,040 00
Taverns,	882 72
Pedlars,	1,751 00
Circus,	3,725 00
Other Exhibitions for Reward,	550 00
Bowling Alleys,	1,385 00
Billiard Tables,	2,140 00
Insurance Companies,	1,350 00
Express Companies,	90 00
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,232 50
Livery Stables,	400 00
Foreign Materials for Carriages,	156 21
Brokers,	900 00
Commissions on Commission Merchants,	422 01
Auctioneers,	1,170 22
Drugs and Medicines,	191 17
Patent Medicines,	76 05
Artificial Curiosities,	40 00
Natural Curiosities,	20 00
Dagnerreotypists,	750 00
Lightning-Rod Men,	459 15
Distress,	793 05
Privileged Voters,	401 00
Lectures for Reward,	20 00
Collateral Descent,	4,084 73
Gates, Bridges and Ferries,	864 19
Venders of Foreign-made Carriages,	151 58
Non-resident Dentists,	40 00
Delinquents,	60 80
Subjects Unlisted,	386 03
Arrears for Insolvents,	3141
Distilleries,	71 00
Total Amount,	\$ 502,612 76

Published according to Law.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, Thomas Bragg,
Governor of the State of North-Carolina:

Sir:—The law requires the General Superintendent of Common Schools to make a report to the Governor on or before the first day of January. It is intended that this report shall embrace a full account of the operations of the system of Common Schools for the preceding year; and a large portion of its statistical matter must be gathered from the annual returns of the chief county officers. These returns are never, in all cases, punctually made; and while all the counties seldom send up reports at any time, a number of the reports sent arrive about the first of January, and sometimes later.

The Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents who are required to make the annual returns from the counties to the General Superintendent, have generally been rather more punctual this year than usual; but still a considerable number have been late in the performance of this duty, and some very tardy, while a large portion of the reports were defective in an essential particular provided for and required by an act of the last session of the General Assembly.

The neglect was not intended, and was no doubt owing to the fact that the duty required was a new one, and had escaped the attention of those concerned; and hence I deemed it proper in no case to enforce the penalty attached to a neglect of this duty until I had brought the matter to the special attention of all whose notice it had escaped.

These things have necessarily delayed the making of this

report.

I desired to be able to give a full account of the operations of our system of Common Schools for the year which has just passed away; and I am happy to be able to add that it is now in my power to render not only a full, but a very satisfactory statement of the condition, progress and prospects of this system:

I.—CONDITION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

The entire area of North-Carolina is now divided into Common School Districts.

There is at least one school for every district, and a school-house for nearly every school; while these houses are in reach of twenty-nine thirtieths of all the children of the State.

It is now a fixed habit to have a school every year or once in every two years at these houses; and these schools are taught by persons of whom at least nineteen-twentieths are annually examined as to moral and mental qualifications by respectable and intelligent committees in the counties where they teach.

There are in the State not less than three thousand five hundred schools—and twenty-four out of every twenty-five of all the white children of the State are obtaining an education.

The system of Common Schools, as a system, now revolves steadily, and securely in its orbit; and changes of State policy in other respects, revolutions in manners, and even financial pressures which pervade the world and seem to affect almost every social, industrial and political interest, do not interfere with its regular operations to any appreciable extent.

While nearly every other business has felt the blight of the recent monetary troubles, this enterprise has not been sensibly disturbed—and amid the general gloom which so lately

enveloped public and private affairs, scarcely a passing shadow was thrown upon its prospects.

Indeed I cannot discover that our Common School system suffered at all, in its actual operations, or in its hopes of the future, by the late wide-spread financial disasters: on the contrary it seems to me to have taken a stronger hold on the public confidence by the contrast which the stability of its resources and the certainty of its operations have presented to the fluctuations and embarrassments of all other interests.

These fluctuations and embarrassments have also moderated the desires of the community, and developed a disposition to make sober, practical and economical calculations; and such a disposition cannot fail to enure to the benefit of a system by which all the children of the State can be instructed at less expense to each individual than by any other plan that can be devised.

It can be made a system for thorough instruction by a little sacrifice of time, of pride, and of selfish convenience, on the part of each member of the community; and recent events admonish us of the necessity of making such sacrifices.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools taught in any given year is not now in itself an evidence of increasing or of failing energies in the system; and the houses which have remained closed since the making of my last report are not to be taken as signs of inherent difficulties.

Returns have been made to me from eighty counties, and containing reports from schools in seventy-five; and the number of children attending the schools reported during the year just ended, is estimated at about one hundred thousand.

In many districts schools are taught but once during the year—and if these schools happen to be in operation at the time the chairman makes his return to me, they are not reported, or at least the number of scholars is not given.

It may be safely estimated that, in the whole State at least five hundred districts were in this condition when the last

returns from the chairmen were made out, and that these schools would average thirty-nine scholars to each, the average number attending the two thousand five hundred and sixteen districts reported. It is, therefore, supposed, from entirely reliable evidence, that since the date of my last report schools have been held in three thousand districts, and attended by one hundred and twenty thousand children.

A considerable number of houses have been closed for temporary reasons, to wit: that they may be repaired, rebuilt or removed to a more eligible situation. Notwithstanding the hardness of the times, there is quite a spirit of improvement of this kind; and in some places the schools have been stopped that the districts may be laid off on a better plan. In a considerable number of counties the boards of superintendents, acting on the recommendations of a circular sent from this office, last spring, have determined to pursue a wise and liberal policy in this matter; and, as in some cases, many old difficulties and abuses could not be remedied except by redistricting the whole county, the schools, in a number of instances, would have to be temporarily stopped.

In several counties failures of chairmen, with considerable sums of school monies in their hands, have given rise to troublesome litigation with their sureties; and this has caused the stoppage, for a time, of a number of schools. The schools in Stanly and Johnston counties have been temporarily interfered with, in this way. In some districts the people preferring to have one long school once in two years, to a short school every year, the school houses are closed every other year; and not a few of the houses which remained closed during the last year are in this situation.

My opportunities of personal observation, the reports, official and unofficial, made to me, my extensive correspondence, and my familiarity with the subject from long and careful attention to it, enable me to state with tolerable accuracy the number of our school districts, the number taught, the whole number of white children between the ages of six and twentyone, and the number attending Common Schools, as follows:

Whole number of Common School districts in North-Carolina, actually laid off and provided with houses, three thousand five hundred.

Number of districts which may be made on territorry now inhabited, and where there are no schools, perhaps two hundred.

Whole number of schools taught, at some time or other, at least three thousand five hundred, (for there are more schools than districts.)

Whole number of children in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one, about two hundred and twenty thou-

sand.

Whole number of children now receiving instruction at the Common Schools, one hundred and fifty thousand.

Number of children receiving instruction at colleges, academies, select and private schools, eleven thousand.

Number of children being educated out of the State three hundred.

Number of persons under twenty-one and over six years old who have finished their education, twenty-seven thousand.

Number taught at home and at Sunday schools, two thousand.

Number who are six and over who will attend school, but have not commenced, twenty-seven thousand.

Number of children not receiving instruction at all, three

thousand seven hundred, or say four thousand.

The account then stands thus: White children between the ages of six and twenty-one in North-Carolina, two hundred and twenty thousand, (220,000.)

Number of illiterate men and women that will grow up

from these, four thousand.

Proportion of ignorant persons in the rising generation one

in fifty-five, and at most one in fifty.

With respect to the adult or grown up population, in the year 1850, the returns of the census warrant the following table:

Whole number of white persons over twenty years old, males one hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and

sixty-three, (120,363); females one hundred and thirty-one thousand and twenty-one, (131,021.)

Whole number who could read and write-	
Males,	26,239
Females,	47,327

In all, 73,566

Proportion of illiterate persons, one in every three and one-half, to wit: About one in every four and two-thirds of the males, and one in every two and four-fifths of the females!

There is now invested in the Common School houses of the State, in the lots on which they are located, and in furniture and apparatus, about the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In seventy-six of the counties which made returns to me last year there was expended on the schools the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirtyeight dollars and forty-nine cents; and in the whole State the expenditure was, perhaps, two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars. In seventy-six of the counties reporting to me there was, last fall, in the hands of the chairmen an unexpended balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents; and perhaps in the hands of all the chairmen the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Much of this doubtless would have to be paid out soon after the time for making out the county returns to schools then in operationand some of it also had but lately come to hand. (See Table II.) But there is probably a permanent balance of eightyfive thousand dollars in the hands of chairmen.

The number of certificates granted to teachers during the last year, and reported to me, was two thousand two hundred and fifty-six. The number reported, in which the sexes were distinguished, give two hundred and fourteen female teachers.

The whole number of teachers licensed was probably twenty-five hundred.

The whole number who taught without license was perhaps not fifty: a most gratifying fact when we remember that a

few years ago not one in forty was examined. The number of these lawless intruders is rapidly diminishing every year, and if the policy of this office so far is still pursued there will soon be none at all.

Of the whole number of teachers licensed at least three-fourths teach grammar and geography: fifteen years ago these branches were not taught in one-fifth of our English schools.

The average length of all the schools for the whole State is about four months—the average attendance about forty scholars per school, and the average wages of teachers in all North-Carolina is about twenty-four dollars per month, varying from fifteen to forty dollars in different localities, and at different seasons.

The average cost per scholar, of all the children educated at the Common Schools, is one dollar and sixty-six and two-third cents, (\$1.66\frac{2}{3} cts.,) and the average cost to each parent of the State, for all the expenditures of the Common Schools, is about sixty-six and two-third cents per annum, or sixteen and two-third cents per month while the schools are in operation.*

Such is the condition of our system of Common Schools, so far as it can be shown by figures; but there are other exhibits of no less importance, and equally significant, but which cannot be so readily appreciated by a superficial observer.

Those facts of any system which can be stated in figures are not always the best signs or evidences of its condition; and in every enterprise not merely financial or mechanical, there is a kind of *tone* resulting from the whole condition of things, and answering to the pulse in the human body.

^{*}It may be well to add that the entire public expense of the Common School system in North-Carolina, exclusive of the sums paid to teachers, and including the expenses of the Literary Board, printing of all kinds, and salaries of every kind, does not annually exceed twelve or thirteen thousand dollars per annum. In short, about ninety-five per cent of the proceeds of the school fund is paid to teachers! There is not, perhaps, in the world a system so extensive, so important, and involving such large sums of money, managed with so little expense.

⁺ See Table at the end of this report.

Those properly skilled in the matter in hand can easily feel this pulse and understand its indications.

Our Common School system has such a pulse surely marking the condition of its life currents; and during the years that I have anxiously observed its vibrations it has at no time manifested a tone so healthy, so vigorous and so hopeful as at present. I believe that I am in a condition to speak knowingly on this subject; but to go fully into all the reasons of my impressions would occupy too much of this report.

The returns from the counties are generally more full and more satisfactorily made out; and while the additional facts and figures of these reports indicate progress in the schools, the whole face of the returns give unmistakeable evidence of a better understanding of their duties on the part of those who make them. This is a significant and a gratifying fact. Our school machinery is simple and economical: it requires but few kinds of officers, and is so arranged that the obligations resting on them are of a kind that cannot be fully expressed by law.

Next to the office of General Superintendent, that of Chairman of the Board of County Superintendents is most important, and like the former parental in its character; and under our present organization a Chairman who does not feel the responsibilities of a father of a large family, can never make a successful officer. Formerly the best chairmen were, generally, in their offices, merely honest men and good financiers; now the honest application of the public monies is considered a small part of a chairman's duties.

These officers, and the committees of examination manifest a much more enlightened sense of the spirit of their obligations; and very generally the regulations for the improvement of teachers, and for enhancing the usefulness of chairmen are better understood and better appreciated.

The capacity of the system for great and continued improvement is settled beyond dispute: the good already done is known and more properly estimated.

Insufficient local officers are now much less likely to escape an awakened public attention; and a healthy and vigorous public opinion is bringing to light the defalcations and abuses of those who once freely speculated on the public funds.

The silent, sullen and obstinate resistance of the unimproveable material among the teachers to all progress and all innovation on their ancient right to do as they please, has been fully vanquished; and the old resource of hiding in obscure neighborhoods, and appealing to the prejudices of the ignorant, is nearly destroyed.

There are now, comparatively speaking, no frontiers, no colonies, no obscure territories in which such persons can take refuge and be a law to themselves: the general law and general regulations now pervade all places, everywhere sustained by combinations and organizations that embody and utter a healthy public opinion.

Every friend of the cause feels emboldened to require the law to be executed in its letter and spirit, in the most ignorant localities; for he feels that he no longer labors alone, but is sustained by a central power, by large educational organizations, and by a growing public opinion.

The change in public sentiment among all classes of the

people is marked and cheering.

To the credit of our people, they have ever wished well to the Common Schools, even when they feared they were not succeeding; but the good wishes of the majority have been silent and hesitating, while the sneers, taunts and croaks of opponents or desponding friends of the system were heard on every side.

There is now manifest, everywhere, a greatly improved and improving feeling; and it is most cheering to see ministers of the gospel of all denominations, professional men of every class, professors in all the colleges, and politicians of every party laboring heartily, cheerfully, hopefully and harmoniously on the platform of the Common Schools.

The Legislature, a year ago, reflected this sentiment in a remarkable degree; and at no period since I have been an observer of our public policy was there a more general disposition on the part of the law making power to legislate with a liberal regard for the good of the cause of general educa-

tion. There was in the chief Executive of the State a manly, liberal and enlightened spirit of improvement; and in the co-ordinate branches of the government, and in all important quarters, there has been a disposition to reflect this spirit.

Another most noteable sign of our condition is the disposition to form educational associations, and to act in this under the lead of the Common Schools.

North-Carolina has been a divided State; and when, soon after I first entered on the duties of my office, I expressed a strong hope that the Common Schools would be instrumental in producing a more homogeneous and a more united people, I did not hope to see so soon the signs of a fulfilment of this wish.

The friends of education and the educators of the State, like all other classes of useful citizens, long labored in discouraging isolation, without concert or known sympathy with each other.

The late lamented Joseph Caldwell, a great champion of education in his day, and at no very remote period in the past, labored and hoped in vain for more united counsels and labors; and though he had many friends and many admirers, they did not hold up his hands, nor bring their good will and good wishes into effective co-operative action.

Shortly before I was elected to the place I fill an attempt was made to hold an educational convention in Raleigh; and after many essays in the papers on the importance of the movement, the day arrived and one delegate attended!

The difficulties in the way of such meetings had been overcome by the year 1856—and in the fall of that year a new era in our educational history was most auspiciously inaugurated in a large and harmonious meeting in Salisbury, of many of the leading teachers and friends of education from all parts of the State.

A State educational association was formed—and in the summer of the past year it held its regular annual meeting in Warrenton, attended by a large number of delegates, and adopted a constitution.

This State association, fixed on a broad and firm basis, representing all classes of schools, and gracefully acting under the lead, and in great part for the benefit of the Common Schools, is a fact of our condition to which too much importance cannot be attached.

That it may be the more useful it is my ardent desire to see it ramify into county and district associations affiliated with it; and already seven counties are interested in associations of the kind, while a considerable number of others are waiting for the spring to move in the same direction.

An early and valuable fruit of the State Association is the North-Carolina Journal of Education, got up under its auspices—a handsome monthly periodical in mechanical execution, and in literary character comparing most favorably with any enterprise of the kind in the Union.

A board of editors, located in all parts of the State, contribute to its pages: and while it is wholly devoted to the cause of education to which it will render efficient service, it is, in itself, a bond of union among teachers and educators, and a source of gratification and encouragement to the friends of the State.

A number of counties where, by alterations, and a want of careful oversight over the whole field of operations, the district system had got in confusion, have been stimulated to adopt bold and wise measures of reform; and in these instances the boards of county superintendents, embracing the views of this office, have re-districted, or resolved to re-district their counties, making the whole system more compact and more convenient.

Chairmen have been induced to make out maps of their school districts, and others are laboring in the same matter.

The laws, formed into a new compilation during the year by the general superintendent, and printed under his supervision and sent out to the chairmen, have been more generally distributed to committees, and more carefully read; and the blanks sent out have been better filled and more in demand. A more active interchange of opinion is going on among officers of the system and friends of the cause—statistics are in greater request, and more attentively studied—chairmen have been visiting among the districts of their counties—committees of examination are everywhere formed, generally of good materials, are paid for their services, and attentive to their duties—better kinds of school books are coming into use, and all parties, officers, teachers and private citizens entertain a stronger sense of the obligations resting on them.

In short, the system presents now more truly the aspect of a system, the means devised for its improvement are more sensibly felt, the agencies better understood, and the whole aspect of affairs indicates progress, and furnishes unequivocal signs of promise.

II.—THE PROGRESS OF THE SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The system of Common Schools, as indicated, is making steady progress in usefulness and efficiency; and this progress, like that of all thorough revolutions, is gradual, continuous and pervading, becoming each year more perceptible and more rapid.

Since my last report this forward movement has made more decided manifestations of itself than it has done during the same length of time at any former period; but these manifestations are the results of causes and agencies at work for several years, and known to the public only by their fruits.

The germs of such results, and of much greater yet to happen, have been visible to one who has watched our whole system with constant and intense anxiety—but the common observer will regard only the expanding blossoms or the ripening fruit, looking on events as the work of the year in which they happen, and not loving to search out the pre-existing formative processes by which they have been carefully prepared.

The progress of the last year may be seen and tested by the action of the last Legislature in making important additions to the law, by the obviously increasing activity and healthiness of public sentiment, by more systematic and cooperative efforts of its friends to promote the cause of general education, in more ready and sympathetic responses everywhere to the appeals and exertions of the general superintendent, in a better understanding of his plans and measures on the part of subordinate officers, and in the display, on their part, of a more enlightened zeal and activity in carrying out the spirit of regulations, suggestions and instructions carefully matured in this office and long and constantly urged upon their attention.

PROGRESS IN THE OFFICE OF CHAIRMEN.

The spirit of chairmen of county boards has now undergone a complete revolution.

At first this office was considered as a mere disbursing agency; and one who honestly used the school monies, and made a fair account of his disbursements at the end of the year, was regarded as a good officer. But even as a mere financial agency the position of this office of chairman was by no means satisfactory.

When I was first called on, by my elevation to the place of general superintendent, to examine and report on the manner in which the proceeds of the school fund are used, I found the most utter confusion existing in this matter.

Chairmen had previously been required to make annual returns—but there being no penalty for a failure, and no one specially authorized and having time to keep the run of these things, but few returns were regularly made. And when a return or report was made according to law, it was not in the power of those to whom it was made to say whether it was true or false.

The committee of finance, if there was one, and if there was none, the clerk of the county court, was required to examine the chairman's account, with the vouchers, and to certify to its correctness; but no means were provided for authenticating these certificates. Two amendments to this

part of the law were, therefore, obtained, to-wit: One requiring the chairmen to make an annual report under a penalty, and the other requiring them to authenticate the signatures of the committees of finance by the seal of office of the clerk of the county court.

It was now in the power of this office to enforce annual returns from the counties, and also to ascertain whether the accounts of disbursements were sustained by proper vouchers.

These were small additions to the law, but they were of immense importance, changing the whole character of this branch of our system from one of entire irresponsibility and of great confusion, to one of strict and certain accountability.

But while a chairman might render a good account of his disbursements, acting honestly in the whole matter, he might have, and often would have, a large balance in his hands at the time of making out his report; and under former regulations the safety of these balances depended almost wholly on the character and wealth of the officer in question.

Chairmen were required to give bonds, to be approved and accepted by the boards of county superintendents; but a careless practice was everywhere common of allowing chairmen to hold over from year to year without a renewal of their bonds.

A grave legal question therefore arises, whether these bonds are binding on the sureties for more than one year; and if they be binding, principal and sureties may become insolvent in the course of time, or the sureties die or move away, and the bonds be worthless. Immense trouble and loss could accrue from these sources; and a number of important suits have already been brought, growing out of the very practice above alluded to.

Some of the suits have been settled; but there are two now pending, in two different counties, about two thousand dollars being at stake in each suit, and the question being as to the responsibilities of sureties, after the first year, where a bond had not been renewed.

The chairmen, in these cases, had failed—and their bonds having remained unrenewed for several years, the sureties

contend that they are liable for the conduct of the chairman only for one year from the signing of the bond.

This question can be settled only by a decision of the Supreme Court. In consideration of these things I have se-

cured two more additions to this part of the law.

Chairmen's bonds are now declared, by Act of Assembly, to be good against them and their securities as long as a chairman continues in office under these bonds, and until he settles his accounts with his successors, or gives a new bond; and that these bonds may be sufficient, as well as legal, chairmen are required to renew them annually, under a penalty, and to have this fact stated in the certificates accompanying the reports of these officers to the general superintendent. This was a requirement of the last Assembly; and to show the importance of an officer whose business it is to devote all his time and attention to the supervision of a system of such vast interests, I may add that fifty-two returns sent to me were deficient in this essential requirement. Many of these returns were from active, intelligent, honest and responsible men; but many intelligent officers, of high character, had failed to observe this important provision. They were all notified of the omission, and proper certificates are promptly coming to hand—and thus a good habit of strict observance of the law is at once begun, while, without some supervision on the part of an appointed agent, this essential legal requirement might have remained a dead letter for years. Finally, one thing more was still needed to secure safe and proper disbursing agencies. The county treasurers were now made annually accountable, under a penalty, to a State agent, giving his time and attention to a supervision of the whole system of Common Schools-his accounts were to be properly authenticated, and all monies in his hands secured by bonds annually renewed, and good at all times, until the persons holding the monies were discharged from responsibility.

But an officer might give a good bond, and receiving the school monies, he and his sureties might become insolvent during the year, or he might refuse to pay out, without suits and indictments, and greatly embarrass the operations of the

schools; and under the old regulations he could do all this and defy every provision of the law, and still remain in office until his year was out. It was absolutely necessary that there be some provision for the summary removal of such nuisances from our Common School system—and at the last session of the legislature a law was made to suit such emergencies. This power of removal is a delicate and dangerous one, and can easily be abused, if not properly guarded; and knowing this I drew myself the act on this subject, and think it secures chairmen in every just right, and will prevent unfair or partial conduct on the part of county boards towards such officers.

The want of such a law was a practical, pressing want, and had been severely felt in a notable instance, happening just before its passage; and very soon after its enactment the importance of its provisions were clearly seen in another un-

happy case.

The persons who fill the offices of chairmen of the board of county superintendents of Common Schools in North-Carolina are, generally, citizens of high character for integrity, honor and public spirit: some are men of large means, and many of them are laboring for the public good, and undergoing great losses for a very meagre pecuniary consideration.

But all past history, and all our own observations teach us that too many restraints cannot be thrown around those who handle the public monies; and we say to our friends now filling the places of county treasurers of the school fund that we do not mistrust them personally, but we know the temptations of the places, while we do not know who or what manner of persons are to fill these places. The checks and guards are not called for by the character of the incumbents, it is the nature of all offices where money is held in any quantities for others, and the character of our common, poor, fallen human nature, that render these checks and guards absolutely essential.

I have particularlized the steps taken in regard to the security and application of the school fund, in order that the marked progress in this part of our school system may be seen and felt.

The financial department of all business is the most sensitive; and in the administration of this branch of our Common School system the past and the present form almost a perfect contrast.

Formerly there was really no accountability, and even strictly honest chairmen were greatly tempted, while those of a different character had an open field—vast sums of money were involved in this matter, and loose practices, uncertainty, insecurity and confusion characterized this whole department. What frauds were practiced, what losses incurred, what injury done to the cause of Common Schools, can never be known.

We only know that darkness broods on this part of the past—and perhaps it is well that all the facts are hid from our eyes. Now there can be little danger—the law is complete—every necessary check is imposed, and it is easy for a State agent to keep up a strict accountability in every county, and to see to the faithful application of the school monies over the vast field of our operations.

OTHER SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Another palpable evidence of progress is furnished by the change in the estimation in which the moral obligations of the office of chairman, and of other local agents of the system, is held. Formerly, as before stated, the county chairmen were regarded as mere disbursing agents; and when this office was first created the most discouraging of the many difficulties in the path of a general superintendent was the indisposition every where manifested to assume trouble or care in connection with the Common Schools.

A most injurious and erroneous, but under the circumstances, natural idea on this subject had universally taken possession of the public mind; and the system of free schools was suffering and had suffered because the people supposed that when the State had taken the subject of general education in hand, there was nothing for them to do.

Private citizens deemed it a great hardship to have to undergo any trials in the matter, or to bestow any time and attention on it; and officers, receiving, some a small salary, and others none at all, considered their preferment as not at all desirable, and contented themselves with a discharge of the more routine strictly prescribed by law.

It was thought a hardship that the system would not work itself without a motive power; and the fact that it would not was most mistakingly regarded as an argument against Com-

mon Schools.

People failed to remember that there is no such thing as perpetual motion—and that while all things that move must have a moving power, and while pieces of inanimate mechanism may be moved by inanimate power, every moral system must have a moral agency commensurate with its character and importance. A system of Common Schools for a great and growing State is a vast and sublime moral organization; and it must be pervaded by mental and moral forces as watchful, as careful, as intelligent and as untiring as the machinery is intricate, wisely designed and grand in its proposed results.

The State only agreed to lighten the *pecuniary* burdens of the people in the education of their children; and in return the people were to give the greater care and attention to the subject. This is the true view of the whole matter; but it required long, patient and laborious effort to produce this state of opinion.

All the officers of the system are parental in their character; and what legislator can express in the compass of a moderately long statute the obligations, the actions to be performed, the cares to be assumed by a devoted father?

The situation of a principal of a school is a similar one; and if it requires a wise, active, public-spirited, judicious, zealous, and patient man to make a good president of an institution numbering three hundred pupils, will a mere pioneer do for the head of a county system of schools embracing three thousand children? The chairman is not as well paid as a president of a college; but then, great as are his responsibili-

ties, he can make a faithful officer without occupying a large portion of his time to the exclusion of other matters.

We are making decided progress in proper ideas on this subject; and this progress is now reflected in important legislative enactments.

The chairmen and other members of the committees to examine teachers are to be paid such sums, per diem, as the boards of county superintendents will allow: an arrangement I have long contended for, and which is now wisely adjusted, the sum to be fixed in each county by those who best know how much to allow.

The county boards are also allowed to authorize their chairmen, at stated periods, to visit every district in their counties, to examine the condition of things in the district, see the character of the houses, settle difficulties and give advice.

I feel greatly obliged to the last Assembly for passing, as it was drawn in this office, the act-on these subjects; and it is effecting much in changing opinions as to the proper character of the chairman's office—as well as enabling him to be more useful. Chairmen see with different eyes—and in many places a new kind of officer is coming into vogue.

These gentlemen in many places are now working in the right way; and it is impossible in a formal and official report of mere results to give a full and comprehensive view of the great and most gratifying progress we have made, are making, and will make in these important matters. The whole moral aspect of things is changed, wholly, totally, radically changed

from what it was some years ago.

For instance, I have known a chairman to summon, through the sheriff, all the district committees of the county to meet him at an appointed place and time; and having thus obtained a full meeting, to read to them the circulars of the general superintendent, to explain his policy and system of operations in a plain and familiar way, and to impress effectively on all the duties of each subordinate officer of the system, its character as a whole, and its condition and necessities in the county immediately concerned.

Other chairmen, under my urgent advice, and the present liberal arrangement of the law on this matter, have assiduously applied themselves to the task of reforming the districts of their counties—and county boards, urged by me in person, and by circular, have taken bold and judicious ground and overhanled, in order to re-arrange and perfect, the whole district systems of their counties. I have also procured very handsome maps of the districts of a number of the counties, made by the chairmen at my request, and of inestimable value to them and to me. The efforts to make the maps gives them an excellent insight into the condition of things in their counties; and it is impossible to say how important these maps will be to the county boards.

All that have yet been sent to me are remarkably well executed; and as a perfect system in any county would imply the existence of such maps for the guidance of its local managers, it is my purpose, while I continue in office, to labor at this matter until maps are made of all the counties. *

Some chairmen have also been visiting the districts in their counties, greatly to their own advantage and to that of the schools; and others have obtained authority but have not yet set out on their tours of observation, while I hope to receive reports from such tours in all the counties.

Specimens of reports already made will be found at the end of this report.

PROGRESS IN TEACHERS.

Another illustration of progress which cannot be put down

"A printed copy of one of these maps will be found at the end of this report; and the one to be represented in print was left to the printer, as it requires a very skilful printer, with a good supply of materials, to print a matter of this kind.

A map furnished from Cumberland is handsomely colored—one of Alamance contains the number of children in each district, the one of Iredell contains the public roads, creeks, &c., of the county, number and size of districts, &c., and that of Davidson contains the size of each district, and all the creeks, roads, &c.

All that have been sent in are very well executed—and a number of others have been promised at an early day.

in figures is the present condition of things in regard to teachers, as compared with that of some years ago. When the office of superintendent was created, the aspect of this branch of the system of Common Schools—the supply of teachers, their habits, and the regulations in regard to them—was extremely dreary.

There was a wide-spread dissatisfaction—complaints were heard from every quarter—and while this dissatisfaction and these complaints were well founded, the evils to be remedied were so inveterate, so delicate, so vital and so hard to reach, and so much was expected, and in such a short time from the chief executive officer, and from him alone, unaided by public opinion, and without the certain, gradual, and sure process of careful general measures continually enforced, that the difficulties in the way of that officer seemed really disheartening.

It would be tedious to go into a history of the condition of things, and of the measures initiated and steadily pursued. Suffice it to say there had been no progress in this matter, and no hope of any—that any one who could get employment from a district committee was allowed to teach-not ten counties in the State had examining committees, and in those which had teachers were examined but once in a life timevery few teachers ever improved from one year to anotherstill fewer felt that they owed any responsibilities to the public, and fewer still ever conceived of a uniform Common School system, operating by fixed and certain rules all over the State, of which system every teacher was an integral and essential part. Each one felt entirely independent of every body and every thing. With some noble exceptions, none ever looked abroad to see what was doing elsewhere, or ever cared to learn from others of their calling or to improve in any way.

And long accustomed to impunity, many of the teachers were not disposed quietly to submit to restraints; while officers of the system, knowing this, were timid in enforcing regulations wholly new, and essentially distasteful to those

for whose benefit intended. A very brief outline of what has since been done can only be given. In the first place a new law required all teachers to be examined by a committee in the county where they proposed to teach; and the certificates granted were to be good only for one year, and in the county in which they were granted.

Thus a county with a low standard could not impose its licentiates on a county with a higher standard; and all were required to pass an annual test that none who depreciated in morals or in mental qualifications might be allowed to continue to teach.

It was difficult to get examining committees to act, as they were not paid—and still more difficult to induce all chairmen to assume the new trouble of acting on these committees, especially when so many teachers were disposed to defy the law and to try to sustain themselves by public opinion in unenlightened neighborhoods.

But all difficulties were steadily encountered, many chairmen acting in this a noble part; all the certificates to be given were graded and issued from this office, and constant, untiring efforts made uniformly and prudently to enforce the law, and to give committees proper views of their duties.

Here was a new and most serious difficulty; and it required time and repeated instructions to give examining committees a full understanding of their duties and responsibilities. Still progress was made every year—and finally, greatly to my satisfaction, provision was made for the payment of these committees.

The memory of difficulties overcome, and of the anxious cares, hopes and fears to which this subject gave rise may cause me to over-estimate what has occurred; but it does seem to me that the machinery of our system, in regard to teachers, is now a source of pride and a subject for sincere congratulation to every friend of Common Schools.

System has arisen out of confusion—order out of chaos—light out of darkness.

The machinery is not perfect, but it is intrinsically excellent, and still improving; and while it has been long in maturing, and is the result of much labor and care, it is built on a firm and broad foundation. *

In every county there is a board of examiners, and in many places it is composed of men of intelligence, zeal and public spirit; and almost every board has come at last to understand the views of the general superintendent, to sympathize with his cares, and to render efficient aid in the execution of his plans.

A law which many expected to violate with impunity, and which others feared was impracticable, has become one of the most cherished parts of the whole Common School system—it has been built upon by custom, and become the foundation of other regulations springing out of its spirit, until it has grown into a fabric of fine proportions, regularly employing in its service more talant and more zeal than was formerly bestowed upon the whole Common School system. It would require too much of the space allotted to this report to give even a skeleton outline of the policy pursued by this office in this matter, of the difficulties encountered and overcome, the ends proposed and the means by which they have been steadily pursued; and the instructions alone sent out to committees of examination at different times would fill a moderate report.

Suffice it to say, all the operations in this department have been conducted on a systematic plan, and with a view to certain fixed ends; and so far the result is extremely gratifying. It may be said that all who teach Common Schools now undergo annual examinations as to mental and moral qualifications—that these examinations are conducted on fixed principles—that examining committees as well as teachers are making annual progress—and that these examinations are branching into other regulations all tending to one great end, the greater efficiency of the Common Schools.

^{*}I have myself witnessed examinations of females and males that would be creditable to examiners and examined any where—and I have known respectable graduates of leading colleges to rank, very deservedly, not higher than second best among teachers trained by the Common Schools and its system of examinations.

COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER.

As a farther means of improving teachers, and of adding to the usefulness of the schools, I have desired to see every school furnished with a blank book, with proper captions, in which to preserve a permanent record of such things as are proper to be known.

A form for a register of this kind was prepared in this office, and the matter submitted to the president and directors of the literary fund; and as the proposed improvement met their approbation, it was urged on the attention of the Legislature.

The plan was fully explained to the committees on education, was recommended by them, and authority was readily granted by the Assembly to furnish all the schools with a register of the kind proposed.

It was intended that the school laws be printed in this register; but after the adjournment of the Legislature it was found that this would add materially to the expense, while it was thought best not to have the laws intended for school committees in a permanent form of this kind, as they are subject to alterations, while a register is intended to last for several years.

After procuring estimates for the execution of the work from Philadelphia, New York, and other places, the whole job was finally let to Messrs. Holden & Wilson, printers to the State, on terms more economical than could be elsewhere obtained, every thing considered. Both the printing and binding are of a kind difficult of execution; but all the work has been done in the State, and in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of our citizens.

The printing was completed early in the year—but all the copies were not bound until the beginning of this year.

In most of the States where they have good Common Schools blanks are furnished to the teachers on which to record the progress of the schools—and such a custom is very general in higher schools and in colleges.

It is believed, however, that the North-Carolina Common

School register, as prepared and furnished, is a step in advance of any thing of the kind heretofore, or now used by

any grade of schools in any State.

The register is intended to be a permanent record of the schools, and is neatly and substantially bound; and the ruled lines, and printed captions, figures, &c., are so arranged that it will be an easy and pleasant task to a teacher imbued with a proper spirit to make a full record of all the important facts of the school. Among these will be the number, names and ages of the pupils, and the names and occupations of the fathers and guardians—the attendance of each pupil—the studies pursued by each, the general progress of each, the general behaviour of each, and the number of times each one is punished—the average daily and monthly attendance, the books used, the names of the school committee, name and wages of the teacher, length of the school, with the date of its commencement and close, number of the school district, county in which located, and general observations of the teacher in regard to special occurrences connected with the school.

The book makes a handsome appearance, can be easily kept by a teacher at all competent to take charge of a school, and will be a means of stimulating him to greater zeal and efficiency, as well as a test of his industry and qualifications. It cannot be other than a pleasant task to any one who has any of the right spirit of a teacher, to fill out properly all the blanks of this book—and where any one so acts he will be himself improved, will perform a work of lasting interest to the public, and will hold in his hands a most effectual means of preserving good order and studious and moral habits among his pupils. The work contains full explanations and an example of a blank filled out; and it consists of blanks sufficient to keep a record of a school five months long for twelve years, or six months long for ten years. Committees are required * carefully to preserve these books—and teachers

^{*} See recommendation on this subject under the head of Suggestions and Recommendations.

when applying for a renewal of their certificates must exhibit the record last kept by them. When the book is filled, new ones should be prepared—and if this policy is kept up for a few generations it will be regarded as of inestimable advantage. The work on the register has been energetically pushed forward, and the schools will be supplied as rapidly as possible.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHERS STILL NEEDED.

The machinery for the improvement of teachers is good as far as it goes, and is producing excellent results; but it is not yet complete, nor can it be made so without additional and judicious legislation.

Normal schools are an important, but often a very expensive agency in this matter; and unless they could be conducted on a more simple and economical plan and on a much larger scale than has been common in other States, I could not at present recommend them. One or two Normal schools would not immediately and sensibly affect the character of the great body of our teachers; and two Normal schools, conducted as such institutions are in some places, would cost nearly as much as one year's income of the whole of our literary fund.

A plan, originally suggested by an intelligent and faithful chairman, has struck me more favorably than any I have seen pursued in other States; and a brief outline of the plan and a bill embodying it will be found in Appendix F.

I again recommend a system of district libraries; and I believe also that the law should provide for teachers associations in all the counties.

The associations could be library associations—and while some legal privileges should be extended to such societies, as for instance favorable acts of incorporation, small donations, &c., from the State, all teachers should be required to connect themselves with them.

This kind of means is all pervading-it reaches all the rank

and file, and will operate more rapidly, more generally, more economically, and fully as efficiently as Normal schools.

Still the plan suggested by the chairman of Rowan could be made a part of this system of library associations, or connected with it—and the two together, under one general system of management, carefully and energetically pursued, would produce very great results.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS AMONG DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The character of district committees is improving in many places, but I regret to add that the signs of progress are less marked here than in any other department of our system of Common Schools. This part of our machinery cannot be easily reached by direct remedial agencies; and while all has been done that can be accomplished in the way of supplying information to the committees, by appeals and by other moral influences, not much has been attempted by legislation.

The committees are kept well supplied with the laws, conveniently arranged and in convenient form; and since my accession to office I have prepared and the literary board has published and distributed two large editions of the Common School laws, in such a shape, with plain digests of the same, index, explanations and forms. The last edition was prepared by me immediately after the adjournment of the last legislature, and is so arranged that it is almost impossible for any one to misunderstand the law, to fail to find any given portion of it, or to misapprehend its scope and spirit. This is a very small part of the effort made to enlighten committees; and during my whole term of office I have resorted to every possible means for this purpose, communicating through the papers, by letters, by circulars, by personal intercourse and public addresses, by the circulation of reports and documents, and by the gratuitous distribution also of a large quarterly School Journal among all the committees. Beyond all doubt these moral appliances have worked and are working out a better state of things among committees; and though these processes are troublesome, tedious and slow, they are sure, and are besides the most effectual means we can use. The character of committees will inevitably depend on the average intelligence of the community; and as the standard of that is elevated by the Common Schools it will be reflected in the committees, while this improvement in the district committees will react on the schools.

It must be borne in mind that the members of these committees compose a large number of persons—and that they are selected by the people, and from among themselves. It is also an important consideration that one cause of complaint in regard to them is a favorable fact in regard to the usefulness of our Common Schools. The least educated and the uneducated are often jealous of the character of the committees; and from honest prejudices-very erroneous often, but honest prejudices, make efforts to obtain committees who they think will suit themselves at the expense of the more intelligent. They fear that if the more highly educated members of the community have the control of the school they will have it conducted in a way that will not suit the poorer and the more ignorant or less aristocratic classes; and in this jealousy and this anxiety to have committees to suit themselves, they manifest life, hopeful signs of spirit and self respect, and an encouraging, practical interest in the schools, and in education. They are often greatly mistaken, sadly in error when they suppose that a school managed so as really to suit the children of the educated will not suit their offspring; but this is a mistaken prejudice, the result of ignorance, while it shews itself in a commendable zeal to have schools for their children. Few persons have taken this, the just view of a matter that causes much dissatisfaction among the educated classes: it is really a most hopeful sign, indicating a living interest in education among the very class that needs it, shewing that the Common Schools are taking strong hold of the masses, and calling on the intelligent and the wealthy to labor patiently, hopefully and cheerfully to dissipate errors and prejudices that have an honest origin, and which can be generally eradicated, in time, by the proper means.

The method of electing committees is objected to by many; but it will, perhaps, remain unchanged. I have endeavored to have it rendered more simple and certain, and the law has been altered in accordance with these views, in some particulars. The notices of the election of committees were often written—in many districts no notices were posted up, and in many other cases they would be in out-of-the way places. The law imposed an unreasonable labor on chairmen, and one, therefore, not likey to be well performed; and while sheriffs and constables could not be forced to post up the notices, it was difficult to have them sent out in time, and to the proper places.

The notices are now all to be printed, under the direction of the general superintendent—to be sent out by him to the chairmen—to be handed, within a prescribed time, by the chairmen to the sheriffs, and by them to be posted within a certain period in three conspicuous places in every school district. The sheriff and chairmen are liable to penalties on failures to comply—and thus the machinery of the election is not now a mere farce, and is more likely to secure a respectable attendance at the polls.

Committees may be directly reached by fines; but until they are still more enlightened as to their responsibilities, a strict enforcement of penalties would only exasperate and discourage the persons interested, and complicate our difficulties.

I think, however, that a judicious use of the power to exact penalties may now be used to advantage, in certain glaring cases of neglect; and I have advised such action, urging discrimination against those who have the best opportunities of knowing their duties and habitually fail to attend to them.

The fines for neglect, so far as district committees are concerned, ought to be reduced in amount; and then the law could be more strictly enforced, and with much more probability of good results.

III.—PROSPECTS.

It is not intended to undertake to picture the far future of our Common Schools, or to dwell on the great possibilities of the system. Its ultimate prospects are indeed glorious; and it does not require a prophetic vision to discern the dim outline of results that will more than compensate for the patient toil of many years.

But the prospects alluded to in this report are those growing immediately out of the present condition of things, being already plainly in view, and properly considered as the legitimate and certain developments of present operations and policy.

These developments are a part of the present fruits whose blossoms already appear—and a view of them is necessary in order to understand what is actually going on.

If the policy of this office is not arrested, we will have, in a short time:

- 1. A united people, a healthy and vigorous public sentiment, a vast educational combination, animated with one impulse and guided by fixed, uniform and general principles, and all operating to one end, the improvement of our Common Schools.
- 2. Local officers, as a body, wholly different from those of the past. The same persons may be in the same places, but they will be actuated by a more liberal and comprehensive sense of duty.

This will especially be the case with respect to the chairmen of the county boards—and we may expect to have, in nearly every county, an officer of this kind who, instead of being at best a merely honest treasurer and good accountant, will be an intelligent agent of a great system of education, appreciating its wants, and comprehending its general policy and tendencies. He will visit the school houses, take pains to inculcate proper ideas among committees, settle neighborhood difficulties, keep a watchful eye on teachers, and have always before him the whole field of his operations.

3. We will have, in every county, an examining committee

of respectable and intelligent men, knowing what is needed and what can be done—exercising a wholesome power over teachers, and over all who wish to teach, encouraging the worthy and rebuking the idle and careless.

This tribunal will, in all counties, be governed by one system of fixed rules and regulations, will aim at one end, and carefully and as fast as circumstances will permit, will aid in elevating the standard of teachers and of teaching.

4. Every teacher in the State—every Common School teacher—will, annually, be carefully examined, and have his mental and moral character fully tested.

5. The result of these annual examinations into moral conduct and mental qualifications, and of other influences continually brought to bear on teachers, will make them, even as a whole body, vastly superior to the best specimens of English teachers formerly known in our State.

Every unimproving and unimproveable teacher in the State will be cut off after one year's trial; and none will be licensed even for one year without proving a good moral character, and shewing respectable mental attainments.

6. The entire corps of teachers will be organized into disciplined bodies, the members losing their isolation, and feeling themselves to be parts of a great system, learning ideas from each other, zealous of the reputation of their order, and feeling that they are acting in the light of a public opinion from whose scrutiny they cannot escape.

7. The teachers and professors in colleges and academies will universally fraternize with those of the Common Schools—and schools of all classes will regard themselves as parts of one system, having one common interest, and therefore making common cause with each other.

8. Men of means will subscribe to the Common Schools—and in many neighborhoods funds will thus be raised for the employment, during a considerable portion of the year, of teachers of high qualifications.

9. The district system in all the counties will be reformed, and all the districts laid off on more general plans, and in a form more compact and convenient: maps of these systems

shewing at a glance the condition of every county in this respect, will be made out-and copies will be kept for the use of the county boards, and copies sent to the general superintendent, thus enabling all parties to act on the many difficult questions in regard to districts in a much more enlightened

- 10. Most of the local officers will come under the influence of educational organizations, and thus be forced to keep pace with the general march of improvement, to act on more systematic principles, and to see the whole field of our opera-
- 11. A State Educational Journal, uniting the hearts of teachers of all classes and of every section in North-Carolina, and freighted with their views and experiences, will find its way into all parts of the State, get into the hands of many Common School teachers and committees, and remain a useful agent in the cause of general education.
- 12. OUR SCHOOLS WILL BE PERVADED WITH A PROPER LOCAL LITERATURE—AND THE RISING GENERATION WILL LEARN MORE ABOUT NORTH-CAROLINA IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS THAN THEIR PARENTS EVER KNEW IN ALL THEIR LIVES. It is not at all uncommon now to find children of a tender age taught to read in the "North-Carolina Readers," who are better acquainted with the general characteristics of our State than some of its public men of past times.

13. The whole system of instruction in the schools will be radically changed for the better. Better books will be used -the children will be generally classified -records of the school will be kept by the teachers, pupils and teachers feeling that they are acting not in a corner, but before the public

and before posterity.

14. The State and her institutions will be more respectable abroad and at home.

The influence of this office has already secured to the State, to her resources, and educational condition and progress, a high and honorable place in all the publications of the day which deal in such things; and this honorable mention in foreign works, and in our home literature, cannot fail to aid most materially in promoting progress here, by giving us more confidence in ourselves, inspiring more respect for what we possess, and more hope for the future.

Any people will fail who always believe they will; any people will be successful who labor with certain and fervent

hopes of success.

In times past the minds of our people, through every avenue, were pervaded with ideas reproachful to the character of their State; now they cannot see the State mentioned, in modern publications, without a compliment.

15. The Common School laws will be made more complete, consistent, comprehensive and liberal; and as the system expands and needs them, provision will be made for new de-

velopments and improvements.

In short, laws in regard to education will be enacted with a better understanding of what has been done and what is needed; and it is fair to anticipate that there will not be any more random legislation in such matters.

Through the agency of this office, and of educational associations, necessary changes in the law are discussed, examined and understood, before brought into the legislature; and that body is enabled to act with more light and more discretion.

The last assembly manifested a disposition auspicious of a new and better era in such things; and it is right to infer from what is known, what has been done and is doing, that legislation will keep pace with our wants, and be consistent

and progressive.

Such are our reasonable prospects, near to fruition, and growing out of policy steadily pursued and resulting from labors, measures and movements which it would be tedious to mention in detail. What these prospects amount to in the aggregate each one can see for himself: and it is proper only to add that the view given is a very cheering one, and the happy results working out are due alone to Providence.

When I came into the new office of general superintendent all was darkness around me, and appalling difficulties on every

side stared me in the face.

I was forced to rely on a Higher Power for guidance and [Doc. No. 9.]

aid; I committed myself, the office and the schools to Him who alone has wisdom, and can now look back and see the finger of His good Providence in all that has been done.

I feel like one who has been led safely through a dangerous wilderness; for the measure of good which this office has been a means of accomplishing, I honestly and humbly feel that all are indebted alone to that beneficent Being who has signally favored us, and who, if we will but depend on Him. will make our Common Schools a great success and a glorious blessing.

IV.—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. I feel again called on to recommend that provision be made, by legislative enactment, for the formation of library associations in all the counties.

The great object of these associations is to place teachers in a situation to be improved, and to elevate their calling.

I have recommended and again recommend that there be passed an act providing for the incorporation of Associations teachers, local school officers and other friends of education in every county; and that certain privileges be extended to these associations, and a small endowment made to lay the foundations of a library in each. The privileges asked for are such as cannot be considered unreasonable—as, for instance, to receive copies of all public documents, State laws, of works published by the State, &c.,—to have the corporate property free from taxation—to be allowed to receive donations, to buy and hold personal and real estate, for special uses, &c., &c. The members of these associations could soon build up respectable libraries, if a beginning were made for them by the State, or the counties in which located.

The advantages accruing from the libraries, though important, would not be the only recommendation of such societies. They would unite the teachers into one body—would afford opportunities for social meetings, for discussion and for lectures—and they would create and foster an esprit-du-corps, cause generous rivalries between different counties, and give

more dignity and importance to the cause of general education in the community.

I am inclined to think, also, that all male teachers at least should be required to join these associations; and I judge from the last report of the superintendent of Common Schools of Alabama that the law in that State makes it a duty of teachers and others to form societies somewhat similar, or at least for similar objects.

2. Allusion has already been made to a plan of cheap Normal Schools, originally suggested by the intelligent chairman of the board of Common Schools for Rowan county. It has occurred to me that it would be well to have these schools located in the country, to require that the buildings be furnished by private enterprise, and that the schools be intended mainly for the benefit of females. A sketch of the plan of Mr. Davis, chairman of Rowan, will be found in Appendix.

A bill embodying my views in the main on this subject was drawn last winter, and presented to the assembly; and a copy of it will be found in the Appendix, and marked F. I can see many difficulties in the way of this or any system of Normal Schools: still the advantages seem greater, while I prefer the plan marked out in the bill alluded to for several reasons.

The library associations might be made to answer the place to a certain extent for male teachers; and besides, no young man of character and health can now fail to raise means to qualify himself for teaching Common Schools.

The case is different with girls born in the humbler walks: they cannot push their way in the world.

Again: there are many cheap classical male schools in the country, while nearly every female school of high grade is expensive, the tuition being high, board high, and the state of things in the institution requiring a rather fashionable outlay of money in other matters. Many poor girls of delicate sensibilities and high spirit would not attend a fashionable female school if they could go free of cost; and this is said without any reflection on such institutions, and for reasons which will be readily appreciated by all concerned.

We must look to the poorer classes for our teachers, and we should encourage these to teach for their own sakes and for the public good—and we must also look to the female teachers to render that assistance which only they can give in dignifying the Common Schools.

Where are we to get the necessary number of good female teachers? Will the graduates of the existing female institutions of a high grade teach Common Schools? Will their education and training fit them for usefulness in such schools? Where are poor girls to obtain a better education than they can get at the Common Schools?

We need for such, who wish to teach, schools of a high character, located in the country, and conducted expressly for their benefit.

They can, whatever their pecuniary condition, raise means to pay their board; for if they be qualified to enter such schools, they can teach before entering for a while, and they can study and teach alternately.

What is wanted is to insure the existence of such schools at convenient points, and those wishing to teach will find means to attend them. It is, therefore, proposed that such schools be located at convenient points—that private enterprise furnish buildings, furniture, &c., (as it would,) and that scholars pay their own board, the tuition only being free.

The object in having this paid out of the public fund is to

insure the existence of a school.

Finally, if the standard of female teachers is elevated that of male teachers will inevitably follow.

3. The school register provided for by an act of the last

legislature is to be kept by the district committees.

I think it would be well to have the law altered in this matter, and to require the chairman of the board of county superintendents to preserve the books during the vacations.

Every teacher ought to be required by law to have one of these registers when he begins his school; and at the close of the school to return it to the chairman.

The chairman should be authorized to refuse to pay any teacher who did not present a register, with a record of his school: and it should be his duty to see to the safety of the books, and to keep them when the schools are not in session.

4. The fines on the district committees, for neglecting to

perform their duties, should be reduced.

If the fines were reduced to ten dollars, instead of being fifty, they would be much oftener exacted, and the law would thus be more effectual.

5. The compensation of chairmen is yet a matter of doubt, the law allowing 2½ per cent. on the moneys which pass

through their hands.

The question as to what moneys are subject to this charge, has caused a good deal of trouble; and it seems to me, and I have so advised, that the only way of escaping difficulty is to allow the committee of finance the power of deciding. The law will always be beset with difficulty, unless a court is appointed to exercise a sound discretion in the matter.

6. There is still a difference of opinion as to the proper time to begin the school year; and in the appendix, marked G. will be found suggestions from two faithful and intelligent

chairmen on this subject.

7. I will conclude these suggestions with an extract from my Third Annual Report, remarking that a number of slight modifications of the law are now under consideration and discussion, and may be alluded to in the next report from this office:

"Now that our Common School system is fixed on a firm basis, and is a permanent Institution of the country, it is important to devise peculiar regulations for large towns, the Laws which are suitable to the State at large, not being practicable in cities. In these the Schools cannot flourish under a system devised with reference to the wants of rural districts; and it is time to prepare a plan to be used in such towns as may adopt it by a popular vote. Such a course is essential to the full success of Common Schools in town as well as country; and certainly in large cities and towns there is as much necessity for cheap facilities of education as among any part of our population. As it is, it is to be feared that

the poorer children in such places are not as much benefited as they ought to be.

As all will readily understand, Schools in such places should be divided into male and female; and the towns should be allowed to tax themselves, with a view of building up Free Academies, High Schools, &c., &c. The system, in a flourishing town, could be easily made to graduate down from a Classical Academy to Infant Schools, supplying within itself the wants of every age and every condition, and enabling all the children to be educated together, instead of being divided as they now are into hostile castes by the dear Institutions of aristocratic pretensions, and the Free School, wearing, in our large towns, the brand of plebeian poverty, and supposed to be patronized only by the humblest."

CONCLUSION.

The history and condition of general education in North-Carolina are such, that the incumbent of this office, with a proper sense of his responsibilities, cannot confine himself, in his annual report, to a bare statement of facts and figures.

The financial question has not been the one of greatest interest or trial in the management of our system of Common Schools; and the chief, obstacles being of a character which general intelligence only can finally remove, there cannot be too much discussion or interchange of opinion.

One object of the office of general superintendent in every Common School system is to promote an active circulation of ideas among its friends and agents, and to meet and answer the objections of its opponents; and reports, therefore, from such officers, very generally and properly contain more or less of history and discussion.

One occupying the stand-point afforded by this office, and surveying the field now before me, is peculiarly tempted to indulge in such things; and for myself, I own to a conflict between my disposition to be brief in every written communication, and a desire to keep before the public a fair and full

view of considerations as well as of facts important for all to know.

Indeed, in every enterprise, we can best encounter the future, after a calm survey of the past; and nowhere and in no undertaking is a knowledge of the past so essential as it is to the people of North-Carolina in estimating the condition, advatages and prospects of their present system of Common Schools.

But I have dwelt on these things in former reports; and information from this office is now reaching the public through so many avenues, that it is hardly necessary to go over ground occupied in former communications.

Our difficulties, as before stated, were not pecuniary; and to meet emergencies of a moral character, we have had to call out moral resources and agencies.

The system of means has been complicated, and the operations varied, but all tending to a common end; and now the elements of our strength are rapidly converging into a more compact array, and the combinations and the points of attack are better understood by all concerned.

Our ranks, to continue the figure, are closing up; and though I have never despaired I am now more certain of the success of our system of Common Schools than ever before.

There are dark as well as bright sides to the picture which it presents; but the whole view is highly satisfactory, and more encouraging than at any former period.

As intimated in the first part of this report, people are also beginning to make more sober and practical calculations; and every revulsion which sweeps away the inflations of airy speculations must result to the benefit of the Common Schools.

Far, far be it from me to rejoice at those reverses which cause any class to feel the pressure of pecuniary necessities: I only mean to say that such pressures, aggravated often by over-sanguine adventures in doubtful enterprises, though involving in distress the economical as well as the more rash, are sure to cause favorable views of a system of education which is so cheap, and which needs only patience and per-

sonal attentions on the part of all the people to render it efficient.

The past year has been indeed one of trial to all classes, the most industrious and the most honest suffering as severely as any other portion of the community; but while we deplore these misfortunes, it is a consolation to reflect that one good and noble enterprise, and one in which every citizen is vitally interested, stands unharmed, and reflects an unclouded promise.

No community can be long prostrated with such sources of mental life unimpaird; and a State whose entire population is so supplied with means of intellectual and moral development has a vitality, an elasticity, an immortal vigor which no pecuniary reverses can ever destroy.

National wealth and national power are the outward expression of popular intelligence and virtue; and while the latter remain, the former will be as certain to follow as the verdure which the sunshine and rains of spring call forth upon a bountiful soil.

In the Common Schools, in a free government, and in a pure and free gospel, our State has an inheritance far more valuable than the entire coinage of all the mints of the world; and while these resources remain we need have no fears for the happy condition of our posterity here to the remotest periods of time.

Our system of Common Schools, though so rich in intrinsic worth, makes but little external show; it employs but few kinds of officers, and at moderate expense, while no where in the world are schools equally good, so plainly housed.

All the trappings of the system, so to speak, are extremely republican; and the whole institution is patriarchal in its character, and not likely to impress strangers except by its results.

These are now attracting general attention abroad; and three of the most distinguished States of the South, and long considered our superiors in many things, are not ashamed to look to us for light and information on this important subject. Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia are disposed to copy our example; many leading citizens in each of these noble commonwealths openly acknowledge our superiority in educational facilities, and point to our course as worthy of imitation.

Doubtless when these States take the field for Common Schools, they will act with their usual boldness, and improve on our model—but we have greatly the start in time and experience, and if true to ourselves, we may expect certainly to maintain our foremost position.

Perhaps no State in the South has so respectable an educational system as NORTH-CAROLINA: and surely, surely this is saying much for a State which was once behind all her

sisters!

The colleges and classical schools of the State are much frequented by youths from the south-west and south; and teachers, in plain country neighborhoods, teaching in rude but comfortable buildings of a kind to be found no where else, used for such purposes, number pupils from States as far south as Louisiana, Florida and Texas.

It is the character of our population and the intrinsic excellence of the course of instruction that brings this distant patronage; and it is a fact not generally thought of that our State derives a large pecuniary profit from its educational character. It is safe to estimate that our schools bring into the State, or cause to be expended here from abroad, not less than two hundred thousand dollars annually; and in a few years the sum will be at least half a million—more than the entire expense of the Common School system.

The moral atmosphere here is peculiarly adapted to the training of youth—and good classical teachers have been very successful and well rewarded. The business of teaching has been and will be profitable here: and even in the Common Schools the wages will compare well with the profits of

labor of other kinds in any place.

Considering the expense of living here, the certainty of the pay, and the little delay and trouble in obtaining it, I am inclined to believe that the prices of teaching Common Schools in North-Carolina are better than in any State in the Union; and I speak after some consideration, and with a knowledge of the vexations, formalities and impediments in the way of collecting bills even for public schools in some other and more distinguished States.

The wages of no class of persons so numerous, are more promptly paid in any business in any part of this country, or in the world; and no where else are teachers or employees enabled to authenticate and collect their claims in a manner so simple and inexpensive.

Our character as a people, our pursuits, material resources and geographical position peculiarly fit us for the successfur management of schools; and if we will only be true to our selves, North-Carolina will share very largely in the education of the children of the south.

For this proud and advantageous position she will be mainly indebted to the sober and virtuous habits of her population and she will hold the position just as long as, and no longer than, her people are distinguished by these characteristics.

But all true virtue and morality are the offspring of true religion; and this brings us to the great and certain conclusion that religion is the only sure foundation of national prosperity.

This position is destined to become a fixed elementary principle of political economy; and while the light upon the subject will become brighter and the evidence more and more conclusive and overwhelming, it seems impossible even now and without recurring to the plain teachings of the Bible, to look at the past and present condition of the world, and doubt it.

The object of all education, therefore, should be, not to learn us to dispense with the agency of God, in our affairs, but to lead us more directly to Him—to open up the mind to the Truths of His revealed Word, and to prepare the heart for submission to His control.

Education is only a blessing as a means of leading to these results, and the improper prejudices raised against it are due to the fact that promoters of "vain babblings, and oppositions

of science, falsely so called," have, in certain places, confounded the means with the end.

All the inventions and the institutions of man are powerless in themselves to eradicate a single passion of the natural human heart; and any educational system, based on any other idea, will inevitably become a nursery of pernicious

principles.

Religion only can bind men into a national brotherhood of honest, forbearing and mutually supporting citizens—and without a real change of the heart, naturally selfish and depraved in all men, by the operations of God's Spirit and through faith in Jesus Christ, education is but a change of manners and not of character. "The whole world lieth in wickedness," and Christ is its only hope; and if we build our educational system on This Rock it will stand, when all others not so established, are swept away.

We are to build on it by always recognising this principle in all our efforts at improvement—by allowing free course to God's appointed means, by encouraging a free Gospel, and by acknowledging in acts and words, that however diligently we labor, it is all in vain, without the guidance and the bles-

sing of Him, of whom and to whom are all things.

Permit me, in concluding this report, to offer a slight expression of my grateful sense of your Excellency's personal kindness to me, of the uniform courtesy which has marked our official intercourse, and of your firm, consistent and enlightened support of the cause of popular education.

I have ever found in your Excellency and in the Literary Board a patriotic desire to promote the true interests of the people, by giving a liberal support to all means designed to

increase the efficiency of the Common Schools.

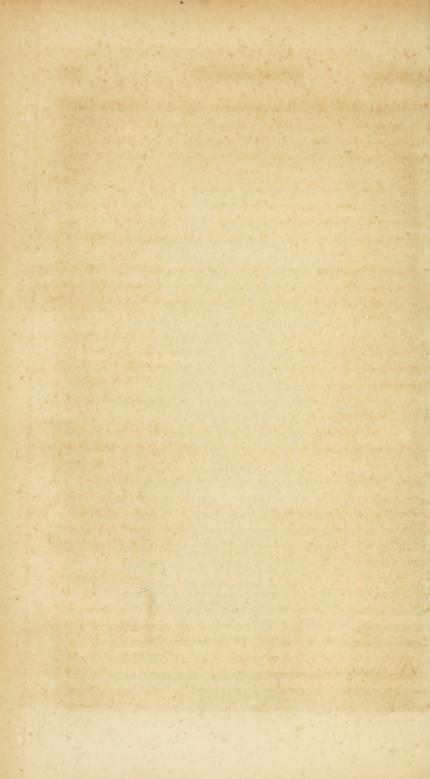
With much repect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup. Com. Schools for the State.

Raleigh, N. C., January 18th, 1858.



Shoroing the Number of length of the calculated of Boards of from the returns made to the Superintendence County Superintendents for the School-year the Average digested and the

Totals,	Tikes, Tison, adkin, ancy,	nion, nion, Take, Taren, Tashington, Tatanga, Tayne,	itt, olk, olk, olk, ichmoud, ichmoud, ichmoud, ichmoud, ichmoud, obson, obson, owau, owau, owau, ampan, antherford, ampson, antherford, ampson, tanly, tokes, tokes,	ecklenbirg, outgomery, oore, acon, adison, asi, mak, finale, f	yde, yde, ydel, hnston, nes, ckson, ncoir, ncoin, artin, cDowell,	ywood, nderson, rtford,	rsythe, tes, unville, ston, sene, lifford, liffax,	rrituck, avie, avidson, aplin, lgecombe, anklin.	atawbá, hatham, howan, herokee, leaveland, clumbus, wven, mberland,	orke, abarrus, aldwell, amden, arteret, aswell,	Alexander, Alexander, Anson, Asho, Beaufort, Beaufort, Inden, Inden, Frunswick, Funcombe,	manco
8190	26 42	55 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	88485554856444	2828282828282828	228 24 33 34	68	1764888125	32 32 32 32 13 13	76 47 49 76	88 #88	86888888	reported.
2516	39 11 39 11	22 1 22 55 55	88788448878488	22233356325622	22221 19 43	26 87	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	32233377	37 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	22 88 88 88	22222331	1 4 8
91,588	861 1,618 1,652	1,680 2,784 739 660 980	1,193 659 401 2,593 852 1,997 1,799 1,799 1,799 1,505 1,668	927 475 475 1,933 1,949 1,044 2,104 2,104 2,104	2,009 1,062 1,062 1,86 186 1,081 1,081	1,055	1,993 1,993 849 2,180 1,279 3,248 524	833 1,237 2,369 1,258 1,270	1,635 2,920 548 1,994 2,085 829 1,083	1,187 1,383 1,198	1,028 429 2,187 1,558 973 747 780	. reported.
81,184	825 1,353 1,437	1,448 2,778 640 590 856	987 1,687 1,445	883 1,068 1,078 1,078 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878	1,781 1,088 1,088 1,088 1,044 1,044 421	808	1,807 1,807 981 1,991 1,988 2,968	741 1,060 2,174 1,083 1,131	1,557 2,180 2,180 528 1,538 1,538 1,776	1,111 1,273 1,140 871	942 371 2,089 1,464 822 753 697	and and and
55,477	1,114 884	1,128 1,372 480 349 760	491 131 448 1,721 839 1,017 1,258 1,002 130 731 1,827 mah	1,054 719 719 780 498 558 568 587 706 868 298 1,098 1,098	1,477 258 485 630 539	7774	1,431 286 937 952 359 2,087 406	1,549 654 334	1,136 1,365 578 1,076 1,429 1,429 845 786	745 862 667	1,113 550 1,319 1,150 502 502 502	School.
42,167	973 642	767 899 823 264 288	304 94 357 1,303 601 1,043 688 936 949 548	202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	1,080 298 371 600 346	642	1,087 178 936 936 1,453 1,453	135 1,249 581 206	1,110 901 1,110 369 704 1,000 284	567 706 521	919 623 1,161 835 447 321	School. School.
	40 C#	00 1 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	本でするのでますのののである。 をする。 中でのでののである。 中でので	4 キャッチ キャッチ キャッチ サール 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	CO 11 10 CO CO CO CO CO	0 001	सं ८८ ०८ १५ सः ८४ १५ सं सम्बन्धिन्यः वर्षे	+ 00 00 0x 00 0x + 00 + 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00 - 00	44 00 12 00 04 02 02 02 044 03 040 040 04 040 040	- 10 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	3 5 + C 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18.
2042	15	22 ± 6 25 ± 6	22 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 2 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	88 21 18 66 60 61	100	28 28 9 41 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22 25 4 12 0 3	8 8 8 8 8 4 8 8	8 34 22 31	22.5 44 4 22.9 3 3 4 4 4 4 22.9 3 5 4 4 4 4 22.9 3 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	MADE, PENAL
9 049	-	1176	81 HgH989 H8	∞ 00 4 70 00 4 00 70 H 00	00 C0 00 m	+ 60+	20 + + 20 S	10 CT # 00	0 c 0 400 c	10 CH 42	100 100 100	PENALE

TABLE II,

Showing the Sums in the hands of each Chairman during the School Year ending in September, 1887—the Sums Disbursed by each, and the bulance in hand at the time of neaking the Report to the General Superin-tendent—boogther with the names of the Chairman.

it makes, Disbursements added to balances in bands of Chairmer	Add to the sum in hand the sum due to Chairmen, and	Totals, Due to Chairmen,	85 Wilson, 84 Yadkin, 85 Yancy,	78 Warren, 79 Washington, 80 Watanga, 81 Wayne,	73 Starly, 74 Surry, 75 Tyrrell, 76 Union,	Rockingham, Rockingham, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes,	65 Randolph, 66 Randolph, 66 Richmond, 67 Rowan, 68 Robson	61 Perquinans, 62 Person, 63 Pitt, 64 Pall.							54 Greene, 35 Gnilford, 36 Halifax, 37 Harnett,						14 Carteret, 15 Caswell,			4 Alamance, 5 Beaufort, 6 Bertie,	1 Anson, 2 Ashe,	COUNTIES.
\$383,758 094		\$883,069 32 <u>1</u> 688 77	2,831 61 8,829 144 1,977 18	9,906 ±5 11,183 58 ±,769 87 2,506 95	2,145 99 4,989 05 3,404 87 4,769 84	5,356 91 7,292 48 4,578 47 5,117 36	3,345 69 9,703 99	4,744 67 6,798 58 6,679 01	7,907 53 5,376 90 <u>4</u> 7,353 11	2,530 35 5,723 12 14,403 24	8,284 70 4,556 70 2,865 14	4,084 58 2,087 96 6,290 52 4,010 28	5,388 94 1,428 82 3,689 64	3,009 94 2,268 91 4,338 76	1,921 53 18,097 57 6,712 ±8 850 70	4,508 72 2,142 24 7,009 05 8,652 08	6,866 58	412 685	672 197 757	3,006 81 8,681 22	264	4,256 24 4,147 57 3,475 87		3,355 59 3,562 90	8	Sums in hands of Chairmen during the year.
It is a	The Reports of a	\$ 226,228 49 1	950 20 1,679 093 (Exclusive of) 1,697 27 {871 71 paid to Medison.	7,679 58 5,049 84 9,320 20 to 18th of May, 1 1,078 74	398 26 3,994 45 3,994 45 1,229 40 2,496 30				.078 .479	979	2,076 73 3,088 29			1,459 50 1,786 24 2,888 74	525 216 717	3,990 74 5,491 11 5,491 90 5,490 74				5,956 5,959 2,074 32 22 32 32 95		2,181 59 4,366 06 1,505 88		3,408 99 4,986 08 2,988 68		Dishursements during the Year.
le the Committees o to be inferred that er int.	few Counties are not so made out that a st year; the disbursements and balances can	\$157,519 604	1,881 41 1,650 05 279 91		of which so do			2,557 85 2,592 80 3,925 86 2,874 71	2,829 14 2,897 304 3,181 88	1,550 54 1,657 70 1,657 24	4,429 29 2,479 97 223 15 doe Chairman.	1,688 91 345 52 3,662 90 2,268 15	1,520 36 1,183 31	1007#	440	92448	729	960	46 91 91	3,419 17 3,419 17 981 99 198 73 due Chairman.	#1 85	2,124 65 218 49 due Chairman. 1,969 99	m -1	48 40 due Chairman. 5,911 36 579 27	0 1	Balances in hands of Chairmen,
have regularly passed on ty not mentioned in this T	datement can be given of all the		Dr. A. A. Scroggs, L. D. Farmer, James Sheek, M. P. Penland,	Samnel Bobbitt, Joseph Ramsey, Reuben Mast, Wm. K. Lane,			Jonathan Worth, B. B. McKenzie, D. A. Davis,	W. W. Kennedy, E. A. Riddick, G. D. Satterfield, Alfred Moye,	Herod Faison, D. W. Sanders, William H. Brown,	J. J. Gudger, J. J. Q. Taylor, S. D. Wallace,	Join P. Ross, C. W. Wooley, W. D. Dowd,	James W. Cox, C. L. Hunter, Archibald Coffield, Joseph Conly,	Milton Campbell, West Massey, William H. Bryan,	Jos. W. Cathey, John Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Edward J. Mann	Edward Patrick, E. W. Ogborn, Jas. L. Ousby, D. McCormick,	C. L. Banner, S. W. Worrell, L. A. Paschall, L. A. Mason,	H. Bourden, David Barlow, Wood T. Johnson,	S. G. R. Monnt, Lemuel Bingham, John Haynes,	Haynes Lennon, John T. Lane, Ed. L. Winslow,	Jas. S. Lasater, James D. Wynn, J. R. Logan,	Jno. P. C. Davis, Alvis Lea, Cheoree P. Slunford	James Avery, A. J. York, W. A. Ballew,	John Brown, M. Patton,	John Trollager, Joseph Potts, Jos. B. Cherry,	H. B. Hammond, John Rives, R I. Stoole	Names of Chairmen.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

Office of Supt. of Common Schools of N. C., March, 1857.

To the Committee appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to teach Common Shools:—Fifth Annual Letter of Instructions and Suggestions:—

GENTLEMEN:—Since my last annual communication to you, several occurrences have happened of great importance to

our system of Common Schools.

These events I had anticipated with anxious interest; and it affords me pleasure to be able now to relate them to you, and to congratulate you and all the friends of our system,

upon these palpable signs of progress.

During the past year an effort was made to get together the leading teachers and the active friends of the cause of general education in North-Carolina; and for the first time in the history of the State, notwithstanding frequent attempts had been made, there was held a large and highly respectable educational convention, representing most of the colleges and many of the academies of North-Carolina.

Common Schools were also well represented; and, in fact, they were recognized in this enlightened and patriotic assembly, as the leading educational interest of the State—first in honor, first in importance, and entitled to the anxious care of

all classes of the people.

Their history, condition and prospects, were the subject of discussion; and there was a full and free interchange of opinion in regard to the means adopted for the improvement of teachers.

The law upon this subject was approved, and the course of the superintendent fully sustained.

It was thought, however, that the time had come for the initiation of other or additional means—and there is a decided probability that legislative aid will, in time, be granted to carry out some feasible plan for the education and training of persons who wish to devote themselves to the business of teaching.

In the mean time, it was deemed of great importance rigidly to enforce existing regulations; and I obtained from the last Legislature an act which I have long desired, and which will enable us to have active examining committees in all the counties.

According to the provisions of this act, the several boards of county superintendents are allowed to appropriate part of the school moneys of their respective counties, to the pay of members of the examining committees; and the board is to fix the sum, allowing, in each county, the same compensation to each member. I would suggest that the sum allowed, per day, to each member, should be at least equal to the cost of boarding a man and horse, per day, at the hotels of the county town; I would recommend this as the lowest sum, and of course it will vary in the different counties, while each county can fix its own price, taking care to allow each member of the committee the same sum.

This law completes the machinery of examining committees; and while it affords me sincere gratification to be able to announce this act of justice to one of the most useful classes of our citizens, I cannot be disappointed in the hope that it will insure the existence of committees everywhere, and the faithful performance of their duties.

I have regarded you, gentlemen, as an indispensable part of our Common School system, constituting one of its most promising features; I have uniformly urged that you should be paid, at least for your expenses, and finally I have obtained an act for that purpose, of the most judicious and liberal character. The Legislature does not undertake to fix your compensation, and leaves that matter to those from whom you hold your appointment, and under whose immediate observation you act.

Another most favorable sign of our progress is the publication of a quarterly journal, of large size, for gratuitous circulation among all the officers of our system. I have long desired a medium for the periodical cummunication of useful statistics and suggestions to the subordinate officers of the system, and especially to district committees, who constitute the largest class, and who, from the very nature of things, are difficult to be reached with new and important ideas.

They cannot be dispensed with; they are often plain men, not accustomed to read works on education; and while they are honest, and desirons of acting properly, they have not generally the facilities which you have, for gaining a knowledge of the general progress of things, and the nature of their duties and obligations to the public. They are so numerous, and so widely scattered, that they can only be reached through the mails; and I have been eminently fortunate in being able to make an arrangement which now gives them an advantage not enjoyed by committees in any other State but one.

I have been enabled to make the advertisements pay for four thousand copies of a large quarterly magazine, devoted to Common School matters, and a copy of this magazine is sent out for the committee of every district in the State, and for every other officer of the system.

In New York, the State pays for the circulation of a school journal among all the schools; in a large number of other States they have journals issued to subscribers, but for North-Carolina was reserved the good fortune of having a school journal sent to all the officers and schools, free of all cost to the State and to the readers.

The fact shows in the most practical and decisive manner the importance which our Common School system has acquired in the eyes of business men who advertise in their organ; and the regular circulation of this vehicle of plain information, facts, statistics and advice, among all classes, in every county, and in every neignborhood of North-Carolina, must, in time, produce very great results.

Thus you see, gentlemen, that in the short compass of one year, our Common School system has been distinguished by a succession of events, each in itself an unmistakable indication of its vigorous life and its growing importance.

The convention which assembled in Salisbury, formed a permanent State educational association, under the most promising auspices; and it recommended that county and district societies, affiliated with the State association, be formed by teachers and friends of the cause all over North-Carolina. The next meeting of the State Association will perhaps be in Warrenton, early in July, though the time and place have not yet been fully determined on; and at this meeting a constitution and by-laws will be adopted, and a form of organization recommended to all the counties.

I have been thus full in recounting some of the occurrences of the past year, that you may be the more impressed with respect for that system of which you are an essential part.

The system, imperfect and of slow growth, is of incalculable importance; and the tribunal which passes on the merits of its teachers, has in its hands vast powers for good or evil.

I have, heretofore, repeatedly and fully given my views of the duties of examining committees; and in the second number of the Common School Journal will be found a digest of all these views. A copy of this can easily be obtained; but that it may be within reach of each one of you, for constant reference, three copies will be sent to the chairman of each county for the use of the committee.

It is necessary now only to make a brief explanation of a regulation which has not always been understood, and to offer an additional suggestion which it is now time to begin to enforce.

1. You will observe that the certificates for teachers are graded, allowing five classes of Scholarship. The mistake which has been sometimes made in regard to these certificates is this, to wit: It seems to be thought that there may be five classes of teachers licensed, while it is said to be hard to distinguish so many classes without having some that are extremely indifferent. Now these numbers do, to a certain ex-

tent, mark different grades of teachers; indeed it is their object to distinguish between the merits of those who may be allowed to teach. Such certificates show, as they are intended to show, that among those whom it is expedient to license, there is a decided difference in Scholarship; but they do not indicate that there are five distinct classes of teachers. The grades are grades of Scholarship—and as such they are by no means too numerous.

For instance: Any well qualified person may take a man or woman wishing to teach and give him or her a careful examination, and find that the candidate is worthy of a certificate; and yet the examiner may find many others, each one a decidedly better scholar, on the branches examined upon, than the preceding, and no one so perfect as to be entitled to a No. 1 certificate.

Every experienced teacher, who is a good scholar, knows that it is easy to make five, yes seven distinct grades of scholarship, while the seventh will be respectable. At the university some of the professors have seven marks to distinguish seven varieties of scholarship; and students may graduate with at least five different marks of distinction, besides the mere merit of getting a diploma, which is the sixth grade.

They graduate with first, second, third and fourth DISTINCTION, while some who do not take even fourth, receive some mark of higher merit than the mere graduate who passes and gets his degree.

Such are the numerous grades of scholars who pass with approbation over the regular course in schools; and I know of no graded certificates issued in any but one State with fewer than five numbers.

These numbers, as stated, indicate the scholarship of the teacher on each branch; and it is possible to have No. 1 on some branches, and No. 5 on others.

Few teachers will take the same numbers on every branch; and while the numbers will be a plain indication of scholarship and of qualifications on particular branches, there will rarely be a No. 5 or a No. 1 teacher.

Let this principle then be constantly borne in mind, that it [Doc. No. 9.]

is not intended to make five classes of teachers; but from the highest proficiency on any branch there may be four lower grades of scholarship allowed. It is easy to make these five distinctions while the fifth will still be respectable, and there will be a very distinct difference in the scholarship of each.

Teachers, generally, may be classed into good, respectable, and indifferent; and each general class may still have various grades of scholarship on the different studies. But let it be a rule to give No. 1 only for the highest proficiency—let the fives indicate a respectable qualification, and let no one be twice licensed with none but fives on his certificate.

2. The additional suggestion which I wish to make is this: examining committees should begin to require teachers, generally, to know something of grammar and geography.

It is not absolutely essential to have a knowledge of these in order to obtain permission to teach; and if it were strictly required it would be impossible to supply the schools.

But there is a simple and practicable plan which, if rigidly pursued, will effect all that can reasonably be expected on this subject. This is the plan, and I earnestly recommend its universal adoption: Never grant a license twice to the same teacher without ability to teach either grammar or geography.

Any one who is worthy to teach at all can easily, in one year, become qualified to teach one of these branches; and I wish, therefore, that every examining committee would strictly enforce the following rule, viz: When a certificate is granted to any one to teach only spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, let the holder be notified that such a certificate will not again be granted to him or her, and that before he or she can be re-licensed there must be ability to teach grammar at least, or grammar and geography. Let this be rule No. 1, always to be enforced—and add to it rule No. 2, never to grant two certificates to the same person with no higher number than five.

I obtained authority from the last Legislature to have printed and bound for the use of each school in the State a register on which the teacher is to keep an account of the school. The register will have captions, explanations, ruled lines, &c., making it easy for the teacher to keep a record of

the names of the scholars, the attendance of each, the studies pursued by each, the standing of each, the discipline enforced, &c., &c.

This register is to be kept carefully in the schoolhouse, as a perpetual history of the school; and as one book will last at least ten years before it will be filled, the expense will be small.

This is a great step forward, and any one can readily ap-

preciate its importance.

The scholars will feel that they are acting for all time, as a permanent record will be made of the progress and discipline of each—the teacher will have a new test of capacity applied to him, and will be compelled to learn habits of order, and how to keep accounts, while, if he cannot keep the record he will not be allowed to teach, as each is required by law to keep one—and parents, guardians and the public will be enabled to see, at any time, what is the situation and progress of the school; the results of one session and of one year can be compared with those of another, and succeeding generations will have ample materials to judge correctly of their situation with respect to the past.

Each teacher, once licensed, is required, when he comes to renew his license, to exhibit to the inspection of the examining committee the record last kept by him—and thus the committee will have additional means of judging of his merits.

This rule cannot be enforced until next year, as it will take considerable time to publish and bind the register and distribute it among the schools. It is now in the hands of the contractors, and will be pushed forward as fast as possible—and as soon as finished, due notice and full explanations will be sent out in a circular from this office.

Without uniformity in the text books used, it is impossible for any teacher successfully to teach a large number of scholars—and I again urge upon you to exert your influence with teachers in having the books recommended generally adopted.

Since my last circular to you, there has been issued a new number in the series of Webster's Dictionaries, called "Webster's Dictionary, Counting House Edition." This contains tables of money, weights and measures, rates of foreign money fixed by law, foreign weights and measures, &c., &c., and is, on the whole, admirably adapted to the use of Common Schools. I would suggest that this edition be used. The list of books recommended will be found in my last letter to you—and it is my purpose to send out printed slips of these lists to the chairmen, to be read to every teacher. I now make the request that these lists be copied by every teacher who receives a certificate, and that teachers be urged to use their influence in having them adopted.

Permit me to request you to use your influence in having teacher's associations, for mutual improvement, formed in every county. It is desirable to have one in every county, acting under the State association; and as you will see every teacher in the course of the year, you can effect a great deal with little labor.

Such associations are of immense benefit, and it is impossible for one to be kept up with any spirit for a few years only, without producing the most lasting and beneficial results. I speak knowingly and from good opportunities of observation, in this matter.

Finally, gentlemen, I earnestly appeal to you to guard carefully the morals of the young. Remember, always, that no amount of scholarly qualification will atone for the want of good moral character; and that a teacher of bad habits, or opinions opposed to the truth of God's revealed Word, is not a fit companion, much less instructor, of the children of the State. In this matter it is impossible to be too strict: there should be no compromises here, no allowances, but a firm refusal of license to every one who cannot prove a good character.

Our State has not been considered as among the foremost in the progress of modern times; and God forbid that she should ever be any where but in the rear in the rapid march of depravity which characterizes the age.

We can now appreciate some of our advantages; and in the lamentable condition of Society every where, the highway robberies in the midst of cities, the murders, assasinations, debaucheries, and bursting asunder of every social, domestic and moral tie, how glorious is the peace, the social order, the domestic virtue, the security of life and property which we here enjoy!

Let us not forsake the God of our fathers for the idols and the isms after which the world is going mad; and let us teach all our children that while the world was made by God, it cannot be governed without Him, and that while righteousness exalteth a nation, sin is a disgrace to any people.

Assuring you of my warmest sympathies in your important cares and labors, and of my desire to hear and to make suggestions, to aid and to be aided in the great cause of Common

School education, I am,

With much respect,
Your friend and fellow-laborer,
C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Com. Schools for the State.

N. B.—Chairmen will please give a copy of this letter to each member of the examining committees. It is intended that this circular shall go into the hands of the new committees to be appointed in April for the ensuing year—and chairmen will please see to this.

[B.]

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.

To the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Counties of the State:

Gentlemen:—At the late session of the General Assembly of the State an act was passed which, among other provisions, repeals the part of the Common School law which requires the proceeds of the school fund, in each county, to be divided equally among the districts.

As you are all aware, it was found impracticable generally to enforce this law; and instead of this provision, another was passed, which I think will meet the approbation of every experienced and intelligent officer of our system.

The mode of division is now left to the discretion of the board of county superintendents in each county; and the only legal restriction on their discretion in this matter is that they shall act under the advice of the general superintendent, and divide the fund in such a way as to secure, as far as possible, equality in facilities for education, among all the white children of the county.

The great end to be obtained is thus clearly defined by the law, to wit: equality in facilities for education: and it is left to the county boards, familiar with the character of the counties, knowing their geographical features, the manner in which they are peopled, &c., to decide how this end is best to be attained.

It is my duty to advise with you in regard to this important subject; and I desire, in the discharge of this duty, to call your especial attention to certain general principles applicable to every section of the State.

In the first place, it must be remembered that it is still necessary, and will always be necessary, to be careful in the arrangement of the districts. Under any system of division of the fund, large districts, intended for several schools, are an evil; and there is an express provision of the law requiring all districts to be of a size not too large nor too small for one school. This provision was inserted two years ago when the school laws were all re-enacted for the new Revised Code; and while there may possibly be cases where it cannot be immediately carried out, it is to be enforced as far as the nature of things will permit.

Let each board, therefore, make it a fixed rule to keep a constant eye to this subject, and, as circumstances will permit, make continual efforts to render the districts of the county more compact, more convenient, and more uniform in size.

In the second place, it must be borne in mind that equality

in money, among districts or among children, is not always equality in facilities for education.

It is not just to divide equally among the districts or equally among the children. To give to each school the same amount of money operates unfairly to the larger districts; and to divide the fund according to the number of children is unjust to the smaller districts.

For example: It may be necessary, on account of some natural obstacle, as a river, mountain, or swamp, to lay off a very small district with, say 20 children. Now, where there are fifty children in a district, not more than thirty will generally attend school, and the average attendance will not, perhaps, exceed twenty-five. Where there are twenty children, not more than twelve or fifteen will regularly attend. One teacher can instruct twenty-five or thirty scholars as well as twelve or fifteen; and therefore where twenty-five or thirty scholars attend a school, only one teacher is needed, and where only twelve or fifteen attend, one teacher is still needed. But if the fund were divided equally among the children, or according to the number of children, the school could be kept open twice as long in the large districts as in the smaller, and the facilities for education to the children in the former be twice as great as to the children in the latter.

The proper course, therefore, is as follows: Let all the districts be laid off as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, and never too large for one school. Then, when it is necessary, as it frequently will be, to have a few very small districts, let the children in these be considered as amounting to some given number, say thirty, thirty-five or forty.

That is to say, allow each district to be considered as containing a certain number of children, whether it actually has that many or not. The board in each county can fix its own number: I suggest that it be not less than thirty nor more than forty or forty-five.

If, for instance, the number be thirty-five, then, if there be two districts containing less than thirty-five, each one would, in the division of the fund, count thirty-five; and then let the fund be divided according to the number of children. In this case the districts containing less than thirty five children, would each draw the amount due to thirty-five children—and all containing over this number would draw according to the number of children.

I urged this method of division on the boards of county superintendents several years ago; and wherever it was adopted it gave satisfaction, and, in one instance, put an end to disputes which had lasted for a long time and caused a good deal of injury.

Finally, by the act of the last session of the General Assembly, changing the method of dividing the school fund in the counties, the several county boards were authorized to empower their chairmen to visit all, or part of the schools in the county, and to pay them a reasonable compensation for time and expense.

Each board can do this or not, at its discretion; and it will be well, in every county, to send out the chairman, on such a tour, once in every two or three years at least, to inspect the condition of the school house, its location, the position of the district, and the difficulties which the children have to encounter in going to and from school.

He could also make such visits the occasion of observing the conduct of the teachers, and of seeing how far the regulations of the system are carried out.

Every chairman making such visits must report the result of his observations to the general superintendent: and I here take occasion respectfully to solicit, from each chairman, a map of the school districts of his county, with the numbers, names and sizes of the districts. Every board ought to have such a map, and a copy of it ought to be sent to the general superintendent.

One chairman has presented to me a complete map of this sort, and as others get time I will be greatly obliged to them for similar favors. I wish, as far as possible, to have before me the exact position of every county.

I also avail myself of the occasion to tender to the superintendents of each county my friendly regards and my cordial sympathies in their labors. That they might not be called on to assume an undue share of the public burdens, I have had them exempted from certain other duties, as will be seen in the acts of the last Assembly; but I would respectfully suggest that their position is an honorable one, of some advantage to the persons holding it as citizens of the county, and affording a wide field of usefulness.

These considerations, it is to be hoped, are in themselves sufficient to insure a cheerful discharge of the duties imposed by regulations necessary to the preservation of the inestimable privileges enjoyed by the citizens of this heaven favored country.

I was authorized by the last Assembly to have printed a new pamphlet edition of the school laws, with a plain digest of index, for distribution among the officers of the system; and the work is now in the hands of the printer to the State, and will be published as soon as possible.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup. Com. Schools of N. C.

March 5th, 1857.

[C.]

Office Sup. Com. Schools N. C., August 10, 1857.

Messes. Editors:—I have been requested to publish my opinion in regard to the power of the boards of county superintendents of Common Schools to fix, by general regulations, the amount of salary which Common School teachers shall receive. Such attempts, from commendable motives, have been several times made, and I have had occasion to write a number of private letters on the subject; and as the matter is one of general interest and of great importance, it is proper to give publicity to the views which I entertain.

I am of opinion that it is the province of the district committee to decide on the rate of compensation which the teacher shall receive, and I believe that this power belongs exclusively to said committee.

The whole genius of the system, as at present organized, seems to favor this idea; and the law also expressly says that "the school committee shall contract with a suitable teacher for their district for such time as the funds for the district will allow." See pamphlet of School Laws, published this year, page 6, sec. 19.

The committee have the exclusive right to contract for sites for school houses, to erect houses, and to incur incidental expenses for the school; but so far as the public money is concerned, they are limited to the amount due to the district, and they must apply it for strictly Common School purposes.

Such I believe to be the spirit of the law; and as our system is at present constituted, I think it would be impolitic, as well as illegal, for county boards, however just their motives, to determine that no teacher should receive more than a certain sum per day, or by the month, for his services as such.

A regulation of this kind, in some counties, and not common to the whole State, would have a tendency to repress generous emulation to excel, among teachers, and to drive the better class to regions offering greater inducements to exertions; and thus, instead of preventing the poorly qualified from receiving too much for their services, it would be apt, in time, to leave these the sole occupants of the field; thus enhancing the very evils intended to be avoided.

Indifferent teachers, we all know, not unfrequently get into places which pay as well, if not better, than those semetimes occupied by teachers of a higher grade; but this is an evil incident to all human systems, and can never be entirely avoided until the whole community have made great progress in intelligence and virtue. The best remedies must be general and gradual in their nature; and these, in our system of Common Schools, will be found in the careful and strict enforcement, in letter and spirit, of the regulations in regard to the examination and licensing of teachers, in combined and

unwearied efforts on the part of intelligent officers and friends of the cause, to enlighten the public mind, and to have the spirit of our system of public schools fully and patiently carried ont, in the careful application of means devised to create and foster a spirit of emulation among teachers, such as the formation of teachers' associations, and the circulation of school journals, and of official and other publications bearing on this subject, in requiring every teacher to keep and to exhibit a register or faithful account of his school, in a blank book which I am now having prepared under authority of an act of the last Legislature, and in keeping open a field for fair competition and a wide door of hope to all who desire to excel in competency and fidelity.

C. H. WILEY, Sup. Com. Schools of N. C.

[D.]—No. 1.

Office of Sup. of Com. Schools of N. C., \ August 4th, 1857.

To the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Counties of the State:

Gentlemen:—You are all, no doubt, aware that the educational progress of our State has recently assumed a new and more hopeful phase in the successful formation of a State Educational Association.

This is a consummation which the enlightened friends of the cause in our State looked for and hoped for in vain for many years: a result which would have gladdened the hearts of such men as Dr. Joseph Caldwell, but which they were not spared to witness.

The preliminary steps were taken last year—and success attended every stage of the proceedings until the association

was completely organized in a large meeting at Warrenton a few weeks ago.

The objects of such associations must be obvious to you. No great public enterprise can succeed without union of counsel and effort on the part of its friends; and our first and leading purpose in forming these societies is to throw together into a compact and disciplined army the educational forces of the State. We wish all the laborers in this field to understand each other, to sympathize with each other, and to aid each other; and we wish them to present an imposing and a united front to the adversary.

The cause is rapidly dignified by such a course—the teacher's calling is more respected, and rendered more pleasant—good ideas are transplanted from one place to another, and there is more life, more interest, more excitement, and more rapid and more general improvement in all the departments of education.

That the State Association may be more useful, it ought to have connected with it subordinate local associations in all parts of the State, that all our schools, and especially all the officers and teachers of the Common Schools may come under their influence.

I know, by personal observation, that a county association, if participated in only by a few teachers, will, in time, elevate the standard of teachers' qualifications, and impart a new and higher tone to the whole cause. Besides, progress in every art of civilization is ever characterized by associated effort and counsels—while an isolated individualism is the uniform condition of ignorance, until it begins to give way before advancing light.

I, therefore, most earnestly recommend that county associations, for the improvement of teachers, and for the advancement of the cause of education, be formed in every county in the State; or where it is convenient and more practicable, that district associations, embracing several counties, be formed, all connected with, and acting under, the General State Association.

Permit me to urge each of you to immediate and ener-

getic action in this matter; and if you cannot well give your personal attention to it, hand this letter and the accompanying paper to some qualified and active teacher, or some public spirited citizen who will lead off in the good work.

You cannot adopt a better plan to obtain the educational census of the counties with whose progress you are officially connected: you desire, no doubt, to know their mental and moral condition, and by having all their teachers, English and Classical, before you in debate, several times during the year, you will readily acquire information that will vastly enhance the usefulness of your office.

I hope that teachers of every kind will take part in these proceedings—and that school officers, and citizens not officially connected with the schools, will give the aid of their countenance and attendance. Do not be discouraged by a small attendance. All good principles have immortal vitality—and if practised only by a few, they will live and will inevitably extend their influence continually and indefinitely. Accompanying this letter are full instructions for the organization of such associations, and a form of constitution which is intended only to be suggestive, and may be altered by each association. Still it is hoped that the main features in all will be the same.

Hoping soon to hear a good report from your county, I am, with much respect,

Very truly yours, C. H. WILEY, Sup. Com. Schools for the State.

[D.]-No. 2.

Office of Supt. of Com. Schools of N. C., Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—Your annual report to this office, for the year 1857, has been received. Your report, like those from many

other counties, is defective in one essential particular; but as this is a failure to comply with the requirements of an act of the last Assembly, and with which you may not yet be familiar, I desire to construe it in a spirit of liberality.

By reference to the act of 1856–57, "Concerning Common Schools," Sec. 5, (see Pamphlet of School Laws, page 11,) it is made the duty of every chairman annually to renew his bond, and on his failure to do so he is liable to a penalty of fifty dollars; and the committee of finance, and if there be none, the clerk of the county court, is to certify to this renewal, on the annual report of the chairman. There is no such certificate on your report, and I respectfully request that you get the clerk of the county court to state the facts of this matter, authenticated with his signature and the seal of his office, and to transmit the same to me as soon as possible.

The law is by no means unnecessary; and in fact the want of such a law heretofore has caused serious troubles, and considerable losses to the Common School fund.

Important cases of recent occurrence demonstrate its necessity; and hereafter it must be strictly and fairly enforced.

Below I give, in the way of suggestion, a form of certificate to be used by committees of finance, and which can be altered in phraseology, the facts being properly stated.

It is my desire to be, as I ever have been, as liberal to subordinate officers as a strict sense of duty to the public will permit; and my purpose in this, as in all my course towards chairmen, is to promote the best interests of the schools, in a spirit of kindness and justice towards all my fellow-officers, unnecessarily harrassing none, and careful that none be permitted to violate with impunity the spirit or essential requirements of the law.

With much respect,

I am truly yours, C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent for the State.

To the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools of —— County.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, County of —.

Witness our hands, this the — day of —, 18—. A— B—,
$$C$$
—, C —,

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, County of — .

I, —, Clerk of the County Court of said county, do hereby certify that A, B, C, D, E, and F, are the Committee of Finance for the same, and that the above Certificate was signed by them, with their own proper hands.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, this the

day of ____, 18__.

_____, Clerk.

[SEAL OF THE OFFICE.]

[F.]-No. 1.

DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

1. D. A. Davis, Esq., Chairman of the board of superintendents of Common Schools for the county of Rowan, a faithful and intelligent officer, brought to the attention of the educational convention in Salisbury, in 1856, a plan for a cheap system of Normal Schools.

The outline of the plan is simple, and is as follows, viz:

That in each Congressional District there be established a school for the education and training of teachers.

The buildings and salaries of teachers to be paid out of the school fund—the building to be on an economical plan—and students to pay their own board.

Each county in the district to pay towards the salary of the teachers a sum proportional to the amount received by the county from the proceeds of the literary fund; and the whole amount to be annually expended on teachers in each school, to be limited to a moderate sum, say \$1200 to \$1500—\$800 or \$1000 for the principal teacher, and \$400 to \$600 for an assistant.

Each county in the district is to send a number of pupils proportioned to the amount of its contributions towards the teachers' salaries—and all free pupils to sign a pledge to teach Common Schools (for pay) as long as they received the benefit of the Normal Schools.

The chairmen of the counties in each districts and the general superintendent to be the trustees of each school, and to see to its management, &c., &c.

This plan, introduced late in the session of said convention, was very favorably received—and a committee appointed to draw a bill in accordance with it, and to bring it to the attention of the Legislature.

A bill modifying this plan in some respects, to wit:—requiring each school to be located in the country, and making each one a female school, and requiring individuals to furnish houses and apparatus was also introduced, and a copy is herewith given.

For reasons already stated, I prefer that these schools be female, or at least half or more of them.

From causes unnecessary to mention, these bills were not acted on at the last Legislature; and it is expected that the whole subject will come early before the next meeting of the State Educational Association, and be fully discussed.

The plan is simple and economical—but from its great importance it will require time and a free interchange of opinion to have its merits fairly and fully understood.

It is hoped that chairmen and intelligent friends of the

Common Schools everywhere, will consider the matter, and be prepared to act with enlightened discretion, at the proper time.

[F.]-No. 2.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FEMALE NOR-MAL Schools, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the boards of superintendents of Common Schools may establish not more than one Female Normal School, at some central point in each Congressional District of the State, and shall call it Female Normal School, No. —, the number to be the same with the number of the Congressional District.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said schools shall be located in the county, and the buildings, apparatus and furniture shall be furnished by private individuals or associations.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That at the next annual meeting of the boards of county superintendents, or at any meeting thereafter, a vote shall be taken upon the propriety of establishing schools of the kind contemplated in this bill, and it shall require a majority of all the superintendents in a county in favor of such schools to commit the county or the board of superintendents in their favor.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That when a majority of the superintendents in any six counties in any Congressional District shall vote to establish a Female Normal School in said district, the chairmen of said boards shall meet and determine on a location for said school, according to the spirit and requirements of this bill; and they may agree with one or more individuals for the use of buildings and apparatus for the school, and when any such agreement is made, such school shall not be removed or discontinued under ten years, with-

out the consent of the parties or the lawful representatives of the parties who furnish the buildings and apparatus.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That when the boards of superintendents of six or more counties in any Congressional district vote as above in favor of a Normal School, the chairmen of said boards shall file a notice thereof in the office of the Governor of the State, who shall thereupon give public notice in one newspaper of the State for six weeks, and such chairmen and their successors in office shall thereby be constituted and incorporated a body politic, with the name of "the Trustees of Female Normal School, No. —," and with the right to sue and be sned, to receive by gift or donation real and personal estate, and to hold the same for the benefit of said school.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this law, the superintendent of Common Schools shall cause a printed copy thereof to be sent to every chairman in the State with a letter of explanations; and said chairman, after the next annual meeting of the boards of county superintendents, shall inform the general superintendent of the action of their respective boards in the premises; and whenever he, the said superintendent, shall receive information of the assent of any six counties in one district to this act, he shall call a meeting, on thirty days notice, through the mails, of said chairmen, the meeting in the first district to be held in —; in the second in —; in the third in —; in the fourth in —; in the fifth in —; in the sixth in -; in the seventh in -; and in the eighth in -; when and where, or at any full meeting thereafter, said chairman shall proceed to file notice of their organization as a board of trustees, with the Governor, and make preparations for the establishment of schools of the kind contemplated by this act, and according to it; and other counties in each district may at the beginning of the scholastic year, at any time afterwards, join in support of said school, and take part of its benefits, under the same rules and regulations with those at first adopting said schools.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the chairmen of the

board of superintendents so assenting to the provisions of this bill, shall appropriate from the school moneys in their hands not less than seven nor more than twelve hundred dollars per annum for the rent of buildings and the pay of teachers in their District Normal Schools; the tuition in said schools to be free, except when the school cannot be filled with pupils of this kind, and the amount contributed by each county to the support of the school, shall be in proportion to the amount received by it from the proceeds of the literary fund.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That said trustecs shall hold at least one annual meeting, which shall be at the school house, at the close of the spring or summer examination, and may meet as often as they may deem proper; they shall have power to appoint an executive committee of not less than three, out of their own number, who shall continue in office until the next appointment of chairmen. The executive committee may be empowered to visit the school during the sessions, to aid the teachers in enforcing discipline, to attend the examinations of the pupils, and to call meetings of the board of trustees. Any three members of the board may also call general meetings, and in all cases of a call for a meeting by any three members, or by the executive committee, a written notice of thirty days shall be given by mail.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the executive committee shall elect one of their number stated secretary, who shall keep the records of the committee and of the trustees, and where there is no executive committee, the trustees shall appoint a stated clerk or secretary to record their proceedings and keep the record; and every clerk shall deliver his record and official papers to his successor in office.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That the trustees, soon after their organization into a body politic, shall determine the number of pupils which may attend said school, and these shall be allotted to the counties interested according to the amount each contributes to the teacher's salary. The contributions of each county to the teacher's salary shall be proportioned to the amount of school money paid by said county

from the State, and thus all contributions for incidental expenses shall be made.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That as soon as the plan of the school is arranged, and the number of pupils agreed on, an advertisement stating all the particulars shall be published for thirty days in some paper of the district, and if there be none, in one of the Raleigh papers, and a printed copy shall be posted for the same number of days at the Court House door in each county interested, and in a conspicuous place in each school district; and whenever a vacancy is to be filled from any county, such printed notice shall be given for twenty days at the Court House door and in the school districts, and the time and method of application for scholarships and the requirements necessary shall be stated.

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That every applicant for admission into said schools shall be at least fourteen years old, and of good moral character; and all who are to be received free of tuition, shall be chosen as follows, viz: all applications from such county shall be to the board of county superintendents; and in case there are more than the county is entitled to, the selection shall be made by ballot. And every free pupil, when entering school, shall sign and leave with the chief teacher, a written pledge of honor to teach a Common School in the State, (she being allowed compensation for the same.) as long as she has received instruction in the Normal School, unless sooner married, and for one year at least, if at school that long, whether married or not.

SEC. 13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general superintendent to furnish to the trustees of each Normal School, convenient blanks, printed by the literary board; to visit the schools, and to send annually to the trustees and teachers, letters of advice and suggestions as to the management of the schools, the books to be used, methods of instruction, &c. He may also require from the chief teacher or trustees, at the end of each session, a statement of the number of pupils of each class, the free and paying pupils, the counties from which they come, the studies taught, the apparatus used, the mode of teaching, the prices of board and

tuition, &c., &c.; and in his annual report he shall give an account of the condition and prospects of each school in these

particulars.

SEC. 14. Be it further enacted, That every Normal School of this kind shall be opened and closed with prayer; that all the pupils shall be required to attend the preaching of the gospel, when convenient, and when there is no church in reach, there shall be a sunday school, for bible recitations in said school, and ministers of the gospel in good standing of all denominations shall be allowed to preach at said schools on sabbaths, and when the school is not in session. Sunday schools, for the benefit of the poor children of the neighborhood, may also be held in said school house, by the teachers and pupils.

SEC. 15. Be it further enacted, That the teachers in said schools shall visit each boarding house where the pupils board, and their rooms, at least once a week, and shall be responsible for their conduct and manners in and out of school, and may, under the approbation of the trustees, give lessons and require practice in arts of useful domestic industry and economy, being careful in all cases to promote habits of order,

economy and healthful exercise.

SEC. 16. Be it further enacted, That the trustees of every school shall make an annual report at the close of the session, ending in the spring or summer, embodying the reports of the executive committee, and giving a full account of the school, the number of pupils, the expenses, the studies pursued, the books used, the counties from which the pupils come, the number of graduates, the terms of admission into the school and the number of pupils to which each county is entitled. Which report shall be sent to the general superintendent of Common Schools and a copy published in some paper printed in the district, and if there be none in the district, then in one of the papers published in the city of Raleigh.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the trustees may be allowed a reasonable sum for travelling expenses, not exceeding ten dollars per annum to each, and five dollars extra to the stated clerk, whose expense for record books and station-

ery and all expenses shall be contributed by the several counties, as the teacher's salaries are.

SEC. 18. Be it further enacted, That whenever the number of pupils who pay no tuition is not full at the beginning of the second month of a session, that number of pay pupils may be received for that session, and afterwards until the school is full with those whose tuition is free; Provided, That when any county fails to send the number of free pupils to which it is entitled, the other counties interested may make up the deficiency, under such regulations as the trustees may adopt, after due notice of vacancy. And the prices of tuition, when the school cannot be filled with free pupils, shall be fixed by the trustees.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That when any one who has been a pupil of said school prefers it, she shall be released from her obligation or pledge to teach, on payment to the trustees of the prices of tnition for the time she attended school, with interest from the beginning of each session.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That all the pupils may be required to pay one dollar per session for fuel and repairs.

SEC. 21. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[F.]-No. 3.

While on the subject of Normal Schools, and the qualifications and training of teachers, it is well for us to compare our condition in these matters with that of other States-With this view I give below an extract from the "Report of the Principal of the State Normal School of Rhode Island," for 1857. It is given not with a view of reflecting on the condition of things in a sister State—but to show that in a State which has made great advances in the cause of general education, the standard of teachers needs improving as well as here. In fact when a State undertakes to instruct all its children, the demand for teachers is so great that it

will be a long time before every one of a class so numerous becomes thoroughly qualified:

"Since the commencement of the school over three hundred persons have been thus subjected to examination, of whom 286 have been admitted. The average percentage of correct answers obtained in the written examination by 277 of these—the records of one term not being sufficiently full for accurate computation in the separate studies—has been as follows:

"In Spelling, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in Grammar, $70\frac{8}{4}$ per cent.; in Geography, $57\frac{8}{4}$ per cent.; in Mental Arithmetic, $63\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; in Written Arithmetic, $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"If such examinations made in nine successive terms furnish any reliable test of the character of the instruction given in the schools of our State, some of the fundamental branches are sadly neglected. We have had representatives from nearly every town in the State, from public Schools of every grade, and from private schools and seminaries, yet no one out of the whole number has given 100 per cent. of correct answers in every department. Only 7 have averaged as many as 90 per cent., and only 83 have averaged 75 per cent. or over, while 55 have averaged 50 per cent. or less.

"Only 16 have spelled a list, usually numbering ten, and never more than twenty words, correctly; 52 have misspelled as many as one-half the words, and 10 as many as three-fourths of them.

"In reading there is as great, if not a greater deficiency. Few can read a common piece of prose so distinctly that 'without a book,' the hearer shall understand every word. Yet good reading and spelling lie at the very foundation of an education.

"The percentage of correct answers in Geography is lower than in any other subject. Some even of those who have taken quite a full course of study, including the 'higher branches,' plead almost total ignorance of Geography, and make no attempt to answer even the commonest questions, or in the attempt, make the most absurd and ridiculous mistakes. London has been transported to the banks of the Rhine, and Paris to England. The Ganges River has been made to flow into the Mediterranean Sea, and into the Amazon, and has been found in North America. Three out of a class of thirty-one thought that Ireland was in the Arctic Ocean, two thought that it was in the Pacific Ocean, one in the Irish Sea, one in the North Western part of Russia, while seven by making no attempt to answer, confessed that they did not know where it was. The railroad route from Boston to Buffalo has led one person through the cities of Troy, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Madrid, and strange as it may seem, one-half of the class to whom the question was referred, made no attempt to name the towns on the above route. This list might be greatly increased, but is doubtless sufficient to show that much more attention ought to be paid to the study of Geography in our Common Schools.

"Even in Arithmetic, the record shows remarkable deficiencies. Without requiring explanations of processes, or noting the manner of writing out numerical operations, the record shows that more than one-third of the questions have been answered incorrectly. Five numbers similar to those in the first question of the preceding list, are usually proposed at each examination, yet not on one-half of the papers are they written with entire correctness. Many, comparatively, can solve problems correctly; very few can state accurately and clearly the principles which they involve.

Grammar shows a higher average of correct results—measuring only familiarity with definitions and forms of analysis and parsing—than any other study, yet the number of those who have succeeded in filling out their examination papers without violating some fundamental law of language, is very small.

The following table may serve as a further illustration of these points. The column marked I, shows how many of the 277 persons, of whose examination we have full records, have given correct answers to all the questions in the several departments; II shows how many have given correct answers to three-fourths or more; III shows how many have given incorrect answers to one-half or more, and IV shows how

many have given incorrect answers to more than three-fourths. The column II includes I, and III includes IV.

14/29/10/2005	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, - Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography,	16	103	52	10
	20	110	101	24
	16	106	89	24
	10	134	46	8
	2	67	89	17

"Without a doubt the low percentage of correct answers indicated by these statistics, may be accounted for in part, by the temporary embarrassment of the candidates, and in part, by the fact before alluded to, that very few have been accustomed to written examinations, or the preparation of written exercises. But the second reason only accounts for one deficiency by pleading another, which is not less important, and not less worthy of consideration; for even that lowest standard recognized in education, the ability to read and write, ought to include the ability to write with at least an approach to grammatical accuracy. Yet it would not be difficult to select from the examination papers we have on file, enough to fill more than one page with such expressions as the following:

"'It' (Grammar) 'teaches the pronunseation of words.'

"'20 degrees father East.'

"'I cannot analyze it father.'

"'If any one doubts my word let them say so is rite.'

"Grammah and Physeology."

"'You had not ought to do so they should have said you ought not to do so.'

"'The positive is the lowest degree than any to which it is compared. The comparative is the highest or lowest to which it is compared.'

"Bermudas are in Cant answer."

"'The possessive case is formed by ading apostrophe and

the letter S at its close of a word. While possessive singular does not.'

"'Schoolboys is the subject are playing is the predicate the subject is limited by the a limiting adjective of the first class the predicate is modefied by ball an objective element and one the common an adverbial element of the second class common is limited by the.'

"'The an article frightened an adjetive horses a noun can a verb—furiously an adverb through a conjunction, fortunately adverb they pronoun, did verb no, adjective injury noun.'

"Sin first person I be. you be, he be, plural We be, he be, they be."

"'Hungry Lyon's devour flesh greadily."

[G.]

Allow me to make some suggestions in regard to the School Law and its practical operation. So much of the 17th section of the act of 1844-'45 ought to be restored as to render it imperative on the school committees to report to the county chairmen by the first Monday of October, the length of time their schools have been kept up the preceding year, the name of the teacher, the number of children that attended school, and the amount paid him; specifying the sum paid per month. So that the chairman may be prepared to make the report now required of him to the general superintendent by the 3d Monday of October. These reports of the committees by the present law are not required. Some portion of this information is to be given in the report accompanying each draft, but some of the teachers do not present their drafts for payment until after the third Monday in October, so that the chairman must be ignorant of those facts in such districts as are not paid before the time of making his report. I should not have been able to make out my report at this time with anything approaching correctness as to the

condition of the several schools, had not I obtained the information by requesting the committees to give it me. Most of them complied with my request. Some few of them did not. I happened to have on hand some of the "Forms" for complying with the 17th section of the act of 1844-'45, which I distributed, and thus obtained the information. But they are all exhausted; and how I shall get those facts the next year without more, I cannot tell. For in cases in which the teachers do not present their drafts before the time for the chairman to make his report, it will be impossible for him to know how long the school has been kept in each district, the name of the teacher, the price paid, and the number of male and female children that attended school. The requirement for the furnishing of these facts, and for forms or blanks for the committees to fill up with these facts, I consider indispensable, if it is expected by the General Assembly to gain accurate accounts. Pardon me for repeating another suggestion, one I think I offered a year or two since in regard to the beginning of the school year. From my experience in the practical operation of the Common Schools, I cannot hesitate in believing that the system would act better if the committees were elected in the latter part of the fall, say third Saturday in November. At that time it would not be too cold in any part of the State for the people to turn out to attend the elections of the school committees. After that time it would be too cold in many counties, and the elections would not be attended. Let the poll keepers make their returns of the elections to the boards of superintendents on the first Thursday of December, so that the boards may appoint in those districts in which the people fail to elect. Let the new committees go into office the first Monday of January. Require the old committees to make their returns of the time the schools have been taught, the names of the teachers, the number that attended school and the price paid the teachers, by the last Saturday of December. And let the county chairmen make their reports to the general superintendent by the first Monday in February. And let the new committees return the names and number of the children in their respec-

tive districts to the chairmen, within one month after they go into office. The general superintendent would then have more time to examine the county reports, to notice the defects in the law or in its execution, and to prepare his report before the succeeding fall. I see no inconvenience that would attend these proposed alterations, and I think we would be able to procure more and better teachers. Persons, as well teachers as others, wish to know at, or rather before the beginning of the year, what they are to do for the year. As the School Law now is, teachers have to wait in uncertainty whether they can be employed or not till May. For the school money not being sufficient to give employment for all the year, it is consumed between May and Christmas in most cases; and if any money be left, and a committee employ a teacher between January and May, the new committee, from favoritism or kindred, may discontinue him and employ another no better if as well qualified; and then the first teacher has to look out for employment in some other district at that season when it is all important for him to have employment, and perhaps fail to get a teacher's place, and be compelled to seek some other business at a time when places are generally filled. Now if the committees were in office from January till the end of the year, those teachers who may be employed in the spring might calculate on continuing as long as the money allotted to the district would justify, and in some cases throughout the year, by the fact of the neighbors joining in a subscription school and carrying it on. I have been spoken to by teachers on this subject. They know and feel the inconveniencies and privations attending the present system. The committees complain of the difficulty they meet with in making reports of the doings of their predecessors, and also of the inconvenient times at which they are called on to act, the beginning and ending of the school year they are in office, and their not being able to employ a teacher from early spring, when there is comparatively a liesure time from field work, for their children to go to school, and a new committee, in cases where the school may be taught as is once and a while the case in early spring, employing a different teacher rom the one their children were accustomed to. As regards he time of laying before the committee of finance of the ounty, or the clerk of the county court, as the case may be, or examination, the chairman's annual account of his reeipts and disbursements, I can see no good reason why the hird Monday of December would not be as suitable as any ther day. By that time, third Monday in December, all the lrafts would be presented for payment, the schools by that ime being closed, and the chairmen would be able to include all the expenses of a year in the account for that year. The payments as ascertained by the drafts would be at hand to correct any mistakes made by the committees in their annual eports to the county chairmen. And another difficulty, and one more important than might be supposed by a person unequainted with the practical operation of the present sysem, would be obviated, which is, that each committee would account for its own acts only; and not as is now the case, hat one committee has to report the acts of its predecessor rom October to May, and its own acts from May to October, n order to show the operation of the school for the school rear, that is, from October to October. For, as I stated bove, unless the committees in office render a statement of he schools from first Monday of October of one year to first Monday of October of the next year, the report of the chairnan must be very imperfect in those districts in which the lrafts in favor of teachers are not offered for payment before he second week in October, when the chairman must necesarily make np his report to the general superintendent in order for it to be prepared by third Monday of October, it being a very troublesome one to make out; and therefore I reat the subject as if the 17th section of act of 1844-'45 vere still in force. As to the court at which the superinendents should be appointed, the time specified in the preent law is as suitable, and probably more so than any other. There will be, more likely, a majority of justices present to ppoint them, on account of its being the time for the laying f the county taxes, and the weather being pleasant in the atter part of April, the superintendents will more probably

meet (they receiving 'no pay, but affording their time and services gratuitously, their convenience must be consulted,) to elect their chairman. The Legislature no doubt will make some alterations in the School Law; and if they disturb it at all, it of course should be made as perfect as can be. And if the committees and all concerned have to learn a new law, it should be one from which they may gain much benefit,—for frequent changes in the law produce many difficulties and much trouble with the kind of persons who have to execute the law regulating the Common Schools. For, unfortunately, most of the better informed class of the community manifest no interest in the matter, and its execution too often devolves on those but poorly prepared to examine and carry out the requirements of acts of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. JOHNSON, Chm'n., Board Sup. of Com. Schools.

[H.]

REPORTS FROM CHAIRMEN WHO HAVE VISITED AMONG THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THEIR COUNTIES.

It is proper to prepare these reports with a brief explanation.

A very considerable number of chairmen write to me that they have been ordered by their respective boards to visit the school districts of their counties, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the last Assembly; and they also promise to send me reports of their observations, when they have performed this duty. In other counties steps have been taken to lay off the districts anew—and when this is done maps will be made and copies sent to this office. Part of the matter below was intended only for the eye of the general superintendent; but as the facts and suggestions may be of

advantage to chairmen in their counties, I have taken the liberty of having them published.

C. H. WILEY.

[No. 1.]

ALAMANCE, N. C., Nov. 27, 1857.

REV. C. H. WILEY, Dear Sir:—I came home last night from a tour visiting our school districts and houses, and am glad to find your favor of the 24th inst. at the post office. We had a very cold windy day yesterday, and this morning is quite cold, the thermometer standing at 20°, and so I concluded I would give you some account of my progress in visiting, and ask your counsel on several matters relative thereto. I have visited about one-half the school houses, and find them in better condition than I expected, and have been treated with courteous attention by all. I purchased a set of the school books and paid for them, one set for each district, and left them with each committee, with a catalogue, in order that the parents of the children might know the prices, and where they might be had.

I have taken much care to select one of the most public spirited of each committee to act as foreman; those having the largest family of children to attend the schools, and enjoin it on them each to see that the school houses are kept in good comfortable repair, and also to keep the sample books and catalogues. I have found, where all three of the committee have to attend to the requirements, they will all neglect to do their duty; and hence the necessity of giving it to one, under the instruction of the joint committee. They all appear to be well pleased with the plan of procuring books and the mode proposed to procure them.

I have measured the dimensions of the houses and the land attached and taken deeds, and classed the houses in 5 grades, No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; as yet I have had but one of No. 1, worth

\$175; No. 2, from \$100 to 140; No. 3, from \$75 to 100; No. 4, from \$50 to 75; and one No. 5 worth only \$25. So far, the school houses and land averages about \$100 each. The number in the county 48. The houses are generally sufficiently large in extent or size. I have a small book in which I record the quality of each, with a view to bring about some district pride.

I am requiring of the teachers to furnish, in addition to the printed forms, the number and names of the scholars taught and the length of time each was taught, and to designate the 5 most attentive and obedient and apt to learn, by attaching

No. 1, 2, and so on to their respective names.

I have been trying to take the number of black and white polls, and the quantity of land in acres embraced in each district, and also the value of it, so as to ascertain the amount of tax collected from each for school purposes.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN TROLINGER.

[No. 2.]

Monroe, Union Co., March 24, 1857.

Rev. C. H. Willey:—Your circular for the present year came to hand a few days ago. With its contents I am much pleased, and hasten to comply with your request; and I herewith send you a rough and hastily made map of our county of Union, and its Common School districts. I do not wish to consume time making apologies because my map is such a common place excuse, but I must make some explanation.

Our county was formed in 1842, but continued with the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg as to Common School matters until 1850; we then set up for ourselves. In 1851 we laid off the county into school districts, 4 miles by 4 miles square (by survey); your humble servant was made chairman, and has so continued. We now consider our school

districts as being too large and inconvenient as well as too populous, (many of the districts numbering from 100 to 140 children); and we have it in contemplation to re-district our county in the course of this summer and fall, and we are intending to bring the matter to the notice of our county court for their approval-not that we, the county superintendents, doubt of having a right to do so, but for courtesy only. For when the county was first districted the Court generously made an order to pay the expenses of the laying off, amounting to something over \$200; and at that time there was no school tax laid in this county, but as there is now, we do not expect the county to pay, and shall take the expenses from the school funds raised in the county. (Will this be right?) As to the form and size of the districts-on this subject I would be very glad of the opportunity to consult with you; but I will try to give you my views and plan as well as I can, which are to lay off the districts in regular hexagon form, or six equal angles containing 12 square miles, so that the centre of each district will only be 2 miles from each corner. Our present number of districts is 41: by this plan, it would be 56. Our county contains 667 square miles, and has within its limits a number of large creeks, which will necessarily cause derangement of the regular plan, and also add to the number of districts. This, sir, is the outline of the plan I had expected to district by; and if you can help me to an idea, I will be thankful to you for it. (See plan which was enclosed on page 93.)

You make some allusion to chairmen visiting schools, &c. I will take the liberty here to give you some account of the way and manner that I have proceeded. In the fall of 1854 I visited 17 of the districts, when the schools were going on, gave such advice as I thought necessary, and settled a number of difficulties that had arisen in the schools; took account of the number of children in attendence, scolded about the bad seats, open houses, smoky chimneys, &c., called on committee men and extorted promises to have repairs attended to, most of which I believe was done. The summer and fall of 1855, from family affliction, I attended only 2 or 3—noth-

ing worth naming; in 1856 I visited 22 schools, and I should have been glad, had it been called for, to have made a report to you of the improvement which appears to be going forward in our schools. When you make the allowance that our county is a good way behind in education it is gratifying to know that in every district I was at, where the teacher was competent to teach grammar and geography, there were students pursuing them, and I do not now recollect that a solitary complaint was made in the county the past year. I know I have run on with a great deal of egotism, but I am writing for the eye of none but my much respected superintendent, and that is my apology. One who I know takes so deep an interest in education generally is entitled to the highest commendation.

Should we succeed and our county be re-districted by a competent surveyor, (my age forbids me,) I will endeavor, as soon as possible, to comply with your request more fully.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. W. CUTHBERTSON:

[No. 3.]

WILKESBORO', WILKES Co., N. C., Aug. 17, 1857.

According to appointment, our "Educational Meeting" came off—and, as the first effort of the kind in this county, may well be called a "great success." I had visited as many as 10 of our voting precincts, involving a ride of over 200 miles—had extended a very earnest and special invitation to

our magistrates, ministers of the gospel, school teachers, committee-men, and all friends of education in our county, to come out and let us form a society of such numerical strength, character and influence, as would at the very outset place us on a firm and successful career. I am proud to say that I realized a more hearty response than I at first anticipated—a large and imposing delegation of the magistracy of our county, and a representative from almost every district either of the committee-men or some friend of Common Schools being present.

Although it was Court day, and there was political speaking, yet we so arranged it that our meeting was organized immediately at the close of the discussion. I had made an effort to have a speaker provided, but did not succeed—had therefore to officiate myself; and after calling a temporary president, I proceeded to explain more fully the object of our meeting, to point out some of the advantages likely to result from this movement, and then I read your letter, as you requested. I then called over the names of all our committeemen, invited the ministers of the gospel and the teachers and magistrates to come forward and take seats, (as by an article of our constitution they were already members by virtue of their office.)

After consulting with some of the friends of our cause, we concluded to draw up and adopt a constitution for the present, according to my promise, and hereafter alter or substitute, as occasion may require. I accordingly drew up the accompanying preamble and constitution, copying the State form as far as I could. This I submitted, article after article, accompanied with suitable explanations, and it was adopted. I then proceeded to nominate and elect individually our board of officers.

After the president took the chair, and our association was fully organized, I submitted a few suggestions concerning the introduction of the *Bible* in our schools—having ascertained that this matter had been so neglected that it amounted almost to a prohibition—premising that I had obtained, partly by donation and partly by purchase, a sufficiency of

books to give one copy of the Bible and 10 copies of the Testament to every school district in the county. I urged with earnestness and zeal the great importance of this movement—enjoined it upon the teachers to attend to this matter—and called upon the committees to help us carry forward the plan. My remarks were listened to with profound attention on this point; and I have reason to believe will not only command the approbation of our school officers, but will contribute something toward the accomplishment of this much needed measure.

I then detailed a plan we were trying to introduce to prepare and encourage our teachers, i. e., of raising a "Public Circulating Library," a scheme the teachers were gladly availing themselves of, but which was much desired and much needed by many others—as placing the means of information and preparation in the hands of the teachers, introducing standard books, &c., into our community. I was axious to obtain subscribers, as many as possible, outside the corps of teachers. As this was the last business we did, and as the county candidates were urging us through, I did not get as many subscribers as I think, under other circumstances, might have been obtained. I have, however, from all sources, about \$70 subscribed. I hope to be able to raise \$100if so, it is the intention of the board to subscribe another \$100-this will give us a pretty fair start. If I succeed in this matter, I will trouble you again in making out a catalogue of books, &c.

Previous to adjournment it was agreed to set apart the 4th July in every year to hold our annual meeting, and that called meetings will be held as often as required by the president. This, with a few other desultory proceedings, closed our meeting.

I have thus, my dear sir, in my intervals while in attendance upon the sick, endeavored to give you a sketch of our "First Educational Meeting" in Wilkes county—a sketch imperfect in all its details, and in which I regret that my own name and efforts should occupy so conspicuous a place; but am assured that you will not refer it to any egotism on my

part, but to the deep and abiding interest that I hope I, in common with yourself, feel in this matter.

I think I may safely assert that our corps of teachers, though not prepared as well as even the law requires, and not making the advancement it is desirable they should do, go out to their fields of labor *impressed* more deeply and thoroughly than perhaps ever heretofore, with the importance and immense responsibility of their calling.

The imperfect manner in which our school districts were originally run off, their irregularity both in numbering and size, renders it necessary to re-arrange and re-district our county; and we expect to have this done the present fall—having the districts made uniform in size, the number in regular order, and the lines and corners marked. When this work is done, I shall be glad to supply you with a map of our county, and I have no doubt but what it will greatly facilitate our school operations.

In looking over this sketch, I find I have transposed the order of proceedings somewhat—the manuscript* drawn up with a view to have it published is right, and will correct this error.

I am very respectfully yours,
A. A. SCROGGS.

* Allusion is made to an account of these proceedings sent to be published in the papers.

No. 4.

REPORT OF JAMES AVERY, CHAIRMAN, &C., OF BURKE Co.

I visited the following schools, and have the honor to report as follows, to wit:

No. 1. There is no district school house in this district, and no school going on, but they have used the money heretofore by teaching in a rented house.

No. 2. Has a good house, rock chimney and glass windows.

Taught by Mr. ——, an excellent teacher of the lower branches of English education. He knows nothing of grammar and geography.

No. 3. An excellent house with rock chimney and glass windows. Taught by Miss ———, 5 grammar and geography scholars. She governs well, because she governs by affection.

No. 4. Has a neat school house, (new.) Taught by Miss ——, governs well; a good rock chimney, and well lighted: all right.

No. 5. Is a pretty good house, wants some repairs. Taught by Mr. ———, and does very well.

No. 6. A very good house, rock chimney; 6 grammar and geography scholars. Mr. ———, a pretty good teacher, has the school.

No. 7. Has no district school house, having recently lost a very good house by fire, accidentally. A school has been lately taught in a store house, which is on the school lot. It was well taught. 7 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 8. An excellent house, with two rock chimneys. The school is well taught by Miss ———, daughter of our sheriff.

8 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 9. Taught by Mr. ——, an excellent young man. Good house, rock chimney. Has 6 grammar and geography scholars. All is right here, and school well governed.

No. 10. Is a pretty good house, but wants some repairs, taught by Mrs. ———. This lady is an excellent tutoress, and lives near the school house—devotes great attention to her school, and governs well. I think her No. 1 as a teacher. She has 8 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 11. Is a small district, without a teacher or house.

No. 12. Taught by Mr. ———, an excellent teacher; good house, with rock chimney and glass windows. 9 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 14. An excellent house, rock chimney, well lighted

with glass windows, taught by the Rev. Mr. ———, one of our best teachers. 30 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 15. A new, good school house. An excellent teacher has been teaching; not now teaching, but will soon re-commence his school. All right here.

No. 16. A good house; teacher absent a while; rock chim-

ney, well lighted. No difficulties here.

No. 17. An excellent house, good rock chimney and glass windows. School well taught. 10 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 18. This district had a house nine years after the school law went into operation, near the centre. It was conducted in peace and harmony until the house was burnt down; since then there has been a school taught in a house given for the purpose. Some dissatisfaction still exists about the location of a house by the committee, but I think these differences can be settled and the school will go on.

No. 19. A good teacher and good house. Things all right. No. 20. Good house, an excellent rock chimney, well lighted, good teacher, school well taught.

No. 21. Good house and pretty good teacher. All right. No. 22. Rich Mountain district. Tolerable good house. A teacher has been teaching, but stopped his school for a while. This district, to speak humorously, is on the top of the Rocky Mountains! It is a ledge of mountains through which the South Forks run. Some 5 miles from the thickest of the population this river heads up near the line of Rutherfordand this ledge of mountains embraces the districts of Rich Mountain, Zachariah and Stacey. I ascended the mountain above Mr. ---, in the steepest part of the mountain. If I had known the difficulty perhaps no foot prints of mine would ever have been seen in that direction; but I had the assistance of a boy sent by Mr. ----, and got safely up, went to the head of the river, traveled through the three districts above mentioned, and think they do labor under some almost insurmountable difficulties. I respectfully recommend the making a new district as per the annexed plan herewith attached. [This plan is omitted.]

J. Avery, Chairman's Report, to the Board Superintendents Common Schools for Burke.

I went to the south mountain districts, to wit: Rich Mountain, Zachariah and Stacey districts, and report as follows, to wit: Every thing seems friendly and agreeable in Rich Mountain and Stacey; but Zachariah has natural difficulties which are almost insurmountable. There are two settlements one known as the Deal and the other as the lower end or Smith and Hepps settlement. They both cannot, without great difficulty, send to the same school. But they were all together for eight or nine years in the old Rich Mountain district without complaint. Two years ago we divided Rich Mountain district and made this (Zachariah) district; since then the difficulty seems to have arisen. There are two plans proposed by the citizens there: One is to make the South Fork river the line between Zachariah and Rich Mountain, throwing 30 children on the Rich Mountain district and leaving 40 or 42 to Zachariah. This would be agreeable to some half or two-thirds of the people. The other is to make a new district out of part of Rich Mountain and Zachariah, making the river the line up to the mouth of He creek, thence run to Jno. Watts up said creek, thence to Spice hill, thence to Sim's hill, which new district may have about from 28 to 30 children in it. Name to be James Avery district, as per petition.

No. 23. Stacey district has a very good house, with rock chimney, good glass windows, and taught by a Mr. ———. All in good order.

No. 24. A very good house with rock chimney and glass windows, taught by Mr. ———, a good teacher.

No. 25. Taught by Mr. ———, a neat good house, with rock chimneys and glass windows. 6 grammar and geography scholars. School well conducted.

No. 26. Mr. ———, teacher, an excellent new house with rock chimney and glass windows; school well conducted. 4 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 27. An excellent house, rock chimney and windows of

glass. 5 grammar and geography scholars. All right.

No. 29. Brindleton, is an excellent house, with rock chimney and glass windows. Taught by Mr. ———, an ordinary

teacher.

No. 30. Rain Hill is an excellent house, taught by Mr. ——, a very good teacher, and all right.

No. 31. Is an excellent house, well lighted and school now

being taught. No troubles or difficulties.

No. 32. Is a pretty good house, school being now taught by an excellent teacher.

No. 33. School taught by Mr. ———, an able man; pretty well taught. An excellent house, with rock chimney and good light. All right.

No. 34. In this district they have had a school every year, except the present year, in a house procured for the purpose, but not a good one. The committee will probably cause a good house to be built pretty soon.

No. 35. This is a very good house, and has a school now

taught by Mr. ---. Nothing wrong in this district.

No. 36. School taught by Mrs. ——, a most excellent tutoress. A very good house, every thing neat about it; rock chimney, &c. 9 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 37. School taught by a young man, Mr. ——. An excellent house, new, and good rock chimney and glass win-

dows. 7 grammar and geography scholars.

No. 38. This is the district in which the difficulty arose and which I recommend a division, as stated in No. 22. A school has been taught by Mr. ———.

No. 39. School taught by Mr. ----, very good teacher;

a good house. All right.

In submitting this report to the board of superintendents and to the State superintendent it gives me great pleasure to

state that I found the houses much better than I expected, and the manner in which the schools are conducted, far better than I ever expected to find them in my life time. There appeared every where throughout the county a good spirit among all classes. Every assistance was rendered to get me on from one district to another, and not one dime was charged by any person for expenses, and every necessary comfort rendered me; which was extremely grateful to the feelings of an aged man.

In conclusion, I will respectfully remark that I had but one thing to regret in this visit, to wit: that so few of the districts taught a *silent school*. I told the teachers that I had no power to reform, this belonged to the district committees. But I used every effort which reason and fair argument suggested, to remove the prejudice which exists on that subject. Some two-thirds of the districts teach a *noisy* school.

My board annexed one district having about 6 children in it to Johnson district, and made a new one, as per my report; and I think the districts are now so nearly equal that no dissatisfaction will ever arise. We class our districts in the division of the school fund. First class receive \$68.38; second class receive \$63.38; the third class receive \$58.38. This gives satisfaction.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES AVERY, Chm'n., &c.

P. S. I was ordered by my board particularly to examine the difficulties which had arisen in the South Mountain district, which I did strictly attend to, and reported separately to them; a transcript of which I attach and transmit to you.

J. A.

[No. 5.]

Рьумочтн, N. C., April 15th, 1857.

My DEAR SIR:—I am just in receipt of your favor of the 2d instant.

The copy and digest of the school laws, as well as your circular letter, were received in time by me; the latter soon after writing my letter to you. To my mind, it is clearly the intention and spirit of the law, to close the transactions of the school year with the term of service of the chairman, inasmuch as it requires the chairman to keep an account of "moneys received and expended by him during the time of his service," and, to my mind, this ought to settle the time; nor do I consider that such a course at all conflicts with the time of the chairman's presenting his accounts to the finance committee or clerk for examination, or the rendering them to the general superintendent. It does this—it gives the chairman time to procure all the data for his accounts and report, which otherwise must, from the shortness of time, be but a partial affair; and hence I suggest the propriety of a circular from you to that effect, thereby securing an uniformity throughout the State in matters of accounts. Of course the forthcoming accounts from chairmen would only enhance the expenditures and receipts from the date of the last report to the third Monday of the present, but might, and perhaps ought to embrace the time the schools in each district have been kept in operation; which can be easily ascertained by reference to the previous accounts, or which will at least enable him to come to a very near conclusion of the facts in the case, and thereafter the accounts will be complete for each year, separately. Take, for instance, the number of children going to school and the time the schools were in operation embraced in the last account and report, and add the same to the number and time from the date of that account and report to the third Monday of April-this will give you the total of each.

Acting upon the presumption that it is right, and that it meets with your views, I expect to make up the accounts for

this county accordingly; subject, however, to your suggestions in reply to this. It will (as far as I am able to make it) embrace the entire time of tuition and the number of children attending school, for the year commencing and ending with the third Monday of April—the money received and expended will of course be only such as is properly embraced in the time between the date of the last account and that time, (third Monday.)

The principle embraced in your plan of distributing the school funds, we have acted upon here almost in every instance heretofore, except the last year, under the law, dividing equally. I am under the opinion, and so are others with whom I have conversed, that your plan is as correct a one as can be adopted under the present law, and the only one that does justice to all.

Your views as to having small districts are also correct to my mind, and it is important that the districts should not be as large as they generally are, as many children cannot receive the advantage of the school.

Yours very truly,
J. HARNEY, Act. Chm'n.,
for JOSEPH RAMSEY.

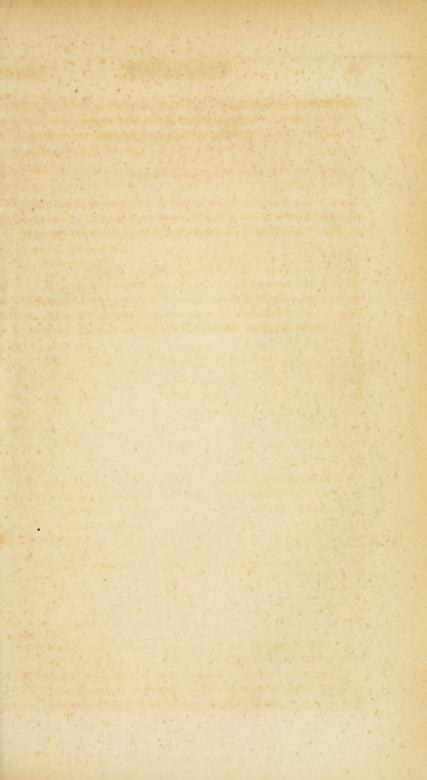
To C. H. Wiley, Esq.
Sup. of Com. Schools for State,
Greensboro', N. C.

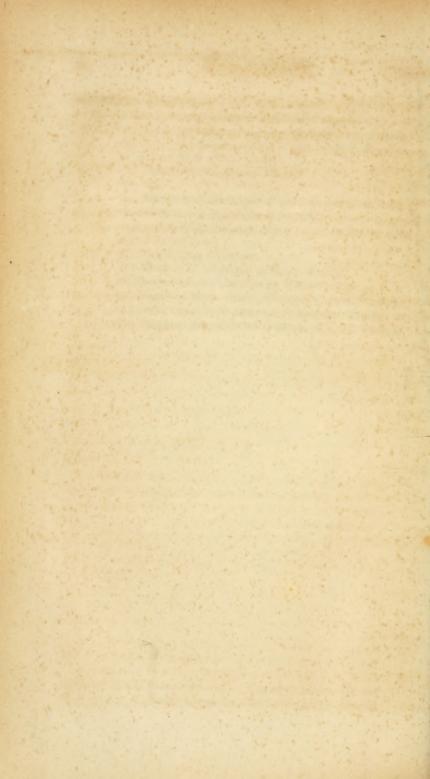
INDEX TO CONTENTS.

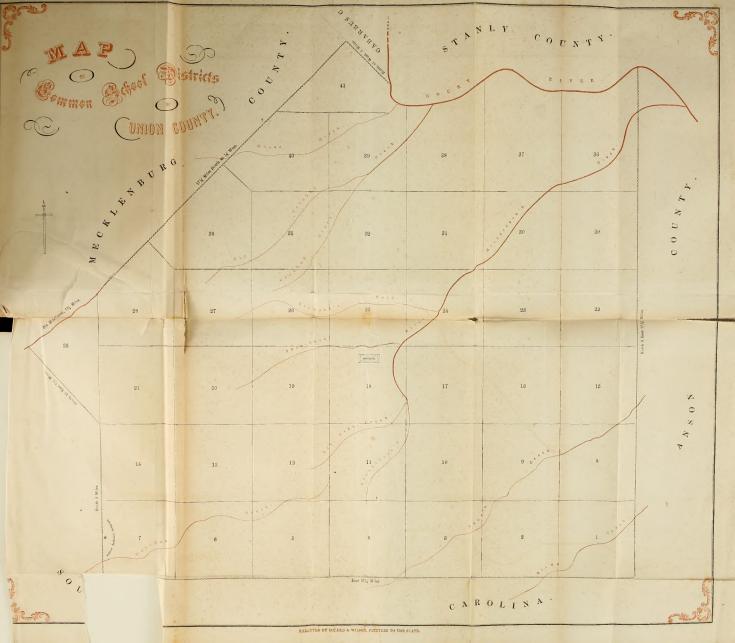
I.

	PAGE.
EPORT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, 1	to 43
I.—View of the condition of the Common School system, -	2
General Statistics,	3
II.—Progress of the system of Common Schools,	12
Progress in the Office of Chairmen,	13
Other Signs of Progress,	17
Progress in Teachers,	20
Common School Register,	24
Additional Measures for the improvement of Teachers still	
needed,	26
Signs of Progress among District Committees,	27
III.—Prospects of the System,	30
IV.—Suggestions and Recommendations,	34
Conclusion,	38
II.	
ABLES,	44
 I.—Showing the number of School Districts and number of Schools Reported in the State, whole number of Children between the ages of 6 and 21, number taught, length of Schools, Teachers licensed, &c., II.—Showing the Sums of School Moneys in the hands of the various Chairmen of the State during the year 1857, the 	
Sums expended by each, and the Balance on hand. III. APPENDIX, [A.]—Fifth Annual Letter of Instructions and Suggestions from the General Superintendent to Committees of Examination, [B.]—Letter from General Superintendent to Boards of County Superintendents in regard to the mode of dividing the	45
proceeds of the School Fund among the Schools,	53

	PAGE
APPENDIX—(Continued.)	
[C.]—Letter from same in regard to Teachers' wages,	57
[D.]—(1.) Letter from same in regard to Teachers' Associations,	59
(2.) Letter to Chairmen failing to send Certificates of a	
renewal of their official bonds,	61
[F.]—(1.) Plan of District Normal Schools,	63
(2.) Bill,	65
(3.) Extract from the Report of the Principal of the State	
Normal School of Rhode Island, for 1857,	70
[G.]—Suggestions of Chairmen in regard to the beginning and	
end of School year,	74
[H.]—(1.) Reports from Chairmen,	79
(2.) Letter from Chairman of Union County,	80
(3.) Letter from the Chairman of Wilkes County,	82
(4.) Report of James Avery, Chairman of Burke County,	85
(5.) Letter from the Chairman of Washington County, -	91
(6) Specimen Man of School Districts of Union County	93









REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

COMMON SCHOOLS,

OF

NORTH-GAROLINA,

FOR

THE YEAR 1858.

RALEIGH: HOLDEN & WILSON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE. 1859.

THE PERMIT

THERE IN THE ACTOR

ZIODHOZ NONKOO OO WARRENINGOO

To Die Arest way, Thomas in the same of White Charles

CHIND OF BUILDING STATE

the of the hospital to the sale bloods as many and the second of the sale of t

And More Court for the court of
to the property of the propert

to the sales and the traces and conserved a from antistant?

to a most there are a security to be a made a from a security to be security to be a security to be a security to be a security to b

beat when we have the control of the state of the control of the c

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, Thomas Bragg,
Governor of the State of North Carolina:

Sir: As the Legislature is now in session, I have greatly regretted the impossibility of preparing this report at an ear-

lier day.

The law-making power should be well informed as to all the interests of the State; and, observing a landable desire on the part of members of the present Assembly for such information, I have used every effort that could be made to have laid before them, as soon as possible, the statistics of our system of common schools for the current year.

To make a report of suggestions, without facts, would not now be desirable, while the returns from the counties did not come to hand in time to enable me to lay their result before

you at an earlier day.

These returns, as now made, are rich in such facts and statistics as every enlightened friend of the State would like to know; but the labor of gleaning this information, and of

condensing it into convenient tables, is very great.

The tables in this report are the result of the addition, of over twelve hundred columns of figures, from eight inches is to four feet in length, besides other careful calculations:, and that the report might be ready as soon as it is, this work is had to be done in a very few days.

Returns from all the counties have not yet come to hand; but a sufficient number have been, received to give a fair

view of the condition and progress of the common schools as a system, for the school year ending on the first Monday of September last.

The return from a county, when made according to the regulations now in use, contains a volume of facts coming up to the chairman of the board of county superintendents from every part of the county; and in the office of the General Superintendent these county returns flow together, presenting a complete view of the moral and intellectual condition of the State.

The arrangements for making such a grand inquest every year, of the moral condition of the whole commonwealth, are not perfect, but they are nearly as complete as our present circumstances will permit, and are of incalculable importance and utility.

There is now a tolerably intimate connection between the head of the system of common schools and all its parts; and in estimating the progress of the last few years, this work of uniting the system by joints and bonds, of animating it with one spirit, and of pervading the whole body with veins and arteries through which flows a common life-blood, should not be lightly valued.

To say nothing of the many other reasons for having a head to the system, this one, to those taking a practical and intelligent view of the subject, is decisive; and to the statesman and philanthropist it is surely a matter of no small consequence that we are now enabled to obtain, annually, through the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, more full and accurate statistics of the moral condition and prospects of the population of the State that can be gleaned from all the public documents issuing from it, or under its authority, from its foundation until the establishment of the office of Superintendent.

It is not intended by these remarks to intimate any superior merit in the person who fills the office of Superintendent, and I would be inexpressibly mortified at any such construction; but the object is to show the necessity and utility of the office even as a means of furnishing such information of its condi-

tion as is essential to the real and steady progress of any country.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1858.

The estimates and statistics in my report of last year were, generally, intended to be under the mark.

In that report it was asserted that the whole number of white children in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, was about (220,000) two hundred and twenty thousand.

That the public may be enabled to judge of the accuracy of this assertion, I deem it proper to state some of the facts and calculations on which it was based. It was estimated that there were, in the State, 3,500 districts actually laid off; 3,190 were reported in 77 counties. The number of children in all these reported districts was not stated, but according to the returns, the average number to the district was about sixty.

According to this calculation, there would be in the 3,500 districts, two hundred and ten thousand white children, between the ages of 6 and 21, and in the territory not laid off, twelve thousand more, making in all, two hundred and twenty-two thousand.

Again: by the returns of 1850, there were in the State, two hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty-four white persons, between the ages of 5 and 20 years, and hence it is safe to calculate that there were, between the ages of 6 and 21, at least two hundred and fifteen thousand. The ratio of increase of the whole white population of the State from 1830 to 1840, was about 2 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, about one and two-fifths, being an annual average increase for twenty years previous to 1850, of about four-fifths of one per. cent.

It is fair to conclude that the increase in whites, between the ages of six and twenty one, for the last eight years has been at least this great, and if so, the whole increase, from 1850 to 1857, would be 12,040, which, if added to 215,000, makes (227,040) two hundred and twenty-seven thousand and forty.

Can any one from these calculations doubt that there were in the State, in the year 1857, at least two hundred and twenty thousand children between the ages of six and twenty-one years?

But, it may be answered, it has been answered, that there were three thousand five hundred districts actually laid off, and territory for two hundred more. To this, I reply that this supposition is itself based on reliable information in my office, and since the making of my last report further and authoritative evidence, bearing on this point, has come to hand.

A full return of every school district in the State has never been made, in any one year; but a comparison of the returns of different years, with other means of calculation in my possession, enables me to make a tolerably correct estimate of the number in the State.

It is often the case, however, that the whole number of children are not reported in a number of districts; and generally, or at least not unfrequently, these are the largest districts, containing several schools, and more than the average number of children.

The number of schools is not reported; but in distributing the School Register this year I have ascertained, from the most reliable sources, that all previous estimates of the number of schools are considerably under the mark.

According to the letters of chairmen of boards of county superintendents, now in my possession, there are at least 3,700 to 3,800 common schools in the State, and the work of increase is continually going on; so that in a short time the number will be four thousand. No one can examine the documents in my possession and doubt this assertion.

I have received, this year, returns of the number of white children in a large portion of the districts of seventy counties; and the whole number reported in these is (179,395) one hundred and seventy-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-five.

The average, to the county, is two thousand five hundred

and sixty-two (2,562); and at this rate the number in all the counties would be two hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

In the counties reporting the number of children is not given in all the districts; but, without going again into the calculations on which my assumptions are founded, I feel confident that there are now in the State at least two hundred and twenty-five thousand white children between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The estimate in my last report, intended to be certainly under the mark, was too low; and increasing information emboldens me to assert, with more confidence, my real conviction, and this is, that even two hundred and twenty-five thousand is now a moderate estimate. For the present, however, I may assert that the number of white persons in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years is certainly two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

There are returns from schools taught in 75 counties; and the number of children reported as attending school is one hundred and two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, (102,287.)

The number reported as taught last year, in 75 counties, was ninety-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-one, (99,-471.)—the increase for this year being two thousand eight

hundred and sixteen, (2,816.)

The average number to the county, reported as attending school during the year, is 1363—and according to this rate, if all the counties had been heard from, the number reported as taught would be one hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventeen, [118,917.)

It was asserted in the report for last year, that one hundred and fifty thousand children were receiving instruction in the common schools. I am well satisfied that this statement, like that in regard to the whole number of children in the State, is considerably under the mark. As we have seen, returns from all the counties, like those sent in from seventy-five, would report one hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventeen, as certainly taught.

Now, in the reports sent to me, it appears that teachers were paid for instructing in a number of districts from which there are no reports of the number of children attending school; and it is also well known to those who have had official connection with the system, that when the reports of the chairmen are made out there are some schools in operation, in nearly every county, and not reported, while in other districts there have been no schools within a year on account of the removal of houses, or the building of new ones, the change of boundaries, or the desire to let the fund accumulate.

It will so happen, from these various causes, that there will be no returns of the number of children taught in one third of the districts in the State—and in which there has been one, or will soon be schools.

As intimated, the children attending school in these districts will amount to one third, or very near it, of the whole number who receive instruction at the common schools; but estimating the number as being one third of that reported in 75 counties, it is thirty-four thousand and ninety-five, (34,095.)

Estimating the number as one third of all that would have been reported in the whole State, and it is thirty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, (39,639); and both of these estimates are very moderate, the former allowing the unreported children attending the common schools of the whole State to be equal in number to one-fourth of all instructed in 75 counties, and the latter estimating them at one-fourth of all who are instructed in all the counties.

The former estimate would give the whole number attending the common schools as one hundred and fifty-three thousand and twelve, (153,012); and the latter as one hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-six, (158,556.)

I feel certain that my estimate of the number of children receiving instruction at the common schools, as given in my last report, is under the truth; and I now assert that the number is at least one hundred and fifty-five thousand.

I therefore report the whole number of white children in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one, as at least two hundred and twenty-five thousand, and the whole number receiving instruction at the common schools as one hundred and fifty-five thousand, (155,000.) There are receiving instruction at colleges, academies, select private schools, at home, at sunday schools, and at schools abroad, at least fifteen thousand.

Of those who are barely six years old, or even seven or eight, a considerable number who will attend the common schools have not yet been sent for the first time; and of those between fifteen and eighteen, not a few have finished their education.

It is here again asserted, as in former reports, that the proportion of wholly illiterate persons among the rising generation will be vastly less than among those whose places they will take; less according to present appearances than that among their contemporaries in a very considerable majority of the States of the Union.

The number of counties reporting the whole number of districts this year is seventy-seven, and the number of districts given is three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven, and at the same rate the number in the whole State would be three thousand five hundred and seventy-three.

Seventy-seven counties make returns of the number of schools taught, and the number reported in these is two thousand six hundred and two.

Seventy-two counties report the license of one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four male teachers, and of two hundred and five female, in all two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine.

The names and rank of nineteen-twentieths of these are given, but it should be added that from various causes not more than two-thirds of the certificates issued to teachers are reported to me.

I am satisfied that the law in regard to teachers is very generally enforced, and every year I have additional reason to be pleased with the workings of the regulations adopted in regard to this part of our system.

The average length of the schools taught during the year, for the whole State, was 3 7-10 (three and seven-tenths)

months, and the average salary of the teachers twenty-three dollars and sixty-two cents per month.

The exact average length of the schools, and average salary for last year, were not calculated, but it was stated that the former was about four months, and the latter twenty-four dollars.

It will be seen above that the careful additions of this year prove these assertions to have been sufficiently accurate.

Table II., in this report, contains an account of the receipts and expenditures for common school purposes in seventy-one counties; and it must be borne in mind that with receipts are counted reported balances in the hands of the chairmen of the boards of county superintendents.

The total of receipts is three hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and seven cents, (\$371,320.07;) of expenditures, two hundred and twenty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, (\$221,132.50;) and of balances in hand, one hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$152,173.87.) *This large unexpended balance needs a word of explanation.

It has already been stated that when the chairman of county boards make their returns a number of schools are in session; and that there might appear to be no exaggeration of the number of children who attend school, and are not reported, these existing schools were undoubtedly under estimated.

Of the one hundred and fifty-two thonsand dollars in the hands of chairmen in September, seventy thousand will be called for by drafts in favor of teachers, before the spring dividend from the Literary Fund will be received; and as this sum is equal to one third of the expenditures reported it would

^{*}To make these results balance it must be remembered that in the counties of Camden, Carteret, Cleveland, Duplin and Sampson, the expenditures exceed the receipts by one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty cents, (\$1,986,30). This sum should be added to the total receipts to make that column balance the total expenditures and sums in hand added together.

follow that the unmber of children who are taught this year, and not reported, is equal to one-third of the whole number

reported as receiving instruction.

It will be remembered that the number taught this year and not reported, and the number who will be taught in districts where the schools are temporarily suspended were all estimated as equal to one-third of the number reported as taught; and thus it is seen that the assertion that one hundred and fifty-five thousand children are receiving instruction in the common schools of the State is based on certain data, and cannot be an exaggeration. Two districts in the State have two schools, (at one house,) sustained by the public fund during the year; and while the schools now in operation will be reported next year, it must be remembered that they will be set off by an equal number that will not end in time to be reported that year, and that will be begun for the first time in twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months.**

The average of expenditures, to the county is \$3,114.54—and the expenditure in the whole State, for the current year, was about two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, (\$265,-

000.)

II.—Condition and Progress of the System of Common Schools.

So much was said on this subject in my last report that I deem it necessary only to offer a few general remarks:

Education is a moral work, and its progress among a whole population cannot be indicated by those signs which mark the condition of material improvements. When we build a railroad, every spade full of earth removed makes a change obvious to the eye, and we can test the hourly progress of a

^{*}The schools now in operation will be the first on the reports for the next year; and of those in operation when the returns are made up for next year, part will be in the districts already reported as taught. Still a considerable number of schools will be in session at the making of each report, and there will be no return of previous schools in these districts for that year.

wall by the number of bricks or stones that are laid upon it. The advancement of a moral cause is not susceptible of such easy demonstration, and to call for such evidences of its condition betrays ignorance of the very nature of that cause. When its friends pretend to offer such material manifestations of its daily advancement, it may be well suspected that there is something wrong; that they who would furnish the displays are themselves fit subjects for a thorough course of educationtional training, or that they are aiming to deceive those whom they believe to be destitute of information necessary to form a correct judgment of such things.

Besides, there is no royal road to science. The education of an individual is a comparatively slow process, and that of a whole people, by one system, must be a long and tedious labor.

If any one were to propose to take an individual without any learning, and full of the honest, stubborn and inveterate prejudices of ignorance, and in a short time exhibit him to the world as a man of education, and of intelligence and liberal views, we would justly pronounce him to be a quack; and how then shall we characterize the views of those who would insist on testing the merits of an educational system by its ability to transform in a brief period a population, of whom one-third cannot read and write, into a learned people, well informed themselves, and capable of managing a complicated system of schools in the most judicious manner?

And in addition to these circumstances, the fact should not be forgotten (though it is often overlooked) that it is the *children* which the common school system proposes to educate; and until all the actors upon the stage of life are the pupils of this system, its influence upon the character of the people and of the State, cannot be fully seen and felt. Still, every school and all systems of schools furnish their own signs of progress—signs peculiar to causes of this kind—but which, nevertheless, can be easily understood by those who estimate them properly.

To one in my position, constantly surveying the whole field of operations occupied by our common schools, having the past and present before him, and in intimate communication with all classes of its officers, it is not difficult to ascertain their character and course; and with such opportunities, I am gra's ified to be able to say that this character is a hopeful one, and the course, upon the whole, is steadily onward.

The indications of any one year cannot be, and should not be decisive of this character and tendency; still, taken in connection with past results, the operations of the closing year are full of encouragement to the friends of the system.

Some of the hopeful manifestations which are not only felt by one in my position, but can also be made appreciable to the common apprehension are: First, an evidently increasing sense of responsibility on the part of subordinate officers. Secondly, more energetic and enlightened action on the part of boards of county superintendents. Thirdly, the general, gradual, but certain elevation of the standard of teachers' qualifications. Fourthly, obvious influences for good among all classes, and in various places, caused by unceasing efforts to disseminate useful information and statistics. Fifthly, the successful formation of associations intended to combine the exertions of the friends, of all classes, of general education. Sixthly, the general disappearance of all prejudices, and inveterate difficulties arising from honest prejudice, and from ignorance. Seventhly, an increased and increasing animation and hopefulness on the part of friends of the cause among all ranks of society, and in every part of the State.

These signs can be easily observed, and their import cannot be mistaken.

Chairmen of Boards of County Superintendents not only take more pains, as a general thing, but act more on system than formerly; and not only so, but it is now not difficult to detect malfeasance, and to cause to be appreciated by the public immediately interested, neglect of duty in office.

The number of cases of mismanagement, and of evil-management, by the disbursing agents, (county chairmen,) are undoubtedly diminishing; but the instances of the kind that are brought to light are increasing.

This is owing to better laws, and increased public interest, as well as to the increasing energies of the system.

[Session

Formerly, nuisances, among teachers and officials, could not be exposed, much less cut off—and perhaps no system in the world disbursed as much money, in so careless a manner.

Great temptations were offered by itto a careless handling, to say the least, of the public money; and during this dark era, habits were fostered which it is difficult now to correct

suddenly.

Except for instruction, it is perhaps useless to explore the gulph where much has been lost in years gone by; nor can we even roughly estimate the losses, except by the financial difficulties which now occur under a much more careful management.

There are now existing financial difficulties in six counties; and in several of these it is feared that there may be considerable losses. All, with one exception, are the result of old sores, neglected until remedies could only benefit the future. These, and others, have been anticipated by me; which, before my connection with the system, the habits which produced them, had prevailed so long that with the original defective arrangement of the law, it was impossible to bring matters to an immediate crisis.

The cases of difficulty are not as numerons as I feared; and I now hope that but few others will occur, while I feel sure that no new foundations for such embarrassments are being laid.

The law, securing strict accountability in the financial department of the system will, perhaps, be as nearly perfect as it can be made, when the amendments herein recommended, and now pending before the Legislature, are enacted; and with the present system of supervision, carefully exercised, we need only anticipate such occasional losses as are incident to all branches of business.

As a single illustration of the increased energy and more careful system in the action of county boards referred to, it may be stated that during the enrrent year two counties have been re-districted by actual survey. These counties had never before been surveyed—and their boards of superintendents, prompted by recommendations from this office, have

acted with prindence and energy, causing the counties to be thoroughly surveyed, and the districts to be made equal in size, not too large or too small for one school.

Maps of the counties, with the districts, are constructed; and these, with the field notes of the surveyors, will be of incalculable service to the people of counties, in various ways,

and for many years.

Another county, never before surveyed, has applied to me for full instructions, with a view of executing such a work—and in a fourth, where much confusion existed in regard to the districts, I procured the unanimous passage of a resolution in the board of superintendents, in favor of a new survey.

It has not yet been acted on; but in these, and a number of other instances, the matter is under consideration, and re-

forms will be effected.

It may also be mentioned in this connection, that courty boards in a number of instances have instructed their chairmen to visit the districts; and a report of a tour of this kind, is given in the Appendix.

I do not despair of having every county thus visited—and of having the district system of the whole State thoroughly re-

formed, and maps of every county executed.

These results will, in themselves, be of vast benefit: and they alone would constitute a sufficient evidence of the beneficial influence of the office of general superintendent.

My space will not permit me to go into a detailed account of the evidences of progress in the other points referred to. Suffice it to say, that examining committees are becoming more strict every year; and that of the thousands who are engaged in teaching not one escapes the ordeal imposed by

law, of examination.

The State Educational Association, embracing all the educational interests of the State, is now on a firm foundation; and one of its chief objects is to stimulate the cause of common schools. Its organ, The North Carolina Journal of Education, has been pronounced by competent authority, one of the best periodicals of the kind on the American continent; and while its circulation is increasing among the officers and

teachers of common schools, energetic measures have been adopted to push it, if possible, into nearly all the districts of the State.

These influences, likely to be of immense importance in the course of time, owe their origin and success, under Providence, to the labors of the Superintendent; and to all who are familiar with the history and progress of general education, their healthy existence is an indication not to be mistaken.

The Educational Association will be as useful in its field, as the State Agricultural Society; and the time will come when each will be considered equally worthy of the patronage of the State. This is said with a proper estimate of the value of the State Agricultural Society; and perhaps I might, under the circumstances, be pardoned the apparent egotism of endeavoring to give force to my views in regard to the fruits of the Educational Society by referring to the fulfilment of recorded predictions in reference to the utility of the Agricultural.

I had the honor of preparing the first memorial, for aid to the latter, presented to the Legislature; and reference to it will show that what are considered now as its leading advantages were suggested in that memorial.

This allusion is not made with a view of claiming eredit for the paper referred to. The object is simply to give strength to the writer's views and anticipations in regard to the State Educational Association. The fruits of this latter will not be so immediate, but they will be equally certain, and equally important; and it would be as unjust and as absurd to pronounce the organization useless to common schools because it does not produce some direct result for good in every school district, as to ignore the merits of the former for not putting a good sum of money in the pockets of every farmer in the State.

The foregoing remarks will furnish some idea of parts of the labors of the Superintendent; and it may be added under this head, that with these are joined others which it would be tedious to mention, and which may be imagined by those who are well informed in regard to the necessities of systems like that of our common schools.

Only the routine duties of an office of this kind can be defined and fixed by law; and these, to one anxious to discharge the obligations of the station, form but a small part of his labors. The position is similar to that of head of a family, or president of a college, the responsibilities being similar in kind, but more numerous and trying; and while it would be easy to perform literally the duties which the law enjoins, or would enjoin, on a father, or head of a college, volumes might be written on the obligations of these positions without exhausting the subject.

The range of these duties will depend on the intelligence and the conscience of the occupant of the station; and so it must necessarily be with the Superintendent of common schools.

I trust I have made myself pretty thoroughly acquainted with the geographical and social characteristics, and the educational and industrial statistics of nearly every neighborhood in the State; and with this knowledge, and information derived from actual observation of the progress of common schools here, and by letters, and from official and other sources, of their history and progress in other States and countries, have tried to exert every possible influence likely to promote the efficiency and success of our system, not regarding those appliances that produce temporary applause, and attract notoriety, but looking to the permanent good of the whole system.

It would be difficult to enumerate these exertions, but it may be added that constant attention has been directed to the following points, to wit: The dissemination of proper and useful information, among all classes and by all possible means; the fostering of a spirit of hopefulness and of emulation among the chief local officers; the constant elevation of the standard of teachers' qualifications, moral and mental; the reformation of the district system, and a more intelligent, careful and systematic method of action in regard to the districts, and the division of the school fund among them by the boards of county superintendents; the introduction into the schools of better text books, and especially of books treating of our local interests; the uniting of the sympathies

and exertions of the friends of education, and the creation and sustaining of an organ of communication among them; the formation of teachers' associations not only for the sake of the obvious advantages to be derived from them, but also to counteract the tendency among common school teachers to individual isolation and indifference to public opinion, and the encouragement of a strict sense of accountability among those occupying places of responsibility in connection with the system. It has also been my constant aim to promote a more perfect understanding of the nature of our system of common schools as a system, and to infuse into its officers and teachers proper views as to its unity, and the position of each part and department in the whole plan, and the importance of all to one general end.

The promotion of these objects implies the employment of a great variety of means, and it would require many pages to detail the various appliances used to advance any single one to the ends referred to.

It would be possible to secure, to a certain extent, the purposes aimed at, in a much shorter time, and with less than one-tenth of the labor, by placing arbitrary powers in the hands of the superintendents; and there are those who believe that the principles of liberty lying at the foundation of our government have no proper connection with the management of a system of schools.

A very large proportion of the apparent difficulties in the way of our system have their origin in the want of popular information; and these could all soon be swept away by the exercise of unlimited authority on the part of a competent head.

A supreme dictator, with such power, would, of course, soon have a good school house, well furnished, in every district; he could prevent the employment of any but the most competent teachers, could force the attendance of all the children in the State, could supply every shool with uniform text books of the best kinds, and command the use of the best methods of teaching.

Under such despotic rule, apparent order would soon as-

sume the place of apparent confusion, the noise of clashing interests and conflicting views would quickly be hushed, and the State would be studded over with handsome edifices, attracting the admiration of its own people, and of every passing stranger.

But would the good of such a system of noiseless, energetic

and splendid tyranny counterbalance the evil?

In this connection it must ever be borne in mind that education itself is but a means to an end; and when we lose sight of this fact, and eagerly force mental cultivation on a people for its own sake, and regardless of the means employed, the result will be, to say the least, of very doubtful import.

On the other hand, it is unquestionably the duty of the intelligent to exert themselves for the promotion of education; and every government, having for its object the public welfare, should endeavor to place the means of information in the reach of all its citizens, taking good care to see the proper application of those means. This it can and should do, without acting in such a way as to accustom the people to the exercise of despotic authority, providing only for wholesome restraints, and securing the ignorant against imposition, while it leaves a prudent margin to the people for the exercise of those powers which are themselves highly educational, and which, though causing discussion, and sometimes retarding action, in the end develope a sturdy manliness of character for which we look in vain among the citizens of Prussia, a country whose public schools are often held up as a model for general imitation.

In short, we are to follow in this those plain lessons which nature teaches in all the arrangements connected with the development of her material resources.

These resourses every where demand cultivation, careful, constant and skilful cultivation; and yet, it is equally obvious that a system of hot-house culture will not answer.

Our system of schools, to be really useful, must have time to grow, and the time and labor necessary to secure its final success will be proportioned to the very necessity for the system.

It has a vast body of ignorance to contend with; and of course, the struggle will be difficult and protracted according to the extent and power of this ignorance, while these considerations are but inducements to patient and perservering effort.

It would be cowardice, it would be treason to our dearest hopes and interests to succumb to obstacles before which we cannot strike the flag of general education without a surrender of all reasonable expectation of the success of republican principles.

The work is a work of ages—but while generations must come and go before it grows to the full measure of its glorious proportions, it will, if properly cared for, mark each year with certain and useful progress, and give sure and encouraging indications of its inestimable value. Such has been its manifestations during the year that is now coming to a close.

III. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

A bill, prepared by me, and containing some modifications of the law, is now before the Legislature.

Before explaining these I would remark that frequent changes in the essentials of the law are injurious.

On one point there is a desire, on the part of a number of chairman, for a material change; but there is quite a diversity of opinion as to what alteration should be made.

It is often felt that the present arrangement of the school year is inconvenient, but those who desire a change in this respect are not agreed as to the most proper time for beginning and closing our annual accounts.

For this reason—and because a change would necessarily produce confusion for a while. I have not recommended any alteration. It is my purpose, if spared, to obtain the views of all the chairmen in the State on the subject; and after a full interchange of views, and an agreement, if possible, by a majority, on some fixed time for the beginning of the school year. The matter will be brought before the Legislature.

1. Long experience and careful observation have taught me that it is not safe to provide by law for the manner in which the proceeds of the school fund shall be divided among the schools or districts of the several counties; at least a margin should be left for the exertion of a prudent discretion on the part of the boards of county superintendents who are acquainted with the peculiar local characteristics of their several counties.

The law should define the principle to govern in this division, to-wit: the securing of equal facilities of education among all the children, to counteract the tendency to suppose that equality in money is what should be aimed at. The boards should also act under the advice of the General Superintendent, who is enabled to furnish, to any given county, the experience of other sections; and a section, embracing these principles, was prepared in the bill of amendments which I caused to be introduced into the last Legislature. On its passage, by a mistake, the section was altered, and as enacted it is inconsistent with itself.

It is now proposed to repeal the last clause, added purely by accident and misunderstanding—and the law, on this subject, will then be as just perhaps, as it can be made.

2. The regulations for enforcing a strict accountability on the part of disbursing agents, are not yet quite complete, as experience, the best teacher, has recently demonstrated. The head of the system ought to be enabled to know exactly what sums go into the hands of the chairmen of boards of county superintendents, but as the law now stands, it is not always possible to arrive at the exact sum paid over by the sheriffs, from taxes. There is no living witness but the sheriff, who could easily be a party to a fraud, and in case of his death, all certain evidence is gone. The record of the tax laid would not be entirely reliable, for, before collected, numbers of citizens might leave the county, and the polls be diminished in various ways.

To provide a certain and permanent evidence on this subject, the bill now before the assembly requires that within ten days from the end of the fiscal year, (Sept. 30tk.) the chairman and sheriff shall sign a written statement of the amount of school tax collected or due the past year, and give

it to the clerk of the county court. They are required to sign it together, that neither may be in the power of the other; and it is to be given to the clerk of the county court, as he is the proper officer to record and preserve such statements, while he also has the record of the tax laid, and is better able than any other to detect fraud or mistakes.

The sheriff and chairman are each to be liable to a penalty of a hundred dollars, in case of failure, to be recovered by the clerk, and he, under a penalty of two hundred dollars (equal to the penalty on the sheriff and chairman, that he may not compound with them) is to send a copy of this statement, within thirty days after the 30th of Sept., and authenticated with his seal of office, to the general superintendent, as well as also to record it in his office.

The labor imposed by these requirements can be performed in a few minutes; : n | no honest officer can or will object to a regulation which will be as much a protection to him as to the public.

All such provisions are of decided utility to honest and sensitive officers, as they prevent unjust surmises, and enable them to silence suspicion by anthoritative vouchers open to the inspection of all; and I could now name some persons who would perhaps rejoice to be able to point to such records.

3. By the act of last session, authorizing me to prepare, and the Literary Board to publish, a register on which to keep an account of the schools, the district committees were made responsible for the safe keeping of the books.

It seemed to be desirable to have the register of each district at the school house, always open to the inspection of persons interested; but I am satisfied that at present such an arrangement would not answer. There would be danger of having many of the books destroyed; and on this account I have thought that when the schools were not in session, the chairman should be responsible for the safety of the book. I have consulted all of them on the subject, and a very large majority of them agree with me in opinion.

It is, therefore, proposed in the bill before the Legislature, to require the chairman of each county to preserve the books

intended for that county; and to make it the duty of a teacher, when employed to teach a common school, to apply for the register of the district, with an order from the committee.

The teacher is also required, by the bill, to fill the blanks properly; and the chairman is not to pay him until he returns the register, properly kept, and in as good order as when received.

When the Literary Board were deciding on the number of copies of this work to be printed, my opinion was solicited; and as your Excellency will remember, I recommended that 4000 copies be published.

I suggested that there were at least 3,500 schools; and that 500 extra copies should be left on hand for contingencies.

It was supposed, by some, that there could not be more than 3,500 schools—tho' for one, as you remember, I was satisfied that there were that many.

The number of schools had never been accurately reported; for, in various places, there are districts having more than one school, while, also, the work of subdivision is constantly going on.

Four thousand copies were, accordingly ordered; but from a defect in part of the paper the edition fell short a little over 200 copies.

At the request of the Literary Board I took on myself the distribution of this work among the counties; and now, for the first time, we are getting accurate returns of the whole number of schools in the State.

From letters received by me, I find that it will take the whole edition of over 3,700 copies to furnish existing schools,* while new districts are being constantly formed, and the whole supply for Pasquotank was lost in a fire which consumed the store of the chairman in Elizabeth City.

I am sure there will be 4,000 common schools in the State in two years; and I think it right that all the schools not now supplied with a copy of the register should be furnished as soon as possible.

^{*}See Appendix E.

It will last, on an average, eight years; and thus the expense per year, is small.

The importance of the register cannot be over-estimated; and to say nothing of its other advantages, it will be a means for improving teachers, and for testing their qualifications in the most practical manner.

It is so arranged that it will be but a pleasant recreation to any one fit to teach to fill the blanks, and it will accustom teachers to habits of order and method, and to a sense of responsibility to the public and posterity.

Its advantages as a history of our schools are obvious, while it will be a material aid to the teacher in preserving order and in stimulating the industry of the pupils who will not fail to remember that their actions and progress are being recorded.

The work has received the commendation of nearly all the chairmen, and its object, plan and arrangement have been most favorably noticed by the most competent judges.

The mechanical execution is excellent, and the whole work is a home production, and perhaps one of the best of the kind in the Union. I make this remark with diffidence, but I do it that I may not have to occupy space with very numerous testimonials speaking in still stronger language.

In many places the register will not be well kept, but it will still everywhere introduce new efforts which will eventually be of immense service, while it is proper to add that begin where we may to require such an account of the schools, difficulties will be encountered, and the sooner attempts are made to force teachers to conduct their schools on more system, and to keep a record of the manner in which they have performed their important duties, the better. I will add that the work was distributed by public conveyance, and though the method entailed a heavy correspondence, and caused much anxiety, the expense was about one-fourth what it would have been by private contract. The arrangements for distribution were carefully matured, and but one box has remained unheard from, while I hope to find that it has only been mislaid.

4. As before stated, we now have a flourishing State educational association, an organization promising much good to the State, and kindred to those which are greatly prized in other places.

It has under its charge a monthly journal, devoted exclusively to the cause of education, and one which bears a most favorable comparison with similar periodicals in other States; indeed testimonials even from New England represent it as a credit to the State. The great object is to make it useful to common school teachers and officers; but while it is slowly working its way to these, it has to be sustained by others not so much interested in works of this kind.

In a number of instances boards of county superintendents, having the funds to spare, have desired to subscribe for a copy for each school district in their respective counties, and the bill before the legislature authorizes such boards so to act, provided the journal is furnished at one dollar per copy. It also authorizes the chairman of such boards to order single copies for district committees, when so directed by the committees—the committees in such cases representing the people, and not being likely to waste improperly the public fund.

Though very auxious to promote the circulation of such periodicals and the use of a uniform and good series of text books, I have never been in favor of the State's taking any direct part in the purchase of literature for the schools.

I think it well, under proper restrictions, for the law to authorize and encourage the formation of libraries, but the legislature, or the State, by its superintendent, or any other representative, should never dictate the use of any particular text book or periodical.

For one, I never wish to have such a dangerous power placed in my hands; and with my present views, I could not be induced to exercise it in an authoritative manner.

The recommendation now made is liable to none of the very serious objections which could be nrged against a dictation, by the State, of any particular text book or periodical; while it is urged by important considerations which will occur to the minds of many.

The periodical belongs to no party, sect or individual; and it cannot be made to subserve the ends of any party, sect or individual.

County boards are also left to their own discretion, and they will not be likely to exercise it unless they can be made to believe that it is a judicions expenditure of money.

Many boards can well spare the funds, and in this way teachers and committees will be often reached with useful information.

I may remark, that in some places the State subscribes for a copy of such journals for every school district; but we do not ask or desire this.

5. In a number of counties it has so happened, from various causes, that there is a permanent unexpended balance of school moneys in the hands of the chairmen; and while the sum is getting less, and will ultimately all be used, there is no reason why, until it is so needed, it should not be yielding interest.

It would be a relief to the chairmen to be rid of the responsibility of keeping sums that are uncalled for, from year to year, while the interest would be adding to the available means of the schools.

As some boards doubt their power to invest such funds without special anthority from the Legislature, the bill before referred to authorize them, in their discretion, so to act.

6. There is, also, pending before the Assembly a bill to incorporate the State Educational Association. Due notice has been given of this bill, and if it were a mere bill for incorporation, I would not allude to it in this report. But it asks for one small favor in the way of an appropriation—an appropriation that does not come out of the State, and will, perhaps, be a burden to no one of its citizens.

At the suggestion of a leading member of the Assembly and a public spirited citizen, the Association appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature on this subject; but it has seemed to the committee that it is hardly necessary to

argue in favor of a boon so easy to grant, and which may be of much importance to the Association.

It is proposed to grant to the Society all unclaimed fees and witness tickets in the offices of the different clerks of the State; and I entertain no doubt but that the Assembly will most readily allow the Association to hunt up and apply to its laudable purposes, this derelict property, not much in amount, but likely to be of decided service to the Educational Society. The State certainly could not authorize a more useful body to to turn to account a small fund now much neglected.

7. A draw back to the usefulness of examining committees is the want of convenient and comfortable places in which to conduct the examinations of those wishing to teach. want embraces the difficulty of getting fit persons to act on these committees; and it is, also, one chief cause of the hurried manner in which the examinations are sometimes conducted.

There ought, therefore, to be at the county seat, or at some other central point of every county, a Teacher's Hall, intended for the exclusive use of the common school officers and

teachers of the county.

Its advantages would be such as to justify the expenditure by the counties or towns interested, and I am inclined to believe that, under a just and favorable act of incorporation, such buildings would be erected in a number of places. No bill for this purpose has been introduced; and my object now is to turn attention to the subject, and elicit discussion, and an interchange of views among the friends of popular education.

These Halls would, in time, be filled with libraries for the use of teachers and common school officers; and they would furnish tempting inducements for the formation of teachers' associations. They would furnish points of contact and intercommunication for the teachers of each county, thus tending to distroy that isolation and indifference to the opinion of others, so much in the way of their improvement, and so repressive of a proper public spirit and interest in their calling; and here, also, the friends of the cause could and would have opportunities of meeting the teachers and officers, and would.

from time to time, have courses of lectures delivered for their especial benefit. These Halls, and their purposes, would be standing appeals to the patriotic, the benevolent and public spirited—and natives of the county, prospering in business in distant States and Countries, members of Congress, and public bodies would make donations of books, documents, mars, reports, periodicals and minerals. They would be external signs of the progress of a moral cause, improving the senses, and exciting the patriotic pride and generous emulation -considerations not to be neglected by the friends of common schools. The State would also doubtedless, contribute public documents; and three halls would in time become, next to the Churches, and Court Houses, the most useful and indispensible public buildings of the several counties.

They would hold the meetings of teachers for discussion and mutual improvement—they would form the cheapest and best kind of normal schools—they would contain teachers' libraries, and hold county museums, besides serving the important and primary object of their erection.

With such halls, conveniently furnished, there would be no difficulty in procuring good and active examining committees; and it cannot be doubted that the examinations would be more systematically conducted, and be more satisfactory and thorough in their character.

And besides all these considerations, it should not be forgotten that municipal corporations have been, under God, the nurseries and the bulwarks of our Anglo-Saxon freedom.

They accustom their members to the practical exercise of the powers of sovereignty—develop a love of independence, while they also teach the importance of union and of individual sacrifice—and interpose barriers alike to anarchy and to centralization, the two extremes that meet in absolute despotism.

CONCLUSION.

Many reflections might be made on the statistics embraced in this report, but the true statesman and patriot will draw their own conclusions.

The common schools of the State make little show in the world. The houses are generally plain, the teachers modest and unpretending, and a vast majority of the officers are the hard-working and simple-minded yeomanry of the country.

Even the chief executive head of the system has no office in the capitol, and there is not connected with any of the operations of the schools any of those pompous externals which command the respect and admiration of the vulgar-minded. But like every great cause, this one is striking its roots into the hearts and minds of the masses of the common people, and the philosopher can easily see that here is the nursery of power and dominion.

Among rude tenements that house the system, is a cou-

chant lion-the shout of a king is in their midst.

The lessons which began at Alamance in our own beloved State, have been widely and impressively taught; and perhaps the world will never again despise a moral cause merely because it first germinates in the hearts of the humble masses, and makes its first manifestations of utility in defending the rights, or in advancing the welfare of common humanity.

The world has also certainly learned that great material resources will not constitute a great and prosperous State; and unless we are ready to admit that the barbarous is the happy and the prosperous condition of our race, we will not fail to acknowledge the necessity of constant effort and sacrifice to

develop elements of moral strength.

The fairest and best portions of the earth's surface are occupied by bankrupt, decrepid and tottering dynasties; and even upon our own continent, we see in Mexico and in Central and South America, rich and beautiful provinces occupied by races whose civilization is as old as ours, while the nationalities are in the last stage of inevitable decay and dissolution.

For a while before, or about the time of the rise of the republic of these United States, the power and wealth of the world were in the hands of the inhabitants of a small island, and of a little bank of mud rescued from the sea—and the most gorgeous lands were tributary to the merchants of England and Holland.

The most essential element in a great State is a religious, intelligent and patriotic people—and when I say people, I mean the masses of the citizens.

Without such a peple, all material improvements will be in vain; and surely those artificial avenues of trade and commerce, whose construction imposes heavy burdens of taxes, will not be more available than those which nature has provided without cost to the people.

When we see that no country is prosperous whose population is demoralized—and when we behold many lands with more natural facilities for trade than we can hope to make by art, in a bankrupt and decrepid condition for the want of an honest, steady and patriotic yeomanry, it is surely more than folly to seek to build material improvements, not only to the neglect, but with means and in a way that cause a positive injury to the cause of moral progress.

But such remarks are unnecessary in North-Carolina, whose path of improvement is on the solid granite of the popular mind, and every step in whose progress will but insure new strength for further advancement.

Look, for instance, at the statistics, in this report, of Madison county.

It is a rugged mountain country, as broken, perhaps, as any part of the peopled area of the United States.

It has no navigable streams, not much arable soil, or mineral wealth, or rich pasture land—and for much of the year, the climate is cold and bleak.

Here there are one thousand two hundred and six white males between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and one thousand and sixty-eight females,—and these are the resources of the future, and on their character will depend, under God, the character of the country. Of the twelve hundred and six male children, eleven hundred and thirty-one attended the common schools the current year, and eight hundred and eighty four of the one thousand and sixty-eight females were having their minds developed at the same institutions.

What a light is here beaming among those barren and craggy heights! and how much of glory, strength and prosperity

may fairly be hoped for to the mountain region, and to the whole State, from a generation nearly every individual of which is acquiring the elements of a useful education.

Extinguish this light of the common schools, and what would be the scene? Here and there would be seen a feeble glimmer—there might be, at most, eight or ten schools, two or three hundred children attending them; and even this estimate would be a liberal one for the same number of people in any part of the State.

Other striking examples of the ntility of common schools might be cited; but it is ardently hoped that it will never be necessary, in North Carolina, to undertake to prove that religion and intelligence are the only foundations of individual or

national independence, prosperity and power.

As your Excellency's official connection with the common school system of North Carolina is about to close, this is a fit occasion to offer a deserved tribute to the intelligent, prudent and patriotic manner in which the duties of the President of

the Literary Board have been discharged.

To yourself, and to each member of the Board who have served with you during the four years of your administration, I offer my sincere acknowledgments for the kind, uniform and liberal support afforded to me in my efforts to be made an humble instrument in the improvement of our common schools; and I can only add the fervent desire that in all time to come there may be a similar union of views and sympathies, and equally honest purposes, on the part of those on whom will devolve the chief management of the greatest temporal interest of the people of North Carolina.

With much respect,

I am your obedient servant, C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent of Common Schools for the State. Raleigh, December 30th, 1858.

TABLE

ren reported between the ch county—the reported n scertained, digested and o

ME. FEMALI		-				_			_							200-	011-0									10			10.07	~~~	10.10				* 00.10	
l x	18	234	8 2	125	292		289	900	18	201	6,	or o	288	22.4) i	7	11 22	6 = 3	299	900	8 8	12 22	35.	07 61	345	98 3	198	138	56 E E	18	20.00	65	7 4	22.2	188	41 04 88
ascertain'd per month.	81 18	17	Zi .		19 24		25.5	25.	27	26	70		33 333	888	64 64	255	31.3	2 98	50		08	41.	22 50	8	25.52	30 22 23 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	25 50 27 45 28 50		27	924	252	30	25.2	198 197 50	13 50	16
as reported, in months.	C1 C	क्रिक	4. C.J.	60 03 elen	00 00	- 1 80	N #*	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200	200	0 63 c	0 -	* * 0	4 69 49 50 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	11	5.1-5 0-1-5	31-6	y on on o	31-11	Teo e	9.5-6	3.25 5.5-6	-las	21 G1 G	6 5 5 6	# #:	S 44	34-7	######################################	4. c	7 de de	8 25 8	34.5	4.6	200 K	38.9 14.9
faras reported	428	1,001	267	318	689	621	658	895	292	1,211	183	010	576	351 985	132	1,564	266 316 615	888 883 741	1,081	7.7	556	884 397	730	679	394	388	287	474	1,341 385 1.088	577	850 627	749	908	281	495 495 1.598	163 939 746
far as reported.	721	1,229	515 332	1,503	1,051	804	495	75271	555	1,603	216	3(6	898	470 470 1,267	181	188 1,892	441 400 763	1,032	1,378	22	513	1,131	963	008 008	505	394	453 459	899	1,677	846	1,102	1,040	1,037	398	861 861 1.962	1,160
reported.	1,041	2,185 1,499	821	683 and female.	1,437	804	728	2,175	577	1,741	1,591	979	1,021	1,092	1967	1,000 596 3,092	798	1,426	1,670	1,873	1,051	1,068	and female.	766	975 893	969	548	1,102	2,434 728 1.851	1,089	1,534	1,591	1,590 and female	600	897 1,106 and female	936 and female.
reported. reported farasreported farasreported	1,052	2,286 1,548		797 4,003 male a			717	9,242	683	2,0±9 936	1,761	1011	1,211	1,129	861	680 3,225	861	1,659	3,006	1,986	1,162	1,206	1,049 3,294 male	817	1,088	997 2,013	607	1,303	815 815 9.018	1,313	1,768	1,890	1,546 5,771 male	696	1,316 5.768 male	3 977 5 3.335 malea 6 1.708
as far as repo'ted.	32	25.55	25	47	34	37	64	49	21	27.2	13	3 8	42.52	45	11 %	2 × 51	255	14 17 1	99	œ œ	30	24.5	21.5	52.26	2 4 5	51	16 8	1833	65 29 46	98 69	53	38	33	31	37.	3.5.5.5
of di rep	24 %	98	63 63	31	88	45	36	969	96	44	55	1 9	24.5	455	5 5	28.5	36	19	76	60	35	240	61		288	92.6	18 88	25.88	544	36	89	44	111	17.	38 22	9844
i da	Alaman ce,	Ashe, Seaufort,	Sertie, Sladen,	Srunswick, Suncombe,	Surke, Jabarrus,	Saldwell, Samden,	Jarteret, Jaswell,	Jatawba, Jhatham,	Chowan,	Meaveland,	Jumperland,	Davidson,	Davie,	Edgecombe, Franklin, Forsyth,	Gates, Granville,	Greene, Guilford,	Halifax, Harnett,	Henderson, Hertford,	Iredell,	Jones,	Lincoln, Macon	Madison, Martin,	McDowell, Mecklenburg,	Moore,	New Hanover, Northampton,	Onslow, Orange,	Fasquotank, Perquimans, Person.	Pitt, Polk,	Randolpb, Richmond, Rowan.	Robeson, Rockingham, Entherford	Sampson, Stokes.	Stanly, Surry,	Union, Wake,	Warren, Washington,	Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes.	Wilson, Yadkin, Yancev

See note at the foot of Table II.
These Tables have no the printer with the Report, as reference is made to their contents under the head of General Statistics; and mone, though these has do not the printer with the Report are Report are set back as long as possible, the returns from some counties still come to hand too late for insertion, but before the Report is entirely printed.

Names of Chairmen.	John Prolinger, R. L. Steeleg, H. M. Handong, J. M. Handong, John Rowes, John Rowes, John Rowes, John Rowes, John Rowes, John Rowes, John H. Brods, J. M. W. W. Ballew, J. M. M. W. W. Ballew, J. M. John, J. M. John, J. M. John, J. M. Logen, J. L. Logen, J. R. Logen, J. M. W. Asipande, John Raynes, Leaned Bindow, Word E. Johnson, A. W. Asipande, J. R. Rakhal, J. Son, J. Word, P. J. Johnson, J. W. Malpande, J. Son, J. Word, J. Wallan Hight, J. J. Son, J. Word, J. Wallan Hight, J. John, J. Word, J. Wallan Hight, J. Wallan Hight, J. Word, J. Wallan Hight, J. Wallan Hight, J. Word, J. Wallan Hight, J. W	John H. Kameday, John H. Kameday, John H. Kameday, John H. Cox, H. C. Hamilton, J. J. Garge, W. Cox, H. C. Hamilton, J. J. Garger, A. H. C. Gladger, A. H. Coffager, John P. K. Shan, H. Gold, William A. McGall, John P. K. Hose, Marghan A. H. Coffager, John P. K. McGall, John P. K. McGall, John P. K. McGall, John P. C. McGallock, S. D. Wallock, S. D. Wallock, S. D. Satterfield, A. McGallock, J. C. McGallock, J. C. McGallock, J. G. D. Satterfield, A. McGallock, J. McGallock, J
Balance as in hands of Cha.	8 527 768 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	988 94 1,215 87 2,529 73 3,293 28 3,293 28 1,292 28 1,292 28 2,393 29 2,394 39 2,394
Disbursements during the year.	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	461.35 673.51 1,00.637 1,00.63
Sums reported in the hands of Chairmon during the year,	# 90.000 1.0	1,399 69 1,889 38 1,889 38 1,6156 00 1,6156 00 1,6156 00 1,615 00 1,615 00 1,615 10
No. COUNTIES.	Mananco, Misan,	1 Tolkinston, 45 Tolkinston, 45 Tolkinston, 45 Tolkinston, 45 Maccon, 46 Maccon, 46 Maccon, 51 Maccon, 51 Maccon, 51 Maccon, 52 Maccon, 53 Maccon, 54 Maccon, 55 Macc

stx Dollars and thirty cents, (\$1,986.80,) wh dishursements and moneys on hand.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

Office of Supt. of Common Schools of N. C., April, 1858.

To the Committees appointed to examine and pass on the qualifications of those wishing to teach Common Schools: Sixth Annual Letter of instructions and suggestions.

Gentlemen:—The fact that this sixth annual letter to examining committees will find active and intelligent officers of the kind in nearly every county in the State is a most gratifying evidence of the progress of our common school system.

When I issued my first letter the condition of things with regard to teachers was very different from what it is now; and it then seemed almost impossible, in any reasonable time, to perfect efficient arrangements for the certain and constant elevation of the standard of teachers' qualifications. There were many conflicting opinions as to what that standard ought to be, and as to the best methods of bringing the teachers up to it; and, in the meantime, a considerable number of persons, among whom were not a few teachers, believed that no regulations on this subject would or could be generally and strictly enforced.

A few years, however, of careful effort have settled all these points; and we now have, in all the counties, a paid tribunal to pass on the qualifications of teachers, and none dare to

teach without its sanction.

The wants of the public and the condition of the system of schools are tolerably well understood and appreciated; and while all that is needed cannot yet be accomplished, we are steadily advancing with cautious steps, in a systematic plan for the reformation and elevation of the schools.

A very large portion of the parents of the State, having been deprived of the blessings of education, are necessarily liable to honest errors as to the kind of instruction which their children need; and while this continues to be the case it cannot be expected that teachers of high qualifications will be every where appreciated. It is every way wise and just to make allowances for the mistaken prejudices of those who did not enjoy the opportunities of instruction now conferred on their children; and while this class is now almost universally in favor of education, we should be satisfied with this great victory of the cause, and not endeavor its further success by violent and ultra measures in regard to the best kind of education and the most efficient method of imparting it.

Let us ever keep in mind that the mighty cause at stake is that of the universal education of the people with whom we have to deal.

We are not discussing plans for the government of a school for a particular class. We are managing a system whose object is to afford instruction to the children of every citizen, whether he be educated or not, and to obliterate from the community that vast mass of ignorance which has, heretofore, cast such a dark cloud over the prospects of our State. We cannot educate these people against their will; and considering that the chief difficulties in our way are the inevitable result of the very ignorance which we wish to remove, every consideration of prudence, of justice and of patriotism calls on us to be patient, to be tolerant of honest mistakes, to be diligent, and to be faithful to our great cause by making the most of circumstances.

Having said this much in true justification of the plan which I have uniformly urged of endeavoring to elevate the standard of teachers cautiously, gradually, and as fast as a wise regard for the real interests at stake would permit, and no faster, I now proceed respectfully and earnestly to urge on your attention certain suggestions which, I believe, our present circumstances fully warrant.

1. We are now in a condition to elevate the standard of teachers more rapidly than heretofore. The examining com-

mittees have become a fixed part of the common school machinery; and teachers and people, seeing and feeling the propriety and necessity of this feature of our system, yield a very general obedience to the laws in regard to it. Almost all classes of the people are pervaded with more correct ideas as to what is necessary in a good teacher; and teachers themselves, as a body, have vastly improved, and have also had ample opportunity and full warning to prepare for a step in advance of our present position.

The time has therefore come, to require teachers more generally to give instruction in all the essential and elementary branches of an English education; and among these essential branches are Grammar and Geography. Few teachers can now give any excuse for not having some knowledge of these branches—and such are the facilities for learning, in almost every neighborhood, and often in families, and such the cheapness and character of text books that no one who can read, and who has capacity and who expects to devote him or herself to the business of teaching, can have any excuse but that of laziness for ignorance of these branches.

There is now scarcely any community in the State where a teacher, desiring to learn these studies, cannot find some one able and willing to give such assistance as is needed to promote his progress; and, in fact, a matured mind can easily acquire a knowledge of Geography without an instructor.

No one can read or write correctly without a knowledge of Grammar; and if there were no insuperable opposition on the part of parents, it should be introduced in some of its elementary forms, as soon as the child is able to read and to understand a rule for the construction of a sentence. The principles of Grammar should be insensibly interwoven with all our earliest instruction, after leaving the spelling-book; and in this age of discovery, of territorial expansion on the part of our Government, of rapid Commercial intercourse among all nations, and of intimate and extended international connections and interests in all parts of the world, Geography is an all-important branch of study to every class of children.

The smallest farmer in the interior of North-Carolina has

now a direct and acknowledged interest in the revolutions in China and the explorations in the heart of Africa; and it is impossible to read satisfactorily and understandingly a village newspaper without some Geographical knowledge. Every mind that wishes to be well and practically informed is now turned to the map of the world; and the teacher who feels no interest and no curiosity on this subject, cannot feel any interest in the affairs of the world or the progress of things, and is, therefore, unfit for the position of instructor of his fellow-beings.

I know well by experience and observation that Geography, as a general thing, is the most interesting of all studies, to children—they have a natural curiosity about the manners, the people and the scenes of different countries, and they will learn to read sooner in a good Geography than in any other work. The reading of geography is like traveling—there is a perpetual and interesting change of scenes and incidents, and the mind is more easily impressed with ideas than in any other way.

It is, therefore, inexcusable in a teacher of matured faculties not to know nor want to know the principles of Geography.

The mere ignorance of the science is not in itself by any means the worst sign of his qualifications for the important post of instructor of others; it is the fact that this ignorance generally indicates a most narrow range of thought, and a great want of that kind of interest in the affairs of the world which is an essential element of usefulness, that renders him unfit for the position he seeks.

2. It is full time to require more thorough knowledge in all the branches taught; and to make the examination, on each particular study, more full and searching than heretofore. There are now many teachers who have passed a number of examinations; and the fact that these have so often obtained your sanction to teach, so far from being a reason for a light or careless examination, constitutes the strongest argument for a more stringent course on your part. They have had time and opportunity to improve; and I most respectfully sub-

mit that it is your duty to see that they have made progress commensurate with their opportunities.

And here permit me to call your special attention to an evil which demands an immediate remedy.

A teacher of respectable moral character, and very anxious to get a school, passes a tolerable examination, and, under the circumstances, he properly gets a certificate; and after a year spent in teaching, he again presents himself to the examining committee. The committee is in a hurry, and as this applicant has once passed an examination, they ask him but few questions; and when he returns again his third certificate is still more easily obtained than the second because he has been twice licensed before.

This principle of action is wholly wrong, and will produce eonsequences exactly the opposite of those intended by annual examinations. Every teacher at each renewal of his or her certificate ought to be more critically examined on all the branches on which he or she had formerly passed; and if this just and important rule is constantly put in practice, the standard of qualifications will be surely clevated, while its neglect will prevent much of the good intended to be produced by these annual renewals.

3. It is clearly the right of the examining committee to test the character and qualifications of applicants for license to teach, by enquiring into their disposition to avail themselves of all the proper means within their reach to prepare for the faithful discharge of the duties of the vocation to which they aspire.

A number of measures, designed to facilitate the improvement of teachers, have emanated from this office, and been sustained by public opinion; and they have the recommendation of being within the pecuniary means of all, and of having been used with eminent success in many other States.

Among these is the formation of State, District and County Educational Associations; and the publication of a Journal wholly devoted to the interests of education and freighted with contributions from experienced and intelligent teachers of every class and in every part of the State.

Every teacher is able to take one copy of this Journal and to pay the cost of membership in an Educational Association; and I respectfully suggest that it is part of your duties to examine all applicants for certificates as to their disposition and conduct with regard to these matters.

All male teachers, who have once been licensed, should be asked if they have joined the State Educational Association, or are members of any County or District Society of the kind; and if they answer in the negative, it is proper to enquire into the reasons of their failure to avail themselves of such means of improvement.

The nature and objects of such associations should be explained to them; and they should be given to understand that proper efforts to aid in organizing county societies of teachers for mutual improvement are a part of their duties and cannot be neglected without affecting their geneal character and standing with the examining committee.

I would especially nrge that you ask all, male and female, if they take the "North-Carolina Journal of Education;" and where teachers of experience are found to be without this or any other educational periodical, or any work on the subject of teaching, wholly neglecting such means of improvement, that they be examined with the most critical care, and with the least allowance for deficiencies.

It is the manifest duty of all persons following occupations in which others are interested, to use all the means within their reach to qualify themselves for their vocation; and as it has been a constant subject of complaint that many common school teachers for the want of means of knowing better, or from other causes, do not readily abandon bad habits, or acquire more enlarged ideas of the duties of their calling, they should, whenever it is practicable, be forced into positions where, without hardship or any burdensome expense, they will at least be in the way of improvement.

They owe it to their own characters, and to the public Jeeply interested in their characters, to avail themselves of all such means as they can well afford, to gain information necessary to the faithful and useful discharge of their duties; and to be unwilling to spare a single dollar for such a purpose argues a narrowness of vision, or an indifference to the sacred obligations of the teacher which the public should know, and which should meet with your unqualified disapprobation.

4. Since my last communication to you, I have prepared and had published, under the sanction of the law, a Common School Register; and a copy for each school district of your several counties is already, or soon will be, in the hands of the chairman of your respective boards of county superintendents. This register is a blank book, with captions and ruled lines, so arranged as to enable the teacher to keep on its pages a perfect record of the school; and it is made part of your duty to examine the record last kept by every applicant for a renewal of license to teach.

The book is very neatly gotten up, and conveniently arranged; and while it will be but a pleasant recreation to the faithful teacher properly to fill its blanks, the record, intended to be permanent, when properly made, will be of incalculable ntility. This regulation will be a means of stimulating pupils to greater diligence, and the record will be useful to parents, to the public, and to posperity; while the filling out of this record will be a means of improvement to the teacher, and his method of performing this duty will be an additional, and by no means unimportant criterion by which you are to judge of his qualifications. One copy of this register is to be reserved, in each county, for the use of the examining committee; and you will thus be enabled, from the explanations which it contains, fully to understand its objects, and the method of keeping it.

Permit me earnestly to request you to use your opportunities of having this whole matter fully understood by all whom you license to teach—to admonish every one to see to the careful preservation of the book, and to require each to make the necessary record of the school, and to exhibit, on application for a new certificate, the record last made, for your inspection.

This is a provision required by law; and as it is founded in wisdom, let us at once form the habit of strict and universal compliance with its demands. 5. I would suggest that you conduct your examinations in such a way as to let teachers understand that they ought to know something of the history, character and situation of our State. As yet it has not been deemed proper to issue certificates containing history as a branch of study on which common school teachers are to be generally examined; nor is it intended by the above suggestion to require that teachers should be well read in books concerning our local interests. But it is well known that in times past there has been a lamentable want of information in regard to their best interests on the part of the people of North Carolina; and this want of information was naturally followed by a want of interest in the character of the State.

At one time—and in fact until recently—it was hardly possible for the masses of the people to learn much of the true character and resources of North-Carolina; and not only was this the case, but the occasional mention of our State in text books, was generally in a way by no means calculated to attach the people to their homes.

A certain amount of State pride is essential to the success of its public schools as well as of its industrial interests; and teachers and officers of common schools having an important influence in moulding the disposition of the rising generation, should know enough of the history, position and resources of the State to imbue them with that respect for its character and welfare which ought to be impressed on the minds of its children.

There is no longer any excuse for ignorance on these subjects; and although I have acted an humble, but earnest and laborious part in the preparation of a school literature pervaded with proper ideas in regard to North Carolina, I have no pecuniary interest, direct or contingent, in these works, and can the more freely insist on their general use.

Long and careful observation has satisfied me that one of the chief difficulties in the way of the improvement of our common school teachers is their want of public spirit; and while there are many noble exceptions, I have been greatly pained to witness the generally localized feelings and views of this class of our people, their ignorance of the system of common schools as a system, and of their position and responsibilities as individuals and as a class towards this system, and towards the body politic, and their consequent indifference in regard to the general progress of things in the State.

No one can be truly useful who does not understand his position in any general system of which he is a part; and I must, therefore, insist that no pains or opportunities be spared to make our teachers feel and appreciate their wants in this

respect.

You have it in your power to accomplish much by questions, by rebukes, admonitions and advice; and often a single word, or a single inquiry in the examining room, if judiciously put, will startle the subject of the enquiry, and even others who are listeners, with a painful sense of ignorance never felt before, and awaken desires which will lead to the most useful results.

I have so often advised with you, gentlemen, in regard to the method of conducting your examinations, that it is hardly necessary even to allude to this subject now:—nor is it important to make any further suggestions in regard to text books, grades, and the various considerations which should influence you in granting certificates with low numbers.

In former communications these subjects have been fully discussed; and as this letter is already longer than I desired it should be, I must omit for the present all allusion to other matters of interest, and likely sometimes to occupy the attention of a good examining committee. There is one subject, however, which I feel bound to press on your attention in every communication; and that is, that no amount of literary attainments will atone for the want of good moral character. In this matter it is impossible for you to be too strict; and I respectfully and earnestly appeal to you, in the name of the immortal interests at stake, to plant yourselves immovably on this principle, and never to grant a certificate to any whom you do not know to be of exemplary habits.

On this subject I claim your indulgence while I quote and urge on your attention the concluding part of my last annual

report on the condition and prospects of the common school system of the State.

"Our character as a people, our pursuits, material resources, and geographical position peculiar fit us for the successful management of schools; and if we will only be true to ourselves, North-Carolina will share very largely in the education of the children of the South.

For this proud and advantageous position she will be mainly indebted to the sober and virtuous habits of her population; and she will hold the position just as long as, and no longer than, her people are distinguished by these characteristics.

But all true virtue and morality are the offspring of true religion; and this brings us to the great and certain conclusion that religion is the only sure foundation of national prosperity.

This position is destined to become a fixed elementary principle of political economy; and while the light upon the subject will become brighter, and the evidence more and more conclusive and overwhelming, it seems impossible, even now, and without recurring to the plain teachings of the Bible, to look at the past and present condition of the world, and doubt it.

The object of all education, therefore, should be, not to learn us to dispense with the agency of God, in our affairs, but to lead us more directly to Him—to open up the mind to the truths of His revealed Word, and to prepare the heart for submission to His control.

Education is only a blessing as a means of leading to these results; and the improper prejudices raised against it are due to the fact that promoters of "vain babblings, and oppositions of science, falsely so called," have, in certain places confounded the means with the end.

All the inventions and the institutions of man are powerless in themselves to eradicate a single passion of the natural human heart; and any educational system, based on any other idea, will inevitably become a nursery of pernicious principles.

Religion only can bind men into a national brotherhood of honest, forbearing and mutually supporting citizens—and

without a real change of the heart, naturally selfish and depraved in all men, by the operations of God's spirit and through faith in Jesus Christ, education is but a change of manners and not of character. "The whole world lieth in wickedness," and Christ is its only hope; and if we build our educational system on this rock, it will stand when all others not so established are swept away.

We are to build on it by always recognizing this principle in all our efforts at improvement—by allowing free course to God's appointed means, by encouraging a free Gospel, and by aeknowledging in acts and words, that however diligently we labor, it is all in vain without the guidance and the blessing of "Him, of whom and to whom are all things."

Assuring you of my cordial sympathy in your desires and efforts usefully to discharge the duties of your important position, and of my readiness to aid you in any way that I can,

I am, with much respect,

Your friend and fellow-laborer,

C. H. WILEY,

Superintendent of Common Schools for the State.

N. B. Three copies of this letter are sent to each chairman, one for you we member of the Examining Committee.

(B.)

The circular below was issued nearly two years ago; but as the views contained in it are of constant application, and these views are frequently applied for, it is publised, for general information, in this report:

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C.

To the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Counties of the State:

Gentlemen: -At the late session of the General Assembly

of the State an act was passed which, among other provisions, repeals the part of the common school law which requires the proceeds of the school fund, in each county, to be divided equally among the districts.

As you are all aware, it was found impracticable generally to enforce this law; and instead of this provision, another was passed, which I think will meet the approbation of every ex-

perienced and intelligent officer of our system.

The mode of division is now left to the discretion of the board of County Superintendents in each county; and the only legal restriction on their discretion in this matter is that they shall act under the advice of the General Superintendent, and divide the fund in such a way as to secure, as far as possible, equality in facilities for education, among all the white children of the county.

The great end to be obtained is thus clearly defined by the law, to-wit: equality in facilities for education: and it is left to the county boards, familiar with the character of the counties, knowing their geographical features, the manner in which they are peopled, &c., to decide how this end is best to be attained.

It is my duty to advise with you in regard to this important subject; and I desire, in the discharge of this duty, to call your especial attention to certain general principles applicable to every section of the State.

In the first place, it must be remembered that it is still necessary, and will always be necessary, to be careful in the arrangement of the districts. Under any system of division of the fund, large districts, intended for several schools, are an evil; and there is an express provision of the law requiring all districts to be of a size not too large nor too small for one school. This provision was inserted two years ago when the school-laws were all re-enacted for the new Revised Code; and while there may possibly be cases where it cannot be immediately carried out, it is to be enforced as far as the nature of things will permit.

Let each board, therefore, make it a fixed rule to keep a constant eye to this subject, and, as circumstances will permit,

make continual efforts to render the districts of the county more compact, more convenient, and more uniform in size.

In the second place, it must be borne in mind that equality in money, among districts or among children, is not always

equality in facilities for education.

It is not just to divide equally among the districts or equally among the children. To give to each school the same amount of money operates unfairly to the larger districts; and to divide the fund according to the number of children is unjust to the smaller districts.

For example: It may be necessary, on account of some natural obstacle, as a river, mountain, or swamp, to lay off a very small district with, say 20 children. Now, where there are fifty children in a district, not more than thirty will generally attend school, and the average attendance will not, perhaps, exceed twenty-five. Where there are twenty children. not more than twelve or fifteen will regularly attend. One teacher can instruct twenty-five or thirty scholars as well as twelve or fifteen; and therefore where twenty-five or thirty scholars attend a school, only one teacher is needed, and where only twelve or fifteen attend, one teacher still is needed. But if the fund were divided equally among the children, or according to the number of children, the school could be kept open twice as long in the large districts as in the smaller, and the facilities for education to the children in the former be twice as great as to the children in the latter.

The proper course, therefore, is as follows: Let all the districts be laid off as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, and never too large for one school. Then, when it is necessary, as it frequently will be, to have a few very small districts, let the children in these be considered as amounting to some given number, say thirty, thirty-five or forty.

That is to say, allow each district to be considered as containing a certain number of children, whether it actually has that many or not. The board in each county can fix its own number: I suggest that it be not less than thirty nor more than forty or forty-five.

If, for instance, the number be thirty-five, then, if there be

two districts containing less than thirty-five, each one would, in the division of the fund, count thirty-five; and then let the fund be divided according to the number of children. In this case the districts containing less than thirty-five children, would each draw the amount due to thirty-five children—and all containing over this number would draw according to the number of children.

I urged this method of division on the boards of county superintendents several years ago; and wherever it was adopted it gave satisfaction, and, in one instance, put an end to disputes which had lasted for a long time and caused a good deal of injury.

Finally, by the act of the last session of the General Assembly, changing the method of dividing the school fund in the counties, the several county boards were authorized to empower their chairmen to visit all, or part of the schools in the county, and pay them a reasonable compensation for time and expense.

Each board can do this or not, at its discretion; and it will be well, in every county, to send out the chairman, on such a tour, once in every two or three years at least, to inspect the condition of the school-honse, its location, the position of the district, and the difficulties which the children have to encounter in going to and from school.

He could also make such visits the occasion of observing the conduct of the teachers, and of seeing how far the regulations of the system are carried out.

Every chairman making such visits must report the result of his observations to the General Superintendent: and I here take occasion respectfully to solicit, from each Chairman, a map of the school districts of his county, with the numbers, names and sizes of the districts. Every board ought to have such a map, and a copy of it ought to be sent to the General Superintendent.

"One chairman has presented to me a complete map of this

^{*}A number of such maps have since been made, and copies sent to me;

sort, and as others get time I will be greatly obliged to them for similar favors. I wish, as far as possible, to have before me the exact position of every county.

I also avail myself of the occasion to tender to the superintendents of each county my friendly regards and my cordial

sympathies in their labors.

That they might not be called on to assume an undue share of the public burdens, I have had them exempted from certain other duties, as will be seen in the Acts of the last Assembly; but I would respectfully suggest that their position is an honorable one, of some advantage to the persons holding it as citizens of the county, and affording a wide field of usefulness.

These considerations, it is to be hoped, are in themselves sufficient to insure a cheerful discharge of the duties imposed by regulations necessary to the preservation of the inestimable privileges enjoyed by the citizens of this heaven-favored country.

I was authorized by the last Assembly to have printed a new pamphlet edition of the school-laws, with a plain digest of index, for distribution among the officers of the system; and the work is now in the hands of the Printer to the State and will be published as soon as possible.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup. Com. Schools of N. C.

March 5th, 1857.

and I take the occasion to urge upon every board of county superintendents the importance to its own usefulness, and to the county concerned, of such a work.

[C.]

IMPORTANT DECISION.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that a district committee cannot employ a teacher for a longer time than their own term of office; that is, for a time which will last beyond the expiration of a year from the time the committee went into office.

It should be borne in mind that this decision applies to the employment of teachers; and that it is mainly based on the idea that the employment of a teacher is in the nature of an appointment. The committee, acting within the limit of its legal duties, can certainly make contracts binding on its successors; can locate sites for school houses, and employ persons to build them, &c., &c., and its successors will be bound by its action. If it also fail to give a draft in favor of a teacher whose school did not last beyond its term of office, and who was legally employed and held a legal certificate, its successor is bound to give such draft.

The point decided by the Supreme Court has been one of great doubt among lawyers; but whatever diversity of view may have existed as to what the law was, there can be but one opinion as to the expediency of having the law, such a it is now decided to be, by the highest judicial tribunal.

From the principle involved in this decision of the Supreme Court, I have given it as my opinion that a committee can not employ a teacher who is to be paid out of the funds which will be due to the district after the expiration of the committee's term of office. If the committee wish to have a school for a longer time than the fund in hand, or to be in hand during its term of office, will pay for, the proper way will be to be the district be without a school until the fund accumulates If a committee cannot impose a teacher on its successor, it cannot indirectly prevent its successor from choosing a teacher for itself, by using the only public fund with which the successor could pay the teacher of its choice.

JEREMIAH F. TAYLOR v. SCHOOL COMMITTEE No. 17 OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A school committee under the Act regulating common schools, (Rev. Code, chapter 66,) have no authority to employ a teacher for a period extending beyond the time when their office expires.

Whether a judgment in the ordinary form can be taken against a school committee for a teacher's wages, and whether the remedy is not by mandamus, Quere?

Action of Assumpsit, tried before Saunders, J., at the last fall term of Northampton Superior Court.

The plaintiff declared on the common counts, and on the following special contract, to-wit:

"The following contract is this day entered into between the school committee of district No. 17, for the county of Northampton, and J. F. Taylor:

"The said committee have engaged the said J. F. Taylor as a teacher of the school of the said district, for the term of ten months, commencing on the 21st of January, 1856, and agree to give him twenty-five dollars for each month. The said J. F. Taylor agrees to give instruction in the common rudiments of English education to all the scholars that may attend the said school during the said term-to superintend their moral deportment, and at the end of the time to furnish the said school committee with the number and names of the children who may have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went." Signed by the plaintiff, and by H. Harding, James Wright and James Vaner, as school committee -to each name being affixed a scroll, with the word seal written within it. The members of the committee, with whom this contract was made, went out of office on the first Monday in May, 1856, and were succeeded by John H. Harrison and James Brantley, who had been elected in their stead, on the first Saturday in April, preceding. It appeared in evidence that the new committee-men, soon after the first Monday in

May, 1856, met and employed another teacher, of which the plaintiff had notice; but he continued to teach until the 28th of that month, when he received a written notification from the committee, that they had employed another teacher, and dispensed with his services in that capacity; notwithstanding which, he continued to teach until the 4th of August following, (the other teacher officiating during the same time.) For the services rendered previously to the first Monday in May, he received an order from the preceding committee on the superintendent, which was paid.

At the expiration of ten months from the 1st of January, 1856, the plaintiff demanded an order for full pay for the term, deducting the previous payments, which was refused, and this action was commenced against the defendants.

It was admitted that the plaintiff was duly qualified to fulfil, and did fulfil all the duties required of a teacher of the common schools.

It was proved that there were funds in the hands of the superintendent, belonging to school district, No. 17, sufficient, at the stipulated rate, to pay for the plaintiff's services for the whole ten months.

The defendants' counsel contended that the members of the former committee had no power to contract for the services of a teacher longer than the duration of their own official term, and that their contract for a longer period was void for the excess.

· His Honor charged the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for the time that he had taught. Defendants excepted.

Verdict for the plaintiff. Judgment and appeal.

Conigland, for the plaintiff.

Barnes, for the defendants.

BATTLE, J. The act of 1844, chapter 36, entitled "An act to consolidate and amend in acts heretofore passed on the subject of common schools," provided, in the Sth section, for the election (in the several chool districts into which each

county was to be divided) of three men, who were to be entitled "The School Committee." The election was to take place in the last Saturday in September, in each and every year; and the term of office of the committee was to commence on the first Monday in October, and to continue for one year, and until others were chosen. The Revised Code, which went into operation on the first day of January, 1856, in the 35th section of the 66th chapter, altered the time for the election of "The School Committee," from the last Saturday in September to the first Saturday in April, in each and every year, and directed that their term of office should commence on the first Monday in May following, and continue for one year, and until others were chosen. The consequence of this change was, that the offices of all "The School Committees," who were elected in September, 1855, expired on the first Monday in May, 1856. This raises the question whether the contract made by the defendants, in the case before us, with the plaintiff, in January, 1856, was binding upon them after their term of office had expired. We think that by a fair construction of the act, (Rev. Code, ch. 66,) it did not, and that, consequently, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in the present action.

The 27th section of the act provides that the several County Courts, "at the term held next after the last day of December in each year, shall appoint not more than ten, nor less than five superintendents of common schools for their county, whose term of office shall begin on the third Monday of April succeeding their appointment, and continue for one year, and until others have been appointed and entered upon their office." The section next succeeding, makes it the duty of the superintendents to meet on the day when their term of office commences, and elect one of their number chairman. We have already seen that "The School Committee" are to be elected on the first Saturday in April, and to enter upon the duties of their office on the first Monday of May following. The 36th section makes "The School Committee" a corporation, with capacity to purchase and hold real and personal estate for school purposes; and to prosecute and defend all

suits brought for, and against, the corporation. After providing in the 42d and 43d sections for the appointment, by the board of superintendents, of a committee of examination, and prescribing who may be teachers, the act, in the 44th section, declares that "The School Committee shall contract with a suitable teacher for their district, for such time as the funds of the district will allow; and at the end of the term of his employment, he shall render to the committee the number and names of the children who have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went, and the studies taught; and on his rendering such statements, the committee shall pay him by giving an order on the chairman, and no committee-man shall be a teacher." The 45th section prohibits the chairman of the board from paying any draft in favor of a teacher, "unless the same shall be accompanied with a report from the school committee, stating the name of the teacher in the district, the length of time for which the school may have been kept during the current year, and the several branches taught; and the chairman shall not pay such drafts "unless the teacher exhibit a regular certificate of mental and moral qualifications, from a majority of the committee of examination, dated within one year of that time." Those provisions of the act satisfy us that the current year spoken of is the year commencing and ending with the official term of the school committee, and that the committee have no authority to employ a teacher for a period extending beyond the time when their office expires. Each school committee is to judge how long the funds of their district will allow for the employment of a teacher, and he is to make to them the report which the act requires. Each committee will then have the control of their own teacher, which teacher cannot be one of the committee, that is, of course, during the time for which the committee are to serve. Our conclusion, then, is, that as the contract, in the present case, was made by the plaintiff, with the school committee in their official, and not in their individual, capacity, it did not in law extend beyond their official term, and that the plaintiff ought to have retired when discharged by the subsequent committee.

We are inclined to think, too, that, if the plaintiff has a right of action at all against the defendants, he has not adopted the proper remedy. If he be allowed to recover in the present action, he must make his recovery available by sning out an execution, and selling the property of the defendants, as a corporation. This property will consist, in nearly every case, of the school-house and the land on which it may be situated, together with such furniture and other articles as may be necessary for the purposes of the school. Surely the Legislature never contemplated any such result. The act provides in 46th section, that "no committee shall receive into their hands any of the funds set apart for common schools;" and we have seen that, by a previous section, the teacher shall be paid by an order from the committee on the chairman of the board of superintendents. If, then, at any time, the teacher have a legal claim on the committee for his services, and they refuse to give him an order on the chairman for the amount, he can have a full, complete and appropriate remedy by means of the writ of mandamus. It is true that the Court "will not, ordinarily at least, interfere by mandamus where there is another specific legal remedy;" State v. Jones, 1 Ire. Rep. 134. But it may well be doubted whether, when the Legislature authorises one set of public officers to make contracts, and directs that the contractors shall be paid by another public officer, upon an order from the first, there can be any other specific legal remedy, than that afforded by means of this extraordinary writ.

The judgment must be reversed, and a venire de novo awarded.

PER CURIAM,

Judgment reversed.

[D.]

Rev. C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools for North-Carolina:

DEAR SIR :- In compliance with the common school law,

and in obedience to your letters of instruction, I will now endeavor to lay before you as briefly as possible, our present position, and the prospects before us in regard to our common schools.

At the regular meeting of the board of superintendents in April last, the board directed the chairman to visit all, or as many of the school districts as was practicable, and to attend to all such matters and things as would tend to promote the best interest of the schools. In accordance with these instructions, I commenced a course of visiting the districts about the first of August. Before starting out, I had made appointments for the first week at certain districts, which were well attended; and in this way we generally had the school committee and a number of the patrons of the school with us.

My list of appointments out, I adopted a plan of attending only one school each day, to wit: I would attend a school in the forenoon, and then pass on to the next district in the afternoon, before the close of school, and give the teacher notice of my intended visit the next day, and in this way the patrons and committees were notified of my coming. True, the plan was rather a slow one, yet I believe it worked well, as we sometimes had crowded school rooms and very good order. In this way I have attended many of the schools the past summer; and, including my former visits, I have now, with very few exceptions, seen all the district schools in the county; and those exceptions are only in districts where I was informed there were no schools going on at the time I was visiting.

There have been more schools in operation in the county the present year, than have ever been in any year previous, and they have been generally well conducted, and well attended by scholars. In the course of my visits this summer, I have seen near one thousand children in schools enjoying the benefits of our liberal, yet economical system of education; and I did not fail to remind them of the vast difference between the facilities offered to them, and those enjoyed in my school-boy days.

Within the past two years, considerable improvements have

been made in the school houses, and in the furniture—also, the accommodations, such as seats, tables, desks, blackboards, &c., being better, while much yet remains to be done for the comfort and convenience both of teachers and pupils.

Comparing the present with the past, we may safely come to the conclusion that we are making some advancement in education; that the common schools are doing much good; that our corps of teachers is much better than formerly; and that a larger proportion of the children of the districts attend school—and still I fear a large drawback on their improvement, is to be found in the want of uniformity in text books, and books of the right kind.

If it would not be considered as wandering a little too far from the legitimate course of this report, I should like to give you an outline of our manner of attending to the examination of teachers. We have adopted the following regulations, namely: We advertise at the commencement of the year the time and place of examination, notifying those who wish to be examined, that they must make a written application to that effect to any one of the examining committee, at least ten days before the day of examination at which the applicant will appear; nor do we attend to examining teachers at any other than the times appointed for that purpose.

Our reasons for these regulations are,

1st. Being thus notified ten days previous, the committee have time to obtain information as to the moral character of the applicant, should be be a stranger to them.

2d. The committee will thus have the names of all the applicants before them; and should there appear the name of any one to whom they could not, conscientiously give a certificate, the applicant will be notified of the fact privately, so that his standing in society may not be injured by a public refusal.

3d. The "notice," of itself, will give the committee an idea of the scholarship, both as to composition and penmanship of the applicant; and his notice is retained as his "specimen" of hand-writing.

The above, sir, is a fair, but brief, description of the present

condition of the schools in our county; and I am sory, very sorry, that I am unable to make a better showing in so noble a cause—a cause, second to but one in the world, and a cause to which our best and ablest statesmen have put their hands to aid in pushing it forward to its glorious destiny.

Believe me your triend and obed'nt servant,

M. W. CUTHBERTSON,

Chairman Board Supt. Com. Schools of Union County.

Monroe, Union co., N. C., Nov. 12, 1858.

[E.]

AREA OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

It might seem to some that there could not be four thousand districts, averaging four miles square to the district, laid off on the territory of North-Carolina. To such an objection several answers can properly be made.

1. The most authoritative evidence establishes the fact that there are in the State nearly four thousand common schools, and the documents furnishing this evidence also clearly prove that number will certainly reach four thousand in a short time.

2. The area of the State, as computed in the geographies, indicates the number of square miles on a level surface, while a large portion of the State is broken, and a considerable part of this is mountainous.

3. The form of the State is so irregular that geographers, computing generally by degrees of longitude and latitude,

can make only an approximate estimate of its area.

These considerations would imply that the real area of the State has not yet been ascertained, and such is indeed the truth. I have in my possession a great variety of geographical works, embracing probably all the American publications on physical geography, and I find that there is much diversity of opinion as to the extent of our area.

Seven different computations are given, to wit:—34,000 square miles, 43,800, 45,500, 48,000, 50,000, 50,700, 50,704.

I feel sure that all these estimates are below the mark, and this opinion is based on the following considerations:

First, I know the fact, from evidence which I consider conclusive, that there are nearly four thousand common schools in the State, and that there is a certain prospect of an increase in the number.

A familiar acquaintance with our system will satisfy any one that these districts will average nearly, if not fully, four miles square to each.

Where counties have been recently redistricted by actual and thorough surveys, the districts have been laid off uniform in size, not less than four miles square, and this is considered every where as the smallest standard or average size. Where there have not been such surveys, there are almost constant applications for the division of districts, on account of their inconvenience in size or shape; and while there are a good many small districts laid off in towns, and adjoining natural barriers, such as swamps, water courses and mountains, there is an equal if not much greater number larger than the general standard.

In some counties, also, there are large tracts of public lands without permanent settlers; and portions of the most broken and inaccessible parts of the mountains, and of undrained swamps, are still without schools, and mainly without inhabitants. There could, therefore, be as many districts four miles square as there are common schools.

Secondly, The geographical collections cannot, in the nature of things, make proper allowances for the undulations of the surface of the State, and perhaps most or all of them make no allowance at all. From the foregoing views I submit, with deference, but with a firm conviction of its truth, the opinion that the geographical estimates of the area of North-Carolina are much below the truth, and that actual surveys will prove the surface of the land alone to be fully sixty thousand square miles, leaving the sounds, lakes, and large streams still unmeasured.

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

-0-

I.	
Report of General Superintendent,	1
I. General Statistics of the Common Schools of the State, for the year	
1858,	5
II. Condition and progress of the system of Common Schools,	11
III. Suggestions,	20
Conclusion,	
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	
the property of the second of the second sec	
TABLES	
I. Showing the reported number of School Districts in the State, and	
the number taught—whole number of Children between the ages of	
6 and 21, and the number taught—length of Schools—number of	
Teachers licensed, average Salary, &c., &c.,	
II. Showing the sums of money in the hands of the various Chairmen	
of the State during the year 1858, the amount expended, and the bal-	
ances in the hands of the Chairmen, together with the names of the	
Chairmen,	
III.	
APPENDIX (A.) Sixth annual Letter of Instructions and Suggestions	
from the General Superintendent to the Committees of Examination.	
(B.) Letter from General Superintendent to Boards of County Superin-	
tendents in regard to the mode of dividing the School Fund among the	
Schools,	
(C.) Important Decision by the Supreme Court,	
(D.) Report by the Chairman of Union County of a visit to the School	
Districts,	53

ERRATA.

On page 4, in line 19, for "bonds" read bands.

Same page, line 30, for "that" read than.

Page 5, line 24, for "returns" read census returns.

On same page, line 31, after the words "two-fifths" read per annum.

Page 6, line 7, for "answered" read merely supposed.

Page 8, line 13, for "has been one" read have been.

Page 11, line 11, for "Two districts" read Few districts.

Page 13, line 21, for "all" read old.

Page 14, line 17, for "which" read while.

Page 15, line 6, for "eounties" read these counties.

Page 18, line 18, for the "to the ends" read of the ends, &c.

Same page, for "superintendents" read Superintendent.

Page 19, line 17, for "the proper application" read to the proper applition.

Page 19, line 21, there should be a semicolon after the word "imposition." Same page, line 25, for "develope" read develop.

Page 20, line 23, for "chairman," read chairmen.

Page 20, line 30, after the word "while" there should be a comma instead of a period.

On the same page, in line 35, the period after the word "year" should also be changed to a comma.

Page 21, line 3, for "exertion" read exercise.

Page 24, line 24, after the words "well kept" there should be a semicolon.

Same page, line 27, for "where" read when.

Page 25, line 26, for "literature" read such literature.

Page 26, line 27, for "authorize" read authorizes.

Page 27, line 14, for "embraces" read enhances.

Page 28, line 8, for "improving the senses" read impressing the senses, &c.

Same page, line 9, for "the patriotic pride," &c., read to patriotic pride, &c.

Page 28, for "indispensible" read "indispensable."

Page 29, line 13, for "among rude" read among the rude, &c.

Page 30, line 4, for "peple" read people.

KRRATA.

and there "lad" and All and many word









Doc. No. 11.]

The minimum of the control of the co

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Revised Code, article "Insane Asylum," section 6, the Board of Directors of the "Insane Asylum, of North Carolina," respectfully submit the following reports for the information and consideration of the General Assembly.

The Directors refer with pleasure to the report of Superintendent, Dr. Ed'd C. Fisher, for all necessary information concerning the number of Patients, the cures effected, casualties &c., and the treatment and present condition of those now in the Asylum. His report also gives a satisfactory account of the faithfulness of all the subordinate officers of the institution, whilst it furnishes many valuable suggestions as to the humane, enlightened, and eminently practical means that should be employed, and have already been adopted, in all first class Asylums, for the treatment of insanity. The Directors wish to call the attention of your honorable body especially to that portion of the Superintendent's report, which relates to the purchase of a suitable library, the erection of work shops, the improvements of the Asylum grounds, the procuring of musical instruments, Magic Lanterns &c., for the use and benefit of the patients, as it is their intention to carry out these suggestions, at as early a day as practicable.

The directors likewise refer with pleasure to the report of their Treasurer, for a clear and methodical statement of the financial condition of the institution under their charge, and ask of the General Assembly to examine his vouchers and accounts that your honorable body may learn what uses have been made of the money placed at the disposal of the Directors by the Acts of the last General Assembly; and that the Representatives of the people may see how much this noble charity merits the fostering care and support of the State.

To ensure sufficient patronage and support for the Asylum and to command every advantage in the treatment of the patients, and in the special and general management of the Institution, the Board of Directors, at their regular annual meeting on the first of this month, unanimously resolved, after mature deliberation and a careful survey of all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the questions, respectfully to recommend to the General Assembly to change the present laws relating to the support of this Asylum, both in regard to paying patients and county patients.

The paying patients, as they are termed, are those who are able to defray their board, and other incidental expenses, out of their own means; while the State looks alone to the several counties whence they come, for repayment of the money drawn from the public treasury to defray the expenses of the

county patients.

As at present ordered and arranged, the county patients are required to pay the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars each into the public treasury, which is nearly forty dollars less than it should be. But the counties are held responsible to the State under such a complication and network of processes, as to render payment from them exceedingly tedious and uncertain, if not hurtful in the end, to another great, and perhaps paramount, interest, the common schools; while on the other hand, the very limited amount demanded of paying patents, being only fifteen dollars per month, puts it out of the power of your Directors to provide suitable accommodations for what may be properly denominated first and second class patients. This, it is believed, defeats the great object contemplated in establishing this Institution, namely, to provide suitable Asylum accommodations for all

classes of our people who may be so infortunate as to need such services; for it will not be denied, that any citizen of the State, the highest and wealthiest and most important, as well as the very humblest, being subject to the "ills that flesh is heir to," may, from mental derangement, come to be better provided for, and to have greater assurance of relief, by a temporary residence in an Insane Asylum, than by remaining in the bosom of his family. But under the law as it now stands, many of those, who can command every comfort and convenience and even luxury, will be driven, and have in some instances, actually been driven, to seek an Asylum out of the State, because the General Assembly neither makes adequate appropriation for their support and service, nor exacts of them a sufficient amount to enable it to be done.

Under this view of the subject, and in the hope that your honorable body will feel every way inclined to make this great institution answer all the ends and purposes of its creation, by responding to every want, and furnishing every service our people may require, your Directors recommend that the General Assembly anthorise them, with the assistance of the Superintendent, to agree upon such a tariff of rates, as will enable them to furnish accommodations to suit the wishes and requirements of every applicant; and furthermore direct that the money so received, shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Insane Asylum, to the credit of each patient. This entirely separates the paying patients from any connection with the public treasury, and will enable your Directors to furnish suitable accommodations for all classes of insane persons, while their accounts, and all the other relationships of the institution with them, will be as much under the supervision of the General Assembly as any other department of the Asylum.

In regard to the county patients, the Directors respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, to grant them, for each indigent insane person, provided for by the Asylum, one hundred and eighty dollars a year, and to allow them to draw the same from the public treasury by warrant, &c. This recommendation is founded upon the well ascertained fact, that

less than one hundred and eighty dollars a year for each indigent insane person, would not be sufficient to provide for their common wants, and to furnish them with the necessary services and attentions which their helpless or violent condition requires. Such a sum is much less than the amount annually provided for the maintenance and schooling of each indigent deaf and dumb and blind. Yet it is confidently believed, that the indigent insane should be the objects of equal solicitude and provisional care, on the part of the General Assembly, with the deaf and dumb and blind; while it is known, that the special and general expenditures needed for the support of an insane asylum, are quite as great, if not greater, in proportion to the number taken care of, than in an asylum for the deaf and dumb and blind.

In carrying into effect their recommendation, the only difficulty that presents itself, will be to ascertain how many indigent insane persons the asylum will have to provide for during the next two years. This difficulty did not escape the attention of your Directors, but was carefully weighed and discussed by them in their last annual meeting. In their judgment, to assume one hundred and fifty, as the average number of such patients during the next two years, would not be an over-estimate; and to make a specific annual appropriation of as many thousand dollars as would result from this calculation, would not be a greater amount than will be needed. The present number exceeds one hundred, and reliable statiscal information assures us that it may attain to the number of two hundred within the next two years.

The only other matter which the Directors wish particularly to bring to the attention of the General Assembly, is to make some provision by law for the more efficient protection of society against the dangers and evils of permitting an insane person to run at large. The recent most painful occurrences, in Columbus county of this State, clearly show the necessity of altering the present law relating to such cases.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

President.

38

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1857.

The law having provided for the annual convening of the directors, and this being the day for such meeting, it is proper that a concise statement of the operations of the asylum be submitted to your consideration. I derive the more pleasure and satisfaction from the discharge of this duty, in view of the many mercies bestowed, and for the almost unparalleled good health granted the inmates through the year just closed.

Although I have to report the discharge, by death, of seven patients, it behooves me to say, that, with a single exception, the cause of death, in each case, had its origin in disease of long standing and which had developed its presence ere the cases were admitted into the asylum. Some were cases of mental disease of long standing, others the victims of physical disease far advanced, while a few were so far gone that it may be truly said of them they were brought here to die.

With me, therefore, I am very sure you will heartily unite in returning thanks to Almighty God for the good health which has signalized the occupants of the institution, and of humbly imploring a continuance of this great blessing, as also His watchful care over the asylum during the year upon which its career enters this day.

At the date of my last report there were in the asylum eighty patients; since that time there have been admitted eighty-nine; making the total of one hundred and sixty-nine who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution during the year.

During the year there have been discharged,

Males, 33

Females, 5
— 38

Females,

138

58 -- 138

Of these there were cured,	13
Removed improved,	12
Removed unimproved,	6
Died,	7
	or mindelin
lade you have a new out and made	38
Remaining in the asylum this day,	
Males,	80

It is not necessary that I should, at the present time, submit to your consideration a tabular statement of the condition of those who have been and still are in the asylum. It will be enough to say that a very large portion of them are to be found in that unfortunate class termed "chronic," varying in duration from thirty-five years to twelve months, and, as such, presenting but little if any hope of affording them relief.

The fact that no institution of this kind was within the reach of the far larger portion of them, for many long years of affliction, attests but too plainly and satisfactorily the cause of such a large number of this character already accumulated within its walls. But cheerless as the prospect of recovery is, to many of them, they are at least comfortable, and no clanking chains are heard or felt, and no dreary cells or dun-

geons circumscribe their vision.

Under authority of the board, contracts were entered into with qualified persons for the erection of water and gas works, and for a suitable building in which the out-door officers of the institution can be accommodated. I am pleased to say that the water works are now, and have been, in successful operation for several months past, and realising the most sanguine expectations entertained as to their efficiency. I respectfully invite an examination of them by yourselves, as I am very confident you will derive much satisfaction from an inspection thereof. The reservoirs consist of two excavations near the branch, securely walled up and floored with hard bricks laid in cement, one containing a little over one thousand eight hundred gallons, the other somewhat less, connected by an iron pipe three inches in diameter, the water being conducted into them by means of a trough, which connects with the branch some distance above. Attached to one of the reservoirs is one of Worthington's fire pumps, operated by means of steam, which is capable of filling the tanks in the attic in less than an hour's time. The whole machinery seems admirably adapted to its different purposes, and has thus far given entire satisfaction.

Some delay in the erection of the gas apparatus has been caused by subjecting the reservoir to a proper test as to its tightness. With a view to economy in its construction, I determinened to dispense with the lining of its walls with bricks, and apply the cement upon the earth alone. After the lapse of three months, during which time the water has remained in it, I am now satisfied that the walls are sufficiently tight, and now have a competent individual at work upon the unfinished portion of the pipe and generating apparatus; in a very few days, therefore, I hope the institution will be enjoying the convenience and luxury of gas.

The building designed for the engineer and other employees of the Institution, only needs to be painted before it will be ready for occupancy.

It will be remembered that among the items of appropriation by the last Assembly of the State, there was one of \$13,000 for enclosures. Owing to difficulties attendant upon the sale of the State Bonds at par value, at the proper time for contracting for the work, no steps have been taken for their erection, and the greatly increased financial troubles of the last few weeks will prolong still more the period for their structure.

As stated in your records, Miss Minerva F. Mendenhall, who was elected to the office of Matron, in June last, entered upon her duties the first day of the following July. To the present time she has devoted her whole time assiduously to their discharge; when she shall have gained more experience in the numerous and important duties connected with her position, I trust she will prove a most acceptable officer.

My medical assistant, Dr. F. T. Fuller, continues to render

most important aid in his department, and manifests the same untiring zeal and devotion which have characterized his efforts from the beginning.

Mr. R. K. Ferrill, Steward, and other officers of a subordinate character, have likewise discharged their duties in an acceptable manner.

The Treasurer, Mr. Wm. E. Anderson, reports that during the year, there have been disbursed the sum of twenty-eight thousand seventy-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, on support account. From this statement it will be seen that disbursements have exceeded the amount appropriated by \$8,064.74. This deficiency is mainly to be accounted for from the high prices which all articles of subsistence have borne during the year, and the equally high price of labor. Supposing however, there will be a reduction of the cost of both, it is hardly to be expected that twenty thousand dollars will be sufficient for the yearly support of the Institution, with the present number of inmates; with a considerable increase of the number which may reasonably be expected, of course the deficiency must be still greater. I would therefore, respectfully suggest as an important subject of consideration at the present time, whether it will be most advisable to limit the number to that contemplated by the Legislature, or to admit all applicants, even to the extent of the accommodations which the Institution can furnish. If the latter course be adopted it will become a matter of serious consideration in what way the necessary funds for support can be obtained.

In obedience to your instructions an invitation to the resident clergy of Raleigh, to hold weekly religious services in the Asylum was tendered to them, and I am pleased to say that all responded most willingly to the proposal. For several months past, most of them have favored our inmates with these services, which are highly appreciated by many of those who are permitted to attend. They are loooked forward to with deep interest, and are highly appreciated by many; it is rare to witness any incident calculated to mar or interrupt the solemnity of the occasion.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the kindness of the Edi-

tors of the Raleigh Standard, Spirit of the Age, and Christian Advocate, in furnishing us with their weekly issues. From the Rev. Mr. Crowder, Agent, we have received several packages of tracts, and from the Hon. Asa Biggs, a complete copy of Perry's Japan Expidition.

I desire to return my thanks to the executive committee, and all the members of the Board, for their valuable counsel, kindly rendered me during the year, and have only to regret my own insufficiency for the satisfactory discharge of the duties devolving upon me.

EDWARD C. FISHER,

Superintendent.

November 1st, 1857.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1858.

The close of another year imposes upon me the duty of furnishing you with a statement of the transactions of the past twelve months, and of the present condition of the asylum.

At the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1857, as will appear from the report of that date, there were then in the asylum 80 males and 58 females, making a total of 138 patients. Since that time, and to the present date, there have been admitted 41 males and 16 females, making a total of 57. In the same period, there have been discharged, restored, 14 males and 10 females. Removed much, improved 2 males and 2 females. Improved, 2 females. Unimproved, 3 females and 6 males. Eloped, 1. Died, 9, making the entire number of discharges, 49.

The mortality of the past year is strikingly in correspondence with that of the previous year, when the increased number of inmates is taken into consideration, and goes very far in sustaining the claim which is urged in behalf of the healthfulness of the location of the buildings and their exemption from all deleterions and miasmatic influences.

Perhaps few locations could be found in the central portion of the State, where a family numbering nearly two hundred, and all dwelling under the same roof, are so generally exempt from the usual epidemics prevalent in the country, in even a tolerably severe form.

With the exception of a mild endemic form of dysentery, which prevailed during the months of May and June, the health of its inmates has been remarkably good. The character of the disease, just alluded to, was of so mild a type that no difficulty was experienced in controlling it, and although a very large number of both sexes were attacked, all, with few exceptions, were readily relieved.

Although all precautionary means which could be devised to prevent the invasion of disease among the house-hold have been adopted, and the observance of hygienic regulations persistently adhered to, I am sensible that all would have been in vain but for the goodness of "Him in whom we live and move and have our being," and who has thus far vouchsafed this inestimable blessing to the occupants of the Institution. May He in his wisdom and goodness continue the same measure of health to all who shall be connected with it in future! Among the deaths which occurred in the year 1857. was one resulting from long continued abstinence from food, arising from the peculiar form of mental abberration, under which the individual was laboring, and appropriately denominated suicidal. This invividual was brought into the Institution hopelessly exhausted by voluntary starvation and the fatigues of the journey from his residence in a distant county. So feeble was his frame, and so depressed were all the vital powers of his system, that serious apprehensions were felt. lest his case would terminate fatally within a few hours after his admission; but his friends indulged the hope that here he might find relief, as he had done previously, though from a different form of insanity; and hence, his entrance into the Institution under these unfavorable circumstances, after exhausting all their efforts to overcome his delusion. So strong, however, was the impulse of self-destruction with him, that he continued to resist our urgent and frequent appeals to partake of food, and so exhausting upon his enfeebled frame was the high mental excitement attendant upon his delusion, as to terminate his existence in less than a week's residence within the Institution. It is cause of congratulation that the other cases of suicidal propensities, who have been and still remain as inmates of the wards, thus far have been successful; and those only who are charged with the care of the insane, and especially of this elass, can measurably appreciate the anxious solicitude connected with them. In pleasing contrast with the foregoing, is the case of another, which happily terminated in a very different result; although the individual had made one or more efforts at self-destruction, before entering the asylum, and was only prevented from accomplishing her purpose in renewed efforts here, by the ceaselss vigilance of faithful attendants. It was that of an individual whose social position in life was encompassed by the tender ties of wife and mother, as well as all the sweet endearments of a once-happy home, who, under the wasting and depressing influences of long continued ill-health and bodily suffering, became at last the victim of deep-seated melancholy and despair. In this condition of mind she was brought here, and her first exclamation, upon entering the house, was that "nothing could be done for her relief; that life itself was not only a burthen, but an intolerable agony to her," and implored in piteous tones, in commiseration of her indescribable sufferings both of mind and body, to "furnish her with the means of terminating her existence." A few months residence in the asylum developed a gradual subsidence of her impulses; and at the same time a gradual and radical change, for the better, became more and more apparent, until a complete recovery was effected, and two weeks since we had the pleasure of dischaging her in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties, and joyfully anticipating her rennion with her loved ones at home.

Since your last annual meeting, important and valuable improvements, both within and without the main building, and materially affecting the comfort and well being of the entire institution, have been completed, and each, in its respective department, is found by experiment to subserve, in a most satisfactory manner, the purposes and ends designed by each. For the accommodation of several officers, whose duties pertain to the out-of-doors operations and employments, and to secure their removal from within the wards of the building, a comfortable and substantial brick edifice, of two stories in height, each of them containing four rooms, has been erected, and is now occupied by the engineer, assistant engineer, gardener, watchman, &c., besides furnishing lock rooms, designed for seeds and storage for other articles.

The apparatus for forcing the water to the attic of the center building, as noticed in report of last year, continues to operate in a most satisfactory manner, and to furnish the entire series of buildings with an ample supply. It was found necessary, to enjoy the facilities thus afforded by the forcepump, to add considerable tank room to the surface originally provided in the attic. For this purpose the necessary materials, such as sheet iron, bolts, &c., for the construction of three additional tanks, designed to hold about - thousand gallons, were obtained, and were put together by Mr. J. F. Curfman, the engineer of the asylum, aided by competent assistants. With this additional surface, to that previously had, rather more than fifteen thousand gallons of water are generally furnished daily to the institution. While the supply may exceed the actual demand of each day's requirements, it is cause of no little satisfaction to know that the surplus quantity would be at command, at any time, in any sudden emergency of that appalling disaster, namely, the occurrence of fire.

The unfinished condition of the gas works, noticed in the report of 1857, was soon after brought to completion by those in charge of the work, and with the exception of the experiments made when first put into operation, the results have proven highly satisfactory. From the middle of December, 1857, when the gas was first introduced into the building, down to the present time, the institution has uninterruptedly enjoyed the benefit of it, which has furnished it with a safe, brilliant and clean light, thereby adding greatly to the cheerfulness of the apartments and halls, and also ennabling it to dispense with the use of oil lamps, those frightful sources of defacement to the floorings and of trouble to those in charge of them.

Upon the excellent and faithful engineer of the institution, (Mr. J. F. Curfman,) has devolved the task of superintending the apparatus during the process of generating the gas, and though disagreeable at all times, and distressingly so at others, from the heat during the summer, he has never wearied in the performance of this or any other of the numerous duties devolving upon him, and has proven himself competent to every emergency presenting itself, as connected with the several important fixtures of the establishment.

Early in the past summer, the requisite seats were prepared and arranged in the Chapel, since which time the weekly services have been regularly held by the clergymen of Raleigh. I need hardly say that the occupancy of the room has been a source of much comfort and special gratification to the congregation. With the addition of the pulpit, soon to be erected, the room will present a highly appropriate appearance for the sacred purposes to which it has been set apart, and the pleasing hope may be indulged, that to some at least, who shall worship there, it may prove indeed, the "house of God." To complete the furniture, and to enhance the interest of all in the religious services, by the addition of sacred music, an organ, or other suitable instrument for that purpose will still be needed, and if the finances of the Institution would have justified the expenditure, I would have felt but little hesitancy in advising the purchase of one, particularly as there is good reason to believe that a competent person to conduct this portion of the services can be found among the inmates.

Under the head of improvements, may be appropriately named the erection of a strong post and board fence on the eastern and northern line of the asylum lands. Hitherto, for the want of such safe-guard, but little effort has been made towards cultivating the adjoining grounds, or for their general improvement. On the declivity of the hill, and within a short distance in front of the male wing, a valuable accession has been made to the supply of drinking water for the Institution, at a comparatively trifling cost, by the excavation and walling of what has proven to be a never failing spring, and which during the past summer (especially in the absence of ice,) has contributed materially to the comfort of all. dition to its value in this respect, it has proven an attractive object to the inmates, and has been a place of frequent resort, where many an hour which would doubtless otherwise have passed drearily elsewhere, has here been spent in cheerfulness and pleasure.

The foregoing enumeration comprises a statement of the chief improvements and additions made during the past two years, while others of less importance and involving but little

cost, have been made within the building, and may be regarded to a certain extent as carrying out the details of the original plans. Others which form prominent and important items in connection with the convenience of the establishment would have been mentioned also, if a description of the same had not been given in previous reports. For the present it will be sufficient to say, relative to every appliance which has been provided for the comfort and convenience of the household, that the same has thus far proven itself acceptable and valuable. In the warming and ventillation of the apartments: the arrangements of the water apparatus, intended to furnish an abundant supply, as also its distribution over all the buildings; the construction of the cooking apparatus, and also that of the washing and drying department, as well as the manufacture and distribution of the gas, I believe that as much success has been obtained in proportion to the amount expended as could have been calculated upon, and from the test to which all have been subjected, it may be confidently asserted that the whole are admirably adapted to their respective purposes, and render the Institution as complete in these respects as is desirable. To the bounty of the General Assembly is the Institution indebted for the means by which to erect them, and it is with pride and much pleasure that the announcement is made that every application on the part of your Board in behalf of the Institution has thus been favorably entertained by that body. May not a favorable inference be drawn from this, as being well calculated to develop the amount of interest felt by the community in the prosperity of the Institution, and also as strongly illustrative of the kindly feelings of those who are the guardians of the public interests. and their estimate of the claims of the Asylum upon the fostering care of the State?

 curring with the year ending October 1857, is mainly owing to the unprecedented and entirely unlooked for high rates at which all articles of subsistence were obtained during the periods referred to. There is no ground to believe, however, that the sum fixed upon for the annual support would have been sufficient, had no appreciable advance taken place in the cost of provisions, judging by the experience of the past.

It is, however, due to the venerable and estimable Chairman of the Finance Committee of the last Legislature to say, that while he recommended the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars per annum for the support of the Institution, he felt more or less embarrassment in the position he assumed from the want of suitable lights before him, as derived from experience; and in view of the appropriation in an early period of the session, of an amount on construction account, he, as the ardent friend of the Institution, deemed the above amount most wise for the two succeeding years, looking to future legislation to make good any deficiency which might arise.

With such degree of economy in the disbursement of the funds, as was consistent with the comfortable maintenance of the Institution, the appropriation of the last two years will, I have no doubt, always be inadequate with the average prices of living, found to exist in this section of country. It will therefore be necessary to ask for an advanced rate of support of such number of patients as will in all probability seek admission into the Asylum, and also for re-imbursement of the amount belonging to the construction fund, which has been used in support account.

From the same report it will be seen that there have been paid into and due to the Treasury of the State, by private patients, the sum of \$11,694.83, and by statement obtained from the office of State Treasury, there has been likewise received by the same, with amount due on account of county patients, the sum of \$25,568.82, making the total of \$37,263.65, showing a difference of only \$18,496.91 against the Institution on support account. Although this exhibit is favorable to the pecuniary affairs of both the Asylum and the State at large, the effect of the law which requires the several counties to

tax the citizens of each for the support of their indigent insane in the Institution, is, in many cases, onerous to the counties, while in others, amounts to a total privation of its benefits to their insane, on account of the heavy taxation, in the small and sparsely populated counties, necessary for their support here. There is good reason to believe that some are now detained at home, or in the jails or poor houses, who would otherwise be here; and if such be the effect, is it not virtually sacrificing a portion of the means provided by the State in the erection of an Institution capable of accommodating 240 patients, by virtually closing its doors to such as are detained from it by this provision of the law?

The attention of the last Legislature was brought to this subject by recommending an alteration of the law, and I would respectfully recommend that the Directors will again bring it before the next General Assembly with the view of so altering and amending the law as to place the Institution as a charge upon the whole State, and therby so simplify the law as to secure the enforcement of its provisions in a more satisfactory manner than it has been found practicable with the present laws.

In obedience to a requirement of one of your by-laws, making it the duty of the Superintendent "to make such remarks and suggestions as he may deem useful," the present meeting of the Board is selected as a suitable occasion on which to specify certain wants of the Institution, and to point out the particulars wherein an urgent necessity seems to exist for making at least the beginning of important improvements both within and without the buildings.

Thus far in the work of completion all the appropriations have been applied to the construction of the several works for which they were designed, which are all to be classed under the term, utilitarian. There are others, however, which, if not of equal utility, are not less important as aids in effecting the amount of good aimed at by them, and of exerting a beneficial influence upon the inmates. An institution of this kind, to be successful in its operations to that extent of which it is capable, must necessarily be a progressive one in securing

all those means calculated to exert a favorable influence upon the diseased mind. Many are the sources of amusement which have been found, not only suitable, but highly beneficial in such institutions, in which very many of the patients can be deeply interested, and often with marked benefits to some, and to while away many an otherwise tedious hour to all.

First, and ehief, among the wants in this respect, is a supply of books for those of the inmates who care not to labor, and have lost but little of their interest in reading. So sensibly was this want felt by one who had spent some months in the institution, as to determine her, when leaving it, of raising, by subscription in her vicinity, a sum sufficient for the purchase of a library for the ward which she occupied while an inmate of the asylum. With woman-like fidelity, and with characteristic energy, she has faithfully redeemed her promise by sending no inconsiderable sum as the fruits of her labors, to be devoted to that purpose. The number of volnmes will receive a large increase by the addition of those which have been purchased under vonrinstructions. But the whole will hardly constitute a full library for even one department; and it is suggested, if the wants of the Institution in this respect, together with the need of other sources of amnsement, may not be proper and reasonable items of expenditure, and which would command the favorable consideration of the legislature.

In addition to libraries for the several wards might be named the magic lantern as a fruitful source of entertainment. In truth, so universal is the introduction of the latter into similar institutious, as to be now regarded as indispensable. A bowling alley, at which so many could not only find recreation at all times, but obtain an invigorating exercise, is also needed.

Towards the general improvement of the grounds so far as the removal of the earth to such places as it is needed to the construction and grading of walks and earriage ways, planting of trees and shrubbery, or the sowing of grass seed, as yet nothing of such consequence as is worthy of notice has been done. Though fully alive to the importance of all these, as also other improvements, and desirons of seeing a beginning nade towards many of them, the want of the necessary labor and teams, and the means for their support have alone prevented any decided effort, now that the more important and of course expensive works have been completed, more time can be devoted to them by the superintendent, and the amount of yearly appropriation therefor be the more readily nade. When it is remembered that the limits of the Asyum grounds must be the circumscribed space within which so many are to be restricted, and that dreary must the most cheerful and pleasant walks be to many of those stricken with a diseased mind, there is wanting no additional motive for desiring to see them properly adorned and embellished with suitable culture and taste. In the concise but expressive anguage of Dr. Ray expressive of the wants of another institution, I have to say of this, "no bower nor rustic seat, no nound nor fonntain, no proper walk nor drive, nor any of those numberless contrivances of art, whereby the charms of nature are hightened to all, of whatever culture and taste, is to be found within our limits;" "no people are more alive to the beanties of landscape scenery than our countrymen; and among the outward incidents of such an institution as this, I know of none better calculated to make an agreeable, and consequently a salutary impression on the disordered mind." Sensible of the great benefits conferred upon those of the nmates who could be induced to engage in it, every occasion has been employed in snitable weather and occupations to keep as many of them as possible in manual labor. During the past year there have been a daily average number of forty males regularly engaged in the cultivation of the farm and

the past year there have been a daily average number of forty males regularly engaged in the cultivation of the farm and garden; in the cleaning up of the grounds, sawing wood and placing it in suitable points for use, aiding in the cooking of the food, &c., &c.; while as large a number of females have been engaged within doors in sewing, knitting, &c. But, important as the aid has been from this source in the general operations of the institution, regard has been had more to the benefit of the former than to the latter, and to make the work effective, a systematic and decided effort, with efficient

laborers, teams, &c., will be required to adorn the surrounding grounds, and prepare the now barren lands for profitable culture. It is therefore submitted to your consideration to ask from the general assembly such an amount as you believe can be profitably and judiciously expended for these purposes. The work will necessarily be extended through a series of years, and therefore no unavoidable delay should be allowed to occur before a beginning has been made. An important auxiliary to many of the operations of the Asylum would be found in the construction of a work-house with one or more rooms, designed for carrying on the mechanical arts and general repair shop, and used by those of the patients who prefer the pursuit of their respective trades to any other species of manual labor. A competent workman will generally be required in the institution, and generally there could be found among the inmates one or more who would be valuable assistants to him, and who would gladly employ their time in the shop. The cost of such a building would be small, while the convenience and benefit would be permanent and decisive. With the preceding suggestions as to what are believed to be the pressing wants of the institution, the subject is submitted to your consideration with the hope that a correspondence of views may be entertained by yourselves, and lead to the practical carrying out of the same. I do you no more than justice, I am very sure, in believing that your earnest desire is that the institution over whose interests you preside, shall become, as far as possible, a model one, and that no proper effort to carry out that desire will be wanting on your part. In order to obtain this standard of excellence, it will require the active and zealous advocacy of all its interests, in the achievement of every object, and the procurement of every facility likely to promote its general welfare, by the persevering efforts of its friends. The active zeal and devotion already displayed by you is an earnest of your future interest in its prosperity, and I trust the success which will crown your efforts for the future will be commensurate with your devotion and zeal of the past.

In administering the affairs of the Institution, I have en-

deavored at all times to bestow what of energy and ability I could command, to carry out the purposes contemplated in its erection. However feeble these efforts, my highest aim has always been to faithfully execute the important trust committed to my hands.

To the Board of Directors and especially to the Executive Committee am I under many obligations for their friendly counsel and assistance, and cordial co-operation in every measure calculated to benefit the Institution in all its interests.

It is a sonrce of pleasure to notice the manifestations of good feeling, on the part of others, by the bestowment of valuable tokens of friendship, prized not less for their intrinsic value than as evidence of the kind feelings of the donors.—From Miss Dix, the early and constant friend of the Institution, has been received a number of handsome colored engravings, intended to be hung upon the walls of the several wards, besides other acts of kindness on her part highly promotive of its pecuniary interest.

From the Rev. Mr. Crowder, Colpoture, a large package of tracts has been received. From the Editors of the Standard, Spirit of the Age, and Christian Advocate, Raleigh; American Sentinel, Elizabeth City; Weekly Commercial, Wilmington; Republican Banner, Salisbury; Weldon Patriot; Times, Greensboro': Warrenton News, Wadesboro' Argus, Daily Express, Petersburg, Va., copies of their several issues have been regularly received, besides occasional numbers of University Magazine, Beaufort Journal, and large files of exchanges received on frequent occasions from the Editors of the Register, Spirit of the Age and Standard, of Raleigh; to all of whom I desire to return grateful acknowledgments and thanks for contributing so largely by their generosity to the entertainment of the household.

To the Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Mr. Skinner, Rev. Mr. Atkinson and Rev. Mr. Hendren, who have regularly conducted the religious services on Sunday, and also to the Rev. Messrs. Pell, Reid, Heflin, Bruton, Hanson, Loring and Mitchell for each occasional services, our thanks are due, and we hereby tender them. In conclusion, I desire to express my obliga-

tions to all who have contributed by their faithful and efficient services in the performance of their respective duties, their aid in promoting the interests of the Institution and the welfare of its inmates.

In an especial manner are those obligations due to the assistant Physician, Dr. F. T. Fnller, for his untiring devotion to duty at all times. Most faithfully did he conduct the affairs of the Institution in my absence the past and the previous summer, and while assuring you of his entire acceptableness and efficiency for the duties of his office, I present you with but an imperfect idea of my appreciation of his worth as an officer.

Soon after her appointment as matron, Mrs. Martindale entered upon her duties, and has discharged the same with commendable zeal. Mr. R. K. Ferrill continues to merit an entire approval of the manner in which he performs the duties of Steward.

The indefatigable exertions of Mr. J. E. Arnold, male supervisor, and the kind attentions of many of the attendants, bestowed upon the patients, deserve a grateful recognition and commendation.

For a full and detailed exhibit of the amounts received and disbursed by him on account of the Institution, I refer you to the comprehensive and satisfactory report of the Treasurer, Mr. Wm. E. Anderson. Personally I am indebted to him for his promptness in furnishing, on all occasions when applied to, for faithful and correct statements touching the fiscal affairs of the Institution.

That the blessings of a superintending Providence may rest upon the labors of all who shall be hereafter connected with the Institution, and that all such efforts may issue in the welfare and happiness of its inmates, I respectfully submit the foregoing report.

EDWARD C. FISHER, Superintendant.

November 1st 1858.

	1	-1-		AN EXHIBIT O	F PATIENTS	RECE	EIVEI	O INTO, CONTIN	UING IN AN	D DISCHARG	GED 1	ROM	THE	ASYLUM	FROM NOVE	MBER 1sr, 1856, TO NO	VEMBER 1	87, IS	158:			-	
a Aon	88X.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT PORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSES.	WREN	IN ASY	_	CONDITION,	PROSURET.	BOSTLET	43		BEX.	CIVIL.	APPARENT FURM.	SUPPOSED CARSES.	DEBATION WHEN	IN	ASYL	.17M.			
X DKBK		Married,			AUMITTEIL	MO'S.	DAYE				NEWDI	AGE		CONDITION.			ADMITTER,	YEARS.	Mo's.	pars.	CONDITION.	19808195C7,	RESELY.
9 80 3 37 4 31	Male, Female,	Widow. Married,	Mania, Melaucholy, Mania,	Epilepsy, Domestic affliction, Unknown,	5 years, 10 years, Unknown,	221222233333333333333333333333333333333	28 29 25	Unimproved, Improved,	Unfavorable,	Died, Remains,	158 159 130	27	Female,	Single, Married,	Dementia, Mania,	Epilepsy, Unknown,	49 years, 6 years, 5	1 1	4	22 18	Unimproved, Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains, Remains, Remains.
5 34 6 26 7 36	Male	Single,	Dementin,	Epilepsy, Unknown,	11 years,	2 6 2 7 9 6	11 21 24	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Died, Remains, Died.	131 132 138	20		Single,		Ill health, Unknown,	Unknown, 1 month, 10 years, 18 months, 40 years, 15		6 4 2 6	11 21 18	N.		Restored,
9 40	Female,	" "	Imbecile, Mania, Dementia.	n n	9 " 6 " 20 " 5 "	2 7	19 19	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains	134	36 : 55	Female, Male, Female, Male,	Murried.	Inducelle,	Religious excitement, Domestic troubles, Unknown,	18 months, 50 years,		2 6	51		"	Remains, Restored, Removed, Remains,
13 30	Female,	Married, Single,	Dementia, Imbecile, Munia,	Domestic affliction,	5 "	2 7	16 10 4	Improved, Unimproved, Stationary, Unimproved,	16	16 16	137			Widowed, Married,	Marriu,		Спяномп,	1		21 9 20	Ic.	ec.	Remains.
15 35 16 93	Female, Male,	W W	Dementia,	Epilepsy, Unknown, Blow on head,	15 " 7 " 6 "	2 6	26 26	Unimproved,	er er	ir ir	140 141	48 25 37	Mule, Female, Mule,	Single, Married,	Dementia, Mania,	Ill health, Unknown,	1 month, 5 years, 9 °	1	. 5	22 10 12 18	Unimproved,	Unfavorable.	Restored, Remains,
17 88 18 94 19 80	"	"	Imbecile, Mania,	Unknown, Blow on head, Blow on head, A secretary Mustarbution, Intemperance,	Unknown, 2 years, 9	1 7 9 6 9 6	22	Unimproved,	ee 11 10	Died, Remains,	149 143 144	48	Male,	Single		Religious excitement, Stimulants,	1 0		6	18			Restored, Removed, Restored.
90 19 91 30 92 33	Female,	11	Dementia, Imbecile,	Intemperance, Epilepsy, Ill health, Unknown, Domestic tronble,	9 0 11 0 15 0 6 0	9 6	21 21 16	0 0 0		Ic If	145 146 147	24	Pomelo.	Widowed,	Dementia, Mania, Dementia, Mania,	Snn stroke, 3H bealth.	2 months, 10 years, 1 month, 4 years,		5 5	14 3 3	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Removed, Remains,
	Male,	Widow, Single, Married,	Manin,	Domestic tronble, Intemperance, Unknown,	9 "	9 6	16 15 15	Improved,	10 10 10	10	148 149 180 181	32		Single,	Marria, Domestia, Marria,	Fright, Unknown,	I month,		4 4	6 22	Stationary,	Uufavorable,	Died, Remains, Restored,
95 55 96 96 97 40 99 30 30 38	Female.	"	Imbecile, Mania, Maniacal,			2 6 6		Unimproved, Improved,	Uufavorable,	Removed, Remains,			e emale,	Married,	Malamalada	III health, Unknown,	3 months, 2 venus,		4	14	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains, Restored,
30 38 31 37	ii Male	Widowed,		Unrequited love,	Many years, 4 years, 18 " 13 " 8 "	1 1 6		Unimproved, Stationary,		Removed,	1.53 1.54 1.55	35 30		Single, Married,	Minnin, Imbeedle, Monomanin, Manin,	Disappointment in love, Intemperance, Masterbation,	Li years, 6 months, 7		22	28 23 23			Died, Removed,
31 37 32 27 33 28 35 46 36 45	Female,	Single,	Imbecile,	Unrequited love, Epilepsy, Ill health, Unknown, Ill health, Unknown,	4 10	1 3 5	00	Unfavorable,	er.	Restored, Remains,	150 157 158	30	0 0	Single, Married,		Masurbation, Enknown, Epilepsy, Unknown,			. 9	9 5 24	Lan.		Died.
36 45 37 56 38 31 39 30	11	11	Mania, Imbecile,	Unknown,	25 " 30 " 34 " 6 " 4 "	9 5 5	20 18 11	Unimproved,			160 161 162	23	Female, Male,	Single, Married, Single,	Indecile, Dementia, Manta,	Unknown, Religious concern, Unknown,	1 year, 4 months, Unknown,		3	20	Improved, Stationary,	Doubtful, Unfavorable,	Remains, Remains, Remains,
39 30 40 61 41 45	Female, Male,	te te	Mania,	Disappointed love, Loss of parents	20 "	2 5		Improved, Unsuproved,			162 163 164	26 63 64	re Formula	Married.		Loss of wife, Unknown,	4 months, 18 years	1	8 8	30 15 1	n'		Removed,
40 61 41 45 42 18 43 39 44 96 46 49	Male,	n rc	Idiotic.	Disappointed love, Loss of parents, Unknown, Couvulsions, Unknown, Epilepsy, Uaknown,	2 months, 30 years,	2 5 7 1 1 9 4	29	0		Restored, Removed,	165		Male,	Married, Single, Married.	Dementia, Mania, Dementia.	Intemperance, Religious concern, Unknown,	2 "		2 2	15 10 21	linimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
46 49 47 52 48 40	11 c1	Married,	Idiotic, Imbecile, Mania, Imbecile, Dementia.	Epilepsy, Unknown,	Q 17	2 2 4	27	Stationary, Unimproved,		Gfed, Remnins,	168	28	Eemale, Male,		Manin	Unknown,	4 months, 1 week, 4 months, Unknown,		9 2	22 5	Unimproved,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
47 52 48 40 49 47 50 40 52 28 53 41	11	Single,	Imbonile	# 1	8 " 48 "	2 4	27 97 97 98 98	- "	Unfisyonable,			43		Margied,	Ep/lepsy, Mania,	Epilepsy, Jealousy, Unknown,	Unknown,		9 1	13	o o	ii ic	It is
53 41 54 56	n n	Married, Widowed,	Mania, Molaneholy,	Demestic troubles, Ill health,	1 month, 4 years,	2 4			"	Restored, Remains,	173 174 175	35 40	Female, Male, Female,	Bingle,		Epilepsy, Masturbution,	15 years,	1	1	11 4 12 10	41	11	16
55 28 56 45 57 48	11	Married,	Munia, Mulanchely, Imbecile,	Loss of property.	6 months, 16 years,	2 4	19 12 17 14			Remains, Remains,	176 177 178	24		Widowed, Single,	Munia,	Unknown, III health, Unknown,	13 "	1	1 1 6	18 18			Restored, Removed.
60 27	Female,	Single, Widowed	Dementia, Maniacal, Mania,	Unknown, Ill health, Uuknown,		8	14 27 4			0 0	179 180 181		Male,	Married,			1 month,		3 9	13 34 29			Restored,
64 23 65 45 66 67 28 69	Female,	Single, Married,		III health, , nknown,	Unknown, 15 years, Unknown,	2 3 5 7 3	18		10	Restered,	188 188 184			Single.			Unknown, 4 years, Unknown,	1		28 10 10	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Died, Remains,
67 38 69	Male,	Single,		i iii	14 years, Unknown,	1 4	14 6										I wears, I month, S years,		9	29	Unimproved,	Unfavorable.	Restored,
70 22 71 45 72 54	Female	Married,	Imbecile, Mania,	Spinal disease, Unknown,	6 years,	2 3	98	Improved, Unimproved,			188		Female, Male,	Married,		Epilopsy, H. bealth,	1 month		11		lasproved,	er er	44
74 28 75 29	Male,	Single,	Dementia, Mania,	Kick of horse,	1 " ,			Unumproved,		Romains,			Male, Female, Male,			Intemperance, Masterbation,	1 year, 3 months, 3 weeks,		10	19	Unimproved,	a a	16
76 35 77 30 78 79 31	8 8	Married, Single,	Dementia,	Epilepsy, Unknown,	7 " 29 " 15 "		7 29									Loss of children, Use of apium, Unknown,	3 weeks, Several year 1 month, 2 years, 8 months,	78,	9 9	19	Improved, Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
81 2	Female		Imbecile, Mania,		Unknown.	2 1	1.4	Much improved, Unimproved,		Died, Removed, Remains,						Epilopsy.	8 months, 3 years, 1		8 4 8			Favorable,	Died, Remains, Removed
82 51 83 91 84 91	Male, Female	1)	Imbeeffe.	Intemperance, Ill health,	3. a 4 "	2 2	26 10 18			Remains, Removed,		43 30			Imbeelle, Marrie.	Urknown, Loss of daildren, Unknown,	6 months, Unknown, Several year		5 5 5	19 14	Improved, Unimproved, Improved, Stationary, Improved,	Favorable, Unfavorable,	Remains,
86 60 87 4: 88 2:	Male,	Widowed, Single,	Monomania, Imbecile, Mania, Imbecile,	Unknown,	5 " Unknown,	0101	1			Romains,	208 208 204	45 55 84		Single, Married, Single,	Melanchely,	Family affliction. Congestion of knain, Linknown,	Several year 4 months, 3 years,	TS,	5 4 7	3 9 15	Stationary,	Doubtful _t Unfavorable,	Removed, Remains
90 3	Male,		Imbecile, Manis, Monomania,	III health, Unknown,	1 year, 6 " 1 mouth,	1 6	9 4	Improved, Much improved,		Restored, Removed,			Fomale, Male,		Demonts. Mania,	Unknown, Epilepsy, Unknown,	10 years,		7 7 7	5 4		66	Restored, Remains,
91 92 92 23 93 94 43	Femal	Single, Married,	Mania,	Ill health, Less of child,	1 year, 1 month, 1 year,	1 1	2000			Died, Restored, Removed,	209			Single, Married,	Dementia, Manin,	Ill boulds, Child-birth,	Unknown, 10 years, 2 menths,		200	18	lmproved,	Favorable,	Restored.
95 3: 96 4:	Male, Femal	Single,	Imbecile, Mania, Demontia,	Less of child, Ill health, Jealousy, Unknown, Ill health,	Unknown,	1 6	17 16	Stationary,	Unfavemble,	Remains,			Mule,	Single, Married, Single,		Unknown, Paralysis, Musturbation, Unknown,	3 years, 1 month,		500	30	Stationary, Improved,	Unfavorable, Envorable,	Remains,
98 5 90 3	Male.	Widowed, Single.	Manis,	III health, Unknown, Intemperance, III health, Unknown,	i years,	1 11 1 10 1 10		lmproved, Unfavorable,			218 214 215	20 45			Dementia,		F 11		3 6	12	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remains,
101 3 102 3	Femal Male,	Single, Married,	Dementia, Maria,	Unknown,	18 ° 15 ° 1	1 10				Restored, Remains	216 217 218	28	Mule, Femule,	Married, Single, Married, Widowed,	Melanchely, Menerounta, Munta,	12 beauti. Domestic trouble, Unknown,	S years, 6 months, Unknown,		3 5	3	Entiavorable,	Unfavorable.	Remains
103 3 104 105 2	9 11	Single,				1 10 1 10 6	93 12 11	te te ti		Ramayad	218 212 220 221	30 34	Mule	Single, Murried,			Ill years,		4 4 3		Unimproved, Improved,	Unfavorable.	Restored, Remains,
106 2	5 "	e, 10	Imbecile.	Epilepsy,	4 "	1 9	10 22	Improved,	Cavorable, Unfavorable,	Restored, Remains		33 23 43		Single, Married, Single,		Interoperance, Enknown, Mastochation, Ill health, Unknown,	2 months, 2 years, 1 "		4 3	16 15 25	Stationary,		Restored, Remains
108 3 109 3 110 3 111 1	Femal Male,	Married, Single,	Munia, Imbecilo, Maujucul,	Epilepsy, Billions fever, Unknown, Fever, Unknown,	1 menth, 5 years, 6 months.	1 9	28 20	Improved,	Unfavorable,	Removed, Remains, Restared,	934 928 998 997 927 228	12 40 45	Mule,	0	Monia,	Uirkitowii,	9 n 12 a 1 n		3 3 8	25 23 18	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Restored, Remains,
112 3 113 3	100	0	Imbecile, Mania, Dementia,	Epilepsy, Unknown, Hard stady,	3 years,	1 8	28 27	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	Remins,	228	87 89 55		Married, Single, Married,		San streke, Unknewn,	1 month, Unknown,		3 9	95 94 12	Stationary,	Unfavorable,	ii
115 2 116 3	5 Femsi Male.	e, Married.	Mania,	Hard stady, Ill health,	Unknown, 9 years, 3 "	1 8 1 8	14		ii rr	17	231	40 30	Female,	Single. Married, Widoweth	Melaneholy, Demonting	er e	5 years, Unknown,		9 9 1		17	10	11
117 118 2 119 2	Female, 5 Male,	le, Single,	Managania	Unknown, III health,	1 month, 1 year,	1 2	26		'	Bied, Bostored,	233 234 235 236	31 36	Male,	Married.	Mania,	Dancestic transle, Less of Instand, Unknown, Mastarbation, Unknown,	3 years,		1	27 15 11 7			0"
		le, u	Dementia, Mania,	Unknown, Intemperance, Religious excitement,	Unknown,	1 8	15 33	Stationary,	rr rr	Remains, Restored, Remains,	236 237 238	36	Female,	Single.		Unknown,	3 waoks, 5 years, Unknown,		1 1 1	9 3	e e	te.	0.
122 8 123 2 124 8 125 2 126 4 127 6	6 Femal 1 Male, 28 5 Femal	10	Tr.	Epilepsy,	13 years, 6 months, 10 years,	1 7	33 92 23 14	11	10 /	Remnits,	240 241	30 20 36		Married,	17	Domestic trouble, Blew on head,	2 years,			3 21 10 9			n n
127 6	3 rema	Married,	n n	Epilepsy, Uskunwa, Ili hosith,	6 months,	1 6	14 7 15	10		Restored,	242	36	16	Single,	Imbecile,	Blew on houd,	18.0						

		. 11		
		Mon All		
		wood W		
		- Plants		
		- 34		35
1			1	

TABLE SECOND,

Shows the number of admissions and state of the Asylum from November 1st, 1856, to October 31st, 1858.

Patients in the Asylum during the two years,	233
Males,	152
Females,	81
	233
At beginning of the two years,	80
Males,	52
Females,	28
	80
Admitted during the two years,	153
Males,	100
Females,	53
	153
Remaining November 1st, 1858,	147
Males,	95
Females,	52
A THE RESERVE AS A SECOND AS A	147

TABLE THIRD,

Showing the number of discharges, elopements, and deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Asylum during the years 1857 and 1858, ending the 31st of October, inclusive:

Patients discharged including elopements and deaths, Males,	61		87
Females, Recovered,	26	87	39
Males, Females,	27 12	39	
Much improved, Males, Females,	44		8
Improved, Males,	6	8	8
Females, Unimproved,	2	8	15
Males, Females,	9 6	15	
Eloped, Died, Males,	13		16
Females,	3	16	

TABLE FOURTH,

Shows the civil condition of Patients who have been in the Asylum during the two years ending 31st October, 1858:

EVELS I Caranagila miliates la sand	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Married,	$\frac{-}{45}$ $\frac{45}{99}$ $\frac{5}{5}$	23 40 14	68 139 19
Unknown,	$\frac{3}{152}$	81	233

TABLE FIFTH,

Shows the age at which Insanity is supposed to have commenced with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years:

	rs,					
less than	n 10,					
do. do.	20,					
do. do.	30,					
	do.	do. do. 15, do. do. 20, do. do. 25, do. do. 30, do. do. 35, do. do. 40, do. do. 50, do. do. 60, do. do. 70,	do. do. 15, do. do. 20, do. do. 25, do. do. 30, do. do. 35, do. do. 40, do. do. 50, do. do. 60,	do. do. 15, do. do. 20, do. do. 25, do. do. 30, do. do. 35, do. do. 40, do. do. 50, do. do. 60,	do. do. 15, do. do. 20, do. do. 25, do. do. 30, do. do. 35, do. do. 40, do. do. 50, do. do. 60,	do. do. 15, do. do. 20, do. do. 25, do. do. 30, do. do. 35, do. do. 40, do. do. 50, do. do. 60,

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 15 \\ 32 \\ 24 \\ 26 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 22 \end{array} $	1 1 2 7 19 12 12 8 5 2 1	3 4 4 22 51 36 38 15 17 7 3 33
-	$\frac{}{152}$	81	233

TABLE SIXTH,

Shows the duration of insanity to the present time, or to the date of discharge with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years:

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Less than 1 year, 1 and less than 2 years 2 do. do. do. 3 do. 3 do. do. do. 5 do. 5 do. do. do. 10 do. 10 do. do. do. 15 do. 15 do. do. do. 20 do. 20 do. do. do. 30 do. 30 do. do. do. 40 do.	30 13 19 20 23 15 12 5 4	6 7 5 11 18 12 9 8	36 20 24 31 41 27 21 8
40 do. do. do. 50 do. Unknown,	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 11 \\ \hline 152 \end{vmatrix}$	1 9 81	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\20\\ \hline 233 \end{array}$

TABLE SEVENTH,

Shows the form of Insanity under which those have labored who have been in the Asylum during the two years:

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Mania, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Dementia, Imbecile, Idiocy,	86 16 6 19 20 1	50 2 3 14 8	136 18 9 33 28 1
Suicidal, Monomania,	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{151}$	4 81	$\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{233}$

TABLE EIGHTH.

Shows the supposed duration of Insanity at the time of admission with those who have been in the Asylum during the two years:

	MALE.	FEMALE	TOTAL.
		E	111
Less than 1 month,	1		-
1 and less than 2 months,		2	3
2 do. do. do. 3 do.,	14	2	16
	3 7	2 2 2 3 3	5
	1	3	10
	11		14
1 year and less than 2 do.,	18	6 5 7	24
2 do. do. do. 3 do.,	19	5	24
3 do. do. do. 5 do.,	18	7	25
5 do. do. do. do. 10 do.,	21	18	
0 do. do. do. 15 do.,	12	14	
5 do. do. do. 20 do.,	10	9	
20 do. do. do. do. 30 do.,	5	3	8
30 do. do. do. 40 do.,	40		
Inknown,	10	6	
	10	0	16
	152	81	233
	1.04	01	(200

TABLE NINTH,

Shows the number of Patients, brought from the respective Counties, and from other States since the organization of the Asylum.

And the second section of the second	5	Moore,	3
Alamance,	8	McDowell,	
Anson,	6	Nash,	1 2 8 2
Bertie,	0	New Hanover,	2
Beaufort,	2 3		9
Burke,	1	Northampton,	16
Bladen,	1		10
Brunswick,	7	Perquimons,	1
Chatham,	0	Polk,	1
Cumberland,	3	Pasquotank,	1
Cleveland,	1	Pitt,	1
Chowan,	2	Rockingham,	1
Caswell,	6	Randolph,	4
Craven,	4	Richmond,	1
Catawba,	1	Robeson,	1
Columbus,	2	Rowan,	1
Camden,	1	Rutherford,	1
Cabarrus,	8	Surry,	1
Carteret,	1	Stokes,	3
Duplin,	1	Stanly,	1 1 1 1 1 3 4 2 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Davidson,	1	Sampson,	1
Edgecombe,	3	Tyrrell,	1
Forsyth,	7	Union,	1
Franklin,	4	Wake,	18
Granville,	10	Warren,	3 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Halifax,	5	Wayne,	5
Gnilford,	8	Washington,	2
Gaston,	5	Watanga,	1
Gates,	2	Wilkes,	1
Green,		Yadkin,	1
Hyde,	3	Germany,	1
Harnett,	1	Sonth Carolina,	1
Hertford,	2	Georgia,	1
Iredell,	2 2 1	Mississippi,	1
Johnston,		Texas,	1
Jones,	2	Tennessee,	1
Lincoln,	3	Virginia,	3
Mecklenburg,	3 3 5	-	
Montgomery,	5	Total, 2	43
11080			

TABLE TENTH,

Shows the probable causes of Insanity as far as ascertained:

THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	MALE.	FEMALE.
Ill Health,	. 11	15
Intemperance,	. 10	
Epilepsy,	. 17	2
Bilious Fever,	. 1	
Continued Fever,		
Hard Study ,	. 1	
Religious Excitement,	. 2	3
Loss of Father,	. 1	
Domestic Trouble,	. 5	5
Excessive use of Stimulants,	. 1	
Sun Stroke,	2	
Fright,		1
Disappointment in Love,	3	1
Masturbation,	8	1
Loss of Wife,	1	
Loss of Children,	2	1
Use of Opium,	1	
Family Afflictions,	1	
Congestion of Brain,	1	
Child Birth,	1000	1
Paralysis,	1	
Excessive Lactation,	1-11	1
Loss of Husband,		1
Blow on Head	3	
Spinal Disease,	1	
Loss of Property,		1
Loss of Parents,		1
Convulsions,	1	
Unknown,		45
Jealousy,	2	2
All Control of the Co		
The state of the s	152	81
	1	52
A STATE OF THE STA	-	
Total,	2	33
3	111994	

STEWARD'S REPORT.

A STATEMENT

Of the Receipts of the Garden and Farm of the Insane Asylun N. C., for 1857.

Lettuce and Raddish and Mustard,
7 Bushels Onions, at \$2.00,
English Peas,
Early Turnips,
Mangle Wartzel Beets,
Pole Beans,
178 Bushels Irish Potatoes, at 1.00, 65 "Beets,
2100 Early York Cabbage, at 3 c.,
600 do. do. do. do., 180 do. do. do. do.,
180 do. do. do.,
150 do. do. at 4,
Early Snaps,
Squashes,
200 Bushels Turnips,
Melons and Cucumbers,
Fall Turnips,
12 Bushels Salsify,
25 " Carrots,
Parsnips,
Celery,
Celereac,
10 Bushels Lady Peas,
125 " Sweet Potatoes,
2000 lbs. Oats, at 1.00,
8 Barrels Corn,
500 lbs. Fodder,

Total Amount,

32 (35 (20 (100 (100 (6 (

\$924

A statement of the Produce of the Garden and Farm of the Insane Asylum, N. C., for 1858.

		0		=
5 Bu	shels Onions, at \$1.50,	\$	7	50
15	" English Peas, at 2.00,	2		00
10	"Early Turnips, at 50 ct.,			00
	" Mangle Wartzel Beets, at 50,	4. 1		00
20	" Lima Beans, at 1.00,			00
	" Irish Potatoes, at 1.00,			00
40	" Turnip Beets, at 40,	00/3	16	
50	" Long Root, do., at 40,	117	20	
2800	Early York Cabbage, at 3,	MIE	84	
2000	Drum Heads, at 8,	1777	160	
25 B	ish. Early Snaps, at 1.00,		25	
50	" Squashes, at 50,		25	
MEET !	Fall Turnip Patch,	1	75	
00	" Melons and Cucumbers, &c.,		40	
10	" Salsify, at 50,			00
	" Carrots, do.,	17.	6	00
5	" Parsnips, do.,		2	50
lesk.	Celry Patch,	ACT ST	50	00
	"Lady Peas, at 1.00,	14.50	25	00
	"Sweet Potatoes, at 40,		240	00
4 Bar	rels Corn, at 3.00,		12	00
150 B	ushels Tomatoes, 1.00,		150	00
3000	Fall Cabbage Plants,		30	
Raddi	sh and Mustard,		25	
Lettuc	ee and Spinach,		15	
5000 I	bs. Pork, at 8,		400	00
Bally C	made A. C. St. Bridge B. B	1114		_
A) Ex =	Total Amount,	\$:	1,572	00

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1857.

Gentlemen:—The Treasurer of the asylum respectfully submits the following account of receipts and disbursements since his report of 31st October, 1856:

Balance remaining in hands, 31st October 18 From Public Treasurer of account of appropriat	856, of N. C., o	. 1		manti de		\$ 606 08 45,893 75 \$ 46,499 81
EXPENDED	700040			Purnip	14	for mining and
On Support account,	\$ 14,752	14	3.1	100,000	10,4	N-1 Trouble
" Fuel, "	2,306			12 473		STATE THE STATE OF
" Gener'l expenditure			-	ob .sto		and the best
or miscellanous ac-				h soins		
count,	1,546		-	N. Estor		11/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1
" Flour account,	449		PIE	BROLF		Supplication of the
" Medicine"	483	57	119	Petril de	416	A LOS STORAGES
" Salary \$ 4,250.00	0.007	0.0		Paralla Da	-	A VIIII B
" Wages "\$2,147.06	6,397				-	de la companya de la
" Servant hire acc't,	2,053					DEGREE WILL
"Recover'g fugitives,	23	10				Hounds to B
" Clothing & articles						Carried Townson
for patients, and	61	65	0	28,074	78	
travel'g expenses,	01	00	\$	5,238		T MANUELONINE
" Building fund, " Furniture account,	Hob tamp	M	1	1,461	07	NO DELINE
" Gas Works "	194 14-17/3			1,691		STATE OF THE STATE
" Road "	Total Medical			273		edil Elipe
" Warming apparatus,	emplotes 11			5,252		The bear
"Water-works acc't,				3,636		and a separated net
			1			\$ 45,628 14

Leaving a balance in my hands of eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-seven cents, which amount appears to the credit of the asylum, on the books of the Bank of the State, subject to my check. Of the above amounts expended, twenty-eight thousand and seventy-four dollars and seventy-eight cents, are for the support of the asylum and the balance is expended as shown above, each under a special appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose.

On the first of August last, it becoming necessary to make payments on work which had been done for the asylum, and the Public Treasurer being only authorized to issue bonds for the benefit of the asylum at par, said bonds being then in market, four or five per cent. below par, a negotiation was entered into under your instructions by which the asylum pledged fifteen bonds of the State of North-Carolina, of one thousand dollars each, to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to procure a discount of a bond of twelve thousand dollars, executed by the president of your board, which bond netted eleven thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-two cents. This bond will become due on the 4th November, and you will herewith find bond for its renewal, which please execute; for the payment of the discount necessary to renew this bond, I have in my hands, four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, proceeds of the sale of coupons, cut off of the fifteen pledged bonds on the 1st Oct. This amount will be due again on 1st April, 1858; in the mean time it will become necessary to pay three hundred and fiftynine dollars and two cents, half in Nov. 1857, and half in February 1858, which will leave a surplus in my hands, of the interest on the fifteen thousand dollars, over the discount on the twelve thousand, of ninety-seven dollars and forty-eight cents. Please instruct me where to apply this money.

The board of directors will please notice that in coming into possession of the fifteen bonds above referred to, the Superintendent of the asylum issued a warrant on the Public Treasurer of North-Carolina, in my favor for, fifteen thousand dollars, which warrant I not only endorsed, but was made to give the Public Treasurer a receipt for three hundred dollars of accrued interest on the bonds, they having been issued and dated April 1, 1857, and we receiving them on 1st August,

so that the Public Treasurer now holds my receipt for fifteen thousand three hundred dollars, whereas I received only fifteen State bonds of one thousand dollars each, then selling at three or four per cent. discount, and now at a much greater depreciation; I mention this in order that it may explain the discrepancy which will certainly appear between the accounts of the State and the accounts of the asylum, if the latter should be compelled to sell her bonds below par to pay the debt due the Bank of the State; the nett proceeds of the above mentioned note is included in the amount stated in my account, as "received from the Public Treasurer of North-Carolina."

Since the Institution has been opened for the reception of patients by far the greater number who have come, have been county patients, and although all the counties have been notified of their indebtedness to the asylum, through their county trustees, but two or three have taken any notice of the accounts sent them, or paid any money into the treasury. You will please point out the course to be pursued in regard to this matter, or whether any action is to be taken by any officer of the asylum, after having notified the counties of their indebtedness, as the law makes it obligatory upon the counties to pay this money into the Public Treasury of North-Carolina; the paying patients as a general thing, have paid punctually, and in no case has it been necessary to resort to suit on bond. The account with patients now stands as follows:

Amount due for board of patients, since the open-

ing of the asylum, \$23,156.70 Amount received for board of patients, \$,557.25

Amount still due, 31st October, \$14,599.45

Below you will find a more particular classification of the items charged in the foregoing account, as Support Account:

							-
	1					11	
SUPPORT ACCOUNT.				8	14,7	752	11
R. K. Ferrill, Steward for market-					1 1	203	
ing expenses,	8	2,550	00				
Groceries, including ice and meal.		3,007		15			
Meats, fresh and salt,		2,731	09	1		74	
Furnishing goods, as blankets, cloth-						65	
ing, &c.,		1,995	86				
Wood,		1,641	50				
Grain, fodder, hay, oats, &c.,		1,008		1		-	
Flour,		821					
Manure and seed for garden,		87				1	
		241					
Freight paid to Railroads,						0.4	
Shaving patients,		173				- 5.4	
Cows and calves,		65	00				
Medicines,		217	30			1	
Fruit trees,		11	25			01	
Sundries unclassified,		200	1	2	14.7	759	11
bundinos unotassinou,		200	LI	0	A Kg	100	k.k

You will notice in this classification, three accounts, wood, flour and medicines, which have been specified in the first accounts; this arose from the fact that under Dr. Fisher's direction I began to keep a fuel, flour and medicine account, after charges for these articles had been already entered under support account.

My accounts have been examined up to the 1st October by the Executive Committee of your board; for the month of October they have not been examined; you will please appoint a committee for their examination for that month or as far back as you desire.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. ANDERSON,

Treasurer.

Остовев 31 st, 1857.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1858.

Gentlemen:—By order of the last General Assembly, the fiscal year, for closing the accounts of the State, was changed so as to end on 30th September, instead of 31st October. The asylum accounts have been changed in the same manner, which will account for my report covering only eleven months.

Your Treasurer respectfully reports that according to his report of 31st October, 1857, there remained in his hands:

The second secon			.1	out to the later of the later o	
Cartesian ad all other factors			(Da	0/71	07
A balance of		T 11'	\$	871	01
Since which time he has	s received f	rom Pabli	C	01.000	00
Treasurer of North-Car	olina,		1	24,000	
From sale of 8 State bone	ds at \$980,		19/61	7,840	02
From excess of sale of 1	3 bonds at	\$980, afte	r		
paying note of Asylum	to Bank of	the State of	t	F 40	00
\$12,000,				740	00
				00 181	-
			= \$	33,451	69
And expended on sup-		WHIT LILLIANS OF	a de		
port account,		21112			
Fuel account,	1,851 00	Q 74 DY ES	1		2737
Flour account,	1,241 75	O VALUE OF			1
Medicince account,	325 90	James J.	7		1
Salary account,	4,953 90	and month	1		
Wages account,	2,429 12				
Servant hire account,	2,021 50	CALLES AND LINE OF A			
Light account,	580 96	- JOH DANG			157
General expenditure ac-	paritina 20 gir	dr and sed			4119
count,	1,134 14	portion to	011		total
Sundry expenses of pa-	And the later	111111111111111111111111111111111111111			
tients,	54 30				
-		\$ 27,685 7			,
Building fund,		1,576 2			
Road account,		295			
Furniture account,		637 5			
Water works account,		1,098 6			
Gas works account,		977 7	111		
Warming apparatus,		26 6	4	32,032	17
				1 110	
			\$	1,419	192

Leaving in my hands a balance of fourteen hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-two cents, subject to my check at the Bank of the State. Of the foregoing amount, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, were expended on the support of the Institution and its inmates, and four thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents were under special appropriations, as specified.

In my report of November 1st, 1857, I stated that the note of the asylum, due the Bank of the State of North-Carolina had been renewed once, and would be renewable again in February, 1858, and as the Bank would probably allow the asylum to renew its bond by paying the interest, that funds would be provided for such renewal, out of the coupons on the fifteen bonds pledged for payment of said note. Since the last annual meeting of your board in November, 1857, this note has been renewed twice, and as will appear by the following statement, a balance is left in my hands of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-seven cents, being the excess of interest on the fifteen hypothecated bonds over the interest on the twelve thousand dollar note due the Bank of the State, and payable every thirty days:

COUPON ACCOUNT.

1857. Oct. 1.	Coupons cut off 15 bonds,		\$ 45000
1858. April 1.		Total See and	450 00
Gare - 1	or sping of the Adapt to the contract		\$ 900 00
1857. Nov. 4.	Paid renewal of note of \$12,000,	\$ 17951	(1000 A 2) P
1858. Feb. 3. June 30.		179 51 179 51	538 53
	Title		\$ 361 47

Please instruct me what disposition is to be made of this three hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-seven cents.

It becoming necessary to pay this note of twelve thousand dollars when it fell due on the 4th of August 1858, acting under the instructions of your executive committee, I sold thirteen of the hypothecated bonds at \$980 per bond, and the excess, after paying the note, seven hundred and forty dollars, was applied to the ordinary uses of the asylum. You will find this amount charged against me in my statement of account. The remaining two of the fifteen hypothecated bonds were afterwards sold by order of your executive committee, and are included in the item in my statement above of sales of eight bonds at \$980.

From the accompanying tables it appears that for the eleven months, ending 30th September 1858, there was expended for provisions for the asylum, by Steward and Treasurer, nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eight cents, as follows:

			1	=
For Beef,	\$1,79182	For Ooats,	\$ 79	75
" Bacon,	1,573 34	" Bran,		00
" Pork,	102 58	" Rice,	30	85
" Molasses,	196 32		20	00
" Coffee,	475 52	" Tobacco,	28	30
" Tea,	45 00	" Fruit,	147	
" Sngar,	1,072 33	" Vinegar,	13	
" Vegetables,	252 51	" Soap,	25	
" Butter,	857 29		38	
" Lard,	129 87	"Spices,	12	-
" Flour,	1,266 40	" Poultry,	293	
" Buckwheat,	2 00	"2 Sows & 1 pig,	25	-
" Meal,	240 37	" Fish,	82	00
" Corn,	473 51		214	
" Cheese,	48 29	"Small market'g,	274	42
" Fodder,	109 44			
	'		\$ 9,928	08

Although it will be seen by my two last reports to your Board, that the amount expended for one year and eleven months on the support of the Institution, is \$55,760 56

Yet it will be seen by the books that the Asylum has earned in that time, for board of county patients, \$25,568 82

For board of pay patients, 11,694 83 37,263 65

\$ 18,496 91

Leaving a balance against the asylum of eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-one cents. Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

BY-LAWS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors shall be held on the First Monday in November; but all other Meetings may be held at such stated times as shall be agreed upon.

In the absence of the President, the senior Director shall preside at the Meetings: and when the Clerk is absent, a

Clerk pro tempore shall be appointed.

All questions brought forward for the consideration of the Board shall be submitted in writing, and decided by a majority of the members present.

The Executive Committee shall consist of three members, two of whom shall reside in the city of Raleigh, and be fully

competent to transact business.

They shall be, in the absence of the Board of Directors, the advising body with whom the Superintendent of the Asylum shall confer in regard to the business of the Institution; and they shall be clothed with full powers to do all acts which a full Board could do, except in such cases as the law requires the action of a full Board, or where prevented by a special order of the Board; and they shall meet monthly at the Asylum, or such place in the city of Raleigh as may be agreed upon, for the transaction of all business within the scope of their duties. On these occasions, it shall be their especial duty to examine the books of the Treasurer, and to examine and audit the accounts of the Steward for the expenditures of the preceding month; and if they find them correct, to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay them off, and to meet the expenses of the current month, if deemed advisable.

The Committee shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and report at the regular meetings of the Directors upon the general condition of the Asylum, and recommend such modifications of the existing regulations, or such new ones, as they may deem expedient.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent being required by law to reside near the Asylum buildings, and to devote his whole time to its welfare, becomes the chief executive officer under the Directors of the establishment, from whom all persons employed by him, with the approval of the Directors, will receive their instructions; while it shall be his duty to see that all the officers and employees of the Institution are energetic, industrious, punctual, exact, and in all respects faithful in the performance of their several duties as prescribed in these By-Laws.

He shall visit all the patients daily and learn their condition, and shall visit those requiring it as much oftener as necessary, and shall direct such medical, moral, and physical treatment as in his judgment will be conducive to their comfort and amelioration, or best adapted to their relief.

He shall keep a record of the name, age and residence of each patient, and the supposed cause of his insanity, and the length of time he has been afflicted; also of the time when received and removed, whether cured or relieved, whether eloped or dead, and, in case of death, of what he died, and shall conduct the correspondence of the Institution.

At each monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, he shall exhibit all the records of the Institution, its general state, the names of persons received or removed, with such remarks and suggestions as he may deem useful; and at the annual meeting, furnish a tabular view of the condition of the Institution for the year, deduced from the records.

It shall be his duty to give to all persons employed in the Asylum such instructions as are best adapted to carry into effect all the rules and regulations of this Institution; and he shall take care to see that these rules and regulations are strictly and faithfully observed and executed.

Subject to the instructions of the Board of Directors, and, in their absence, of the Executive Committee, he shall determine what attendants and other assistants are necessary, and with them arrange their rate of wages. When wishing to be absent from his duties for more than one day, he shall report the same to the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

He shall have charge of the medical office, prepare and put up all medicines, see that all prescriptions are properly administered, and report to the Superintendent regularly the effects of the same.

Under the special direction of the Superintendent, he shall receive company and conduct them through the Asylum, when the Steward is not present.

He shall keep a record of cases under treatment, and shall perform any other duty connected with the medical department required by the Superintendent.

He is required to spend his whole time in the Asylum, and in his intercourse with the inmates will exert what moral influence he can, and endeavor by every proper and lawful means to further the views and wishes of the Superintendent.

It is his duty to see that the patients are kindly and properly treated by their attendants, and to report to the Superintendent all instances of the neglect of duty or misconduct which may come under his notice.

He shall carefully study the character and peculiarities of the patients, and direct their exercise and amusements.

He shall discharge the duties of the Superintendent during his absence and be clothed with his authority.

STEWARD-HIS DUTIES.

The Steward, under the direction of the Superintendent,

shall purchase furniture, fuel, stores, implements, and all supplies, for the Asylum, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and economical use of the same.

He shall keep methodical and accurate accounts of all purchases, and of all moneys expended by him, as well on ac-

count of the patients as for the Institution.

He shall exhibit his vouchers, books and accounts to the Executive Committee at their monthly meetings, and shall furnish an abstract of the same to the Treasurer of the Asylum at the end of each month.

In the name of the Superintendent, and by his direction in each case, and not otherwise, the Steward shall hire attendants and assistants and agree with them for their wages; and and by like directions shall dismiss them when unfaithful, negligent, or incompetent; and shall keep and settle all their accounts.

He shall constantly observe the conditions of all persons employed in subordinate positions, see they do their duty, and report to the Superintendent any instance of neglect or misconduct that he may observe, or of which he may be informed.

Under the direction of the Superintendent, he shall attend to the business of the farm, stock, garden, grounds, fences and out-buildings, and see that they are always kept in order.

He shall assist in maintaining the police of the establishment; shall see to the opening and closing of the honse, and that the attendants and servants rise and commence their business at the ringing of the bell, and retire in proper season at night; that the bell is rung at proper hours; that the warmth, cleanliness and ventillation of the house is attended to.

He shall receive visitors, give them all suitable information, and accompany them to such parts of the building as are open for examination.

It shall be the duty of the Steward to be in the presence of the male patients as much as possible, to see that they are kindly treated, that their clothes are taken care of, that their food is properly served and distributed, and that they take the same in a proper manner; that the rooms, passages and other apartments under his eare are kept elean and in good order, and properly warmed and ventilated; and that the male attendants observe his orders and directions and in all respects do their duty.

It shall be his duty to devote his whole time to the Institution, to preserve order in the house and faithfulness amongst the assistants, and to see that all the regulations here adopted

shall be fully put in practice.

MATRON.

It shall be the duty of the Matron to look carefully to the female patients, to be with them as much as possible, to direct the nurses in their duty, to see that the patients are kindly treated, that their food is properly served and distributed, that their apartments are kept elean and in order, properly warmed and ventillated, and that the female attendants do their duty in all respects. She must also superintend the kitchen, the cooking, the washing and ironing, and take eare of the clothes and bedding, and see that they are always clean and in order; keep a record of the clothing of patients when they enter and during their continuance in the Asylum, and watchfully superintend the bathing of the female patients.

Indeed, she must look into every department frequently, and see to the good order of the whole house—direct the employment and amusement of the female patients, and spend as much time with them as her other duties will allow; and thus, by devoting her whole time to the Institution, spare no effort to promote the comfort and recovery of the patients, and the general welfare of the Asylum.

SUPERVISOR.

It shall be the duty of the Supervisor or chief attendant to see that the moral treatment of patients and the conduct of the attendants conform in all respects to these by-laws and the instructions of the Superintendent and Assistant Physician.

He shall always be present when food or medicine is administered coercively; and he shall invariably be present when restraint is applied, and when patients take their baths. He shall keep a faithful list or record of the patients' clothes, and also frequently pass through the different wards, aiding and encouraging the Attendants in their efforts to amuse or employ the patients; and in every way indeed endeavor to promote the good order and discipline of the Asylum, by seeing that the Superintendent's or Assistant Physician's instructions in reference to occupation and exercise are faithfully and cautiously fulfilled, and by guarding against disturbances, escapes, suicides, exposure, &c. He shall also wait upon visitors, when called on for that purpose, and perform any other service required of him.

ATTENDANTS.

The Attendants shall treat the patients with uniform attention and respect—greet them with friendly salutations, and exhibit such other marks of kindness and good will, as evince interest and sympathy. They shall speak in a mild, persuasive tone of voice, and never address a patient coarsely, or by a nick-name.

On arising in the morning, every Attendant shall see that each patient confided to his or her care is washed, hair combed, and that he or she is decently dressed for the day. Attention shall be given to the person and dress of each patient during the day as often as required by disorder or any want of cleanliness.

One Attendant must always be with the patients, and must not leave them under any circumstances, but when relieved by another.

An Attendant must always be present at the meals—carve the food, and distribute it to such as are not competent to do it for themselves, and to see that each one has his or her proper supply, and that they take it in a proper manner.

Care shall be taken that no patient carries away a knife,

fork, or other article from the table, and the knives and forks shall be counted after each meal, to prevent any being lost.

No Attendant shall ever apply any restraining apparatus to a patient except by order of the Superintendent, or of a resident officer under his direction.

The patients are to be soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed. They shall never be pushed, collared, nor rudely handled.

When Attendants receive insulting and abusive language, they must keep cool, and forbear to recriminate or threaten. Violent hands shall never be laid upon patients under any provocation; and a blow shall never be returned, unless in the clearest case of necessary self-defence. Sufficient force to prevent injury to themselves or others shall always be applied gently. Authority must be maintained by kindness of manner and dignity of deportment.

Attendants shall never place in the hands of patients, or leave where they can obtain, any razor, knife, rope, cord, medicine, or any dangerous weapon or article. Neither shall they deliver any letter or writing to or from a patient, without permission of the Superintendent—nor retain in their

possession any writing of a patient.

Attendants must never leave the Institution without permission from an officer, and always return by nine o'clock at night, unless leave be expressly given to stay out longer. When abroad, the conduct and conversation of patients must not be reported. No company must be admitted into the apartments occupied by the patients, at any time, except by express permission of the Physician. But all other parts of the Asylum may be exhibited by the Steward or Matron, and it is expected that great respect will be shown to strangers who visit the Institution.

It shall be the duty of the Attendants to keep the patients' rooms and halls perfectly clean and well ventilated; to have the beds aired and sunned, and made in proper season; all the doors of rooms to be kept closed when the patients are in bed.

The Attendants must never give up the key of the passages, nor let any one into the halls without permission; and

no male Attendant shall enter a female apartment without permission of an Officer.

Every patient must be in the charge of some responsible individual at all times, unless permitted to be at large by the Physician.

No patient shall be permitted to go out of the ward in which his apartment is situated without the consent of an Officer, and no new patient without the order of the Physician.

No Attendant shall discontinue service at the Asylum without giving to the Superintendent or Steward at least fifteen days' notice.

It is required that all persons who have duty to perform in the Asylum, will rise at the ringing of the morning bell.

WATCHMAN.

The duties of the Watchman are of a most responsible and important character. He should be careful, therefore, to keep up the strictest vigilance during the night, never allowing himself to sleep while on duty, or to fail in any particular to discharge his trust with fidelity.

He must commence his rounds at half-past nine o'clock at night, having first rung the Asylum bell to announce the hour for closing the Institution for the night; and after that time no employee must be out without the express permission of the Superintendent.

It shall be his duty to pass around the buildings at least every hour in the night, and have a particular care over the apartments occupied by the female patients, besides strictly observing such special directions for the night as shall be given him by the Superintendent or other superior Officer.

He shall notice all unusual sounds in the patients' rooms, and give immediate information of the same to the proper Attendant.

He shall report to the Superintendent all irregularities or violations of the rules of the Institution which may come under his notice, and enter in his watch-book any remarks he may have to make upon the occurrences of the night.

Should he discover fire in any part of the Asylum or outbuildings, he shall immediately give notice first to an Officer, and then to the Attendants, but never raise a general alarm.

At daylight of each day, he shall ring the Asylum bell again, when his duties will cease until the next night.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer, besides acting as Clerk to the Board, shall keep, in a regular set of books, clear and methodical accounts of all moneys received or paid out by him for the Institution, &c., and shall exhibit these accounts to the Directors or Executive Committee quarterly or oftener if required, made out in full, with all the items specified. He shall hold the funds of the Asylum at all times subject to the claims of the Institution, and shall either pay or protest all drafts which may be presented, if properly drawn and authenticated, with their items specified.

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

All other employees about the Institution, whose duties have not been specifically defined in the foregoing by-laws, shall strictly conform to their general spirit, and shall always be selected with reference to their fitness, not only for the purpose for which they have been specially employed, but likewise for the companionship and oversight of the patients while at work out of the wards, and in their walks over the Asylum grounds.

TERM OF OFFICE.

The term of office, which has not been prescribed by law, of the different Officers of the Asylum, shall commence on the and terminate on the in each year.

Doc. No. 12.7

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

Thirteen years ago the Legislature passed an act establishing the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, which was under the control of the Literary Board until 1849, at which session the Legislature passed an additional act establishing a Board of Directors, who, since then have had the management of the Institution up to the present time.

At no period since the establishment of the Institution, has it been in so prosperous a condition as at the present. There were fifty one pupils in attendance at the close of the 12th session; and fifty seven pupils at the close of the 13th session ending June 31st 1858, thirty nine being deaf mutes, and

eighteen in the blind department.

By referring to the Treasurer's report, it will be seen that there have been drawn from the Public Treasurier, from November 1st 1856, to September 1st, 1858, twenty six thousand, two hundred dollars; and six hundred dollars received for pay pupils, making in all received by the Treasurer of the Institution, twenty-six thousand, eight hundred dollars. The disbursements during that period, were twenty-five thousand nine bundred and fourteen dollars; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of eight hundred and

eighty-six dollars.

In October 1857 the Board of Directors established the manufactory of brooms for the Blind, as a mechanical branch of their education, and employed a competent instructor to take charge of this department. It was the desire of the Board of Directors to make this department defray its own expences, but it has not as yet done so by \$548,44. Instruction in any branch is attended with expense, and if the blind can be made practical broom makers, (which the past year has fully proven,) for the mere outlay for instruction, their labor defraving the other expenses, it will certainly be fulfilling the wishes of the Legislature. Two of the best broom makers graduated at the close of the last session. Most of the blind being State pupils, whose parents are not able to educate them, and who will not be able to supply their children with a set of tools for the manufacture of brooms when they have finished their educations, it has been a subject of much thought on the part of the Board of Directors, as to what would be the best provision that could be made for this class of pupils after they cease to be under their control. To edneate them intellectually and mechanically at the Institution free of expense, would seem at first right to be doing a great deal; but then to be turned off penniless and sightless to wend their way through the cold charity of the world, without friends, after having been qualified for business, suggests strong appeals for some other mode of assistance. The Board of Directors would recommend to your favourable consideration the presentation of a set of Tools to the blind, when they complete their term in the Institution, so as to enable them to set up business for themselves. A set of broom making tools will not cost exceeding 8- Some of the blind are very proficent in music, and it is to be hoped, may qualify themselves for teachers.

In the Deaf mute department, the intellectual acquire-

ments of the pupils, are equal to those of similar Institutions in the country, and it is with pleasure that the Board of Directors can inform your honorable body, of the high chracter which the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, maintains as a literary Institution. While every exertion has been made upon the part of the Board of Directors and the Principal, to obtain this intellectual standing, the Board has been equally solicitons to promote their mechanical skill. Having tried several different trades to see which would be best adapted to the profitable means of education in this department, it is the experience of the Board of Directors, that there is no one branch which tends to develop their minds as much as printing. It was the intention of the board at one time during the year to abolish the printing, but on mature investigation they find it far preferable to any other branch of instruction for the Deaf mute. At the commencement of the session, the Board of Directors employed Mr. John Nichols who was brought up in the printing office of the Institution, and is well acquainted with the sign language, as foreman and instructor in this department. While it is not the intention of the Board to let the printing of the Institution interfere with the regular printing offices of the city, they hope at least to make this branch defray its own expenses.

Since the commencement of the present session, the Board of Directors have substituted coal instead of wood in the Institution, believing from past experience that it will be cheaper and less dangerons. To do this, they had to incur an additional expense for grates, which they think will be compensated by the saving of fuel. They have also had gas introduced into the Institution. These additional outlays will make the present session rather more expensive than either of the two last, but the greater convenience, comfort and safety of the new mode of heating and lighting the institution, justify the change.

In consequence of the increased number of pupils, the Board of Directors find that the present buildings are too much crowded, and in their opinion should be enlarged. The

North-Carolina Institution has cost less than any similar one in this country; and when we see the good which it has done, and the large number of deaf mutes in the State, we should not now obstruct their means of education for the want of adequate room in the Institution. In propotion to population North-Carolina has more deaf mutes than any State in the Union, with the exception of Connecticut. Knowing these facts, and judging from the liberality of preceding Legislatures, may we not expect further aid from your honorable body? The Principal of the Institution has been instructed to prepare plans and estimate of cost for enlarging the buildings, which he will submit to the committee to be appointed by your honorable body to examine into the interest of the Institution.

Accompanying this report, is that of the Principal to the Board of Directors, setting forth the management of the Institution under his immediate supervision, and the changes which have been made by the order of the Board. The report of the Treasurer will be found also annexed, exhibiting an account of the receipts and disbursements for the last two years. These officers will take much pleasure in making an exhibit of their books to the committee, and afford them every facility in their power, more fully to comprehend the various expenditures.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. McKEE, President of the Board.

Raleigh, Nov. 20th, 1858.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Samuel H. Young, Treasurer, in account with North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

		de deutsch
To am't rec'd from Public Treasurer from Nov. 1st, 1856, to Sept. 1st, 1858, Am't received for pay pupils,		\$26,200 00 600 00
Disbursed as follows, from Nov. 1856, to Sept. 1st, 1857. (From this date the Auditor's account was opened, which will show the items from Sept. 1st, 1857, to Aug. 31st,		\$ 26,800 00
Paid Principal and Teachers, "Repairs on building and lot, "Servants' hire, "For wood, "Boarding departme't, includi'g clothing, lights, &c., "Medical attendance and medicine, "Dentistry, "Books and advertising,	\$ 2,740 00 784 88 490 00 490 00 6,800 00 165 00 30 00 150 00	
Disbursed from Sept. 1st, 1857, to August 31st, 1858, as per Auditor's report: Provisions, Cow feed, Pupils' clothing, Servants' do., Extra work,	\$11,649 88 3,923 33 39 13 370 03 50 59 120 20	
Furniture, Garden seeds, Lights, Repairs,	$ \begin{array}{r} 12020 \\ 43548 \\ 670 \\ 22078 \\ 1,16141 \end{array} $	1

TREASURER'S REPORT.—(CONTINUED.)

Salaries,	\$ 4,002	80	416
Soap,	48		
Shoes,	266		all munc 8
Sundries,	717		
	495		Market St.
Servants' hire,			minute minuted
Medical services and medicines,	209		
Fuel,	516		
Broom shop,	1,680	74	Show through the
swords and a state of the state		-	2.17/6/14 1
BON Sanday	\$ 14,264		DECEMBER 1
A Company of the Comp	11,649		
Balance,	886	00	
THE RELIEF TO SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			A CHEWATA CL
	\$ 26,800	00	\$26,800 00
To balance in hands of Treasurer,			and matterial
Sept. 1st, 1858,	\$886	00	Chambrie
*	******		erri

SAMUEL H. YOUNG, Treasurer. Raleigh, Nov. 20th, 1858.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Directors of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

Gentlemen: The meetings of the General Assembly of our State being biennial, it becomes necessary that my report should embrace a period of two years, from the first day of September, 1856.

During the 12th session, which closed on the 30th day of June, 1857, fifty-one pupils were in attendance; thirty-four in the deaf-mute department, and seventeen in the blind department. During the 13th session, closing on the 30th day June, 1858, fifty-seven pupils were in attendance; thirty-nine in the deaf-mute department, and eighteen in the blind department.

The number of teachers employed in the deaf-mute department, has been three; and the same number in the blind department, one of whom is a teacher of music. The salaries of these teachers, for the last session, amounted to nineteen hundred dollars, being an average of three hundred and sixteen dollars for each teacher, while the foreman in the broom shop receives six hundred and fifty dollars. All the teachers, except the music teacher, are boarded in the Institution.

A comparison of the prices paid in similar Institutious te teachers, with those paid in ours, will show that we are paying our teachers less than is paid in any other Institution in the United States. I call attention to this matter, from the fact that it is becoming very evident, that if we wish to retain our teachers, or to secure the services of competent instructors, we must pay what is customary in other Institutions.

For a report of the expenditures of the last session, in detail, I refer you to my report as auditor.

At the commencement of the last session, (September, 1857,) a new arrangement in regard to the financial affairs of the Institution, was introduced, in accordance with the Bylaws adopted by your body, in June, 1857. By this arrange-

ment, the Principal is made the auditor of the Institution. Every bill against the Institution is presented to him, which, after being carefully examined, is entered in an invoice book, and then taken to a ledger, where each article in the bill is placed under its appropriate head. After having been signed by the auditor, the bill is laid before the Executive Committee, and having received their signature, is paid by the Treasurer. At the close of each quarter, the auditor reports in detail, the expenditures of that quarter.

The practical working of this system has, I believe, met your approval, and has saved a large amount to the Institution. As this arrangement has been in operation only one year, this detailed statement of the expenses refers only to that

period.

On the 5th day of October, last, in accordance with a resolution of your body, the broom shop went into operation, for the purpose of affording to the blind pupils a trade that will enable them to support themselves, after finishing their education. During the eleven months preceding the first of September, 1858, 345 dozen brooms were sold. The expenses in this shop, including the wages of the foreman, have exceeded the receipts, by \$548,44.

From the 2nd day of November, 1857, to June 31st, 1858, the following articles have been made by the deaf and dumb girls, viz: Dresses, coats, pantaloons, and other articles of wearing apparel, for the pupils, 315; sheets, pillow-cases, comforts, &c., for the house department, 77; and in addition, they have done all the mending for the Institution.

During about the same time, the blind girls have made

145 bead baskets and other fancy articles, which sold for \$50,

and also 24 pairs of infants' socks, which sold for \$11.

I desire, again, to call the attention of the Board, to our want of room in the Institution, and hope you will present the subject to the General Assembly, and urge upon them the necessity of enlarging the buildings. A personal examination, by a committee of the General Assembly, will, I think, satisfy them of this necessity.

In conclusion, permit me to tender to the Board of Direc-

tors, my thanks for the kindness manifested to me by them, and for their assistance in managing the affairs of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted, WM. D. COOKE,

Principal.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1857.

Contract to the contract of th

Die No 18.]

BUSINE ME

AMERICAN SERVICE AND ADDRESS.

market and the Williams

DERE OF THE SOUTH AND THE STOCKHOLD

The Arrest Market and Country to the State of the State o

The product of the second of t

The formation applied to the state of the st

No. of Lot House Co. D.

The Bire. The mas Herbit. See, appropried and printment the conferrable as proxy of the wheety which serve tiely multipure contail.

John I. Kirkland administration of the Committee of Pensente, which was read and or restless of John W. Thinse as was interred such to the Committee with frustransform.
Charles F. Fisher, President of the Company submitted his

Doc. No. 13.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, was held at the Court-house, in Salisbury, on Thursday the 9th of July, 1857.

On motion of Charles F. Fisher, John M. Morehead was appointed President, and Daniel Coleman and Thos. J. Wilson, Secretaries of the meeting.

The Committee appointed at the last General Meeting of the Stockholders to verify proxies, reported through their Chairman, D. A. Davis, that over seven thousand shares of stock in said Company were represented by more than one hundred individuals in person or by proxy—the same being a majority of all the shares owned by private Stockholders.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Sr., appeared and produced his credentials as proxy of the State, which were duly authenticated.

John U. Kirkland submitted the Report of the Committee of Finance, which was read, and on motion of John W. Thomas, was referred back to the Committee with instructions.

Charles F. Fisher, President of the Company, submitted his

Annual Report, made to the Board of Directors, which was read. David F. Caldwell moved that the Report be referred to a Committee of three to report, which motion was lost; and on motion of Daniel Coleman, said Report was received and laid on the table.

On motion of Giles Mebane, the meeting proceeded to elect four Directors for the ensuing year. John W. Thomas and John F. Foard, were appointed tellers; who reported, that on the first ballot, Charles F. Fisher received 6962—Francis Fries, 6715—R. M. Saunders, 5734 votes—balance, scattering.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a fourth Director by another ballot. H. W. Husted and J. D. Ramsay were appointed tellers, who reported, that Ralph Gorrell had received 3620 votes, a majority of the whole number given, and was

duly elected.

Mr. Giles Mebane moved that the Board of Directors be directed to pay C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer of the Company, his travelling expenses for the last three years; which motion was rejected.

On motion of D. A. Davis, the meeting adjourned until tomorrow morning, 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

The meeting met according to adjournment.

The President of the meeting appointed Messrs. James Webb, P. B. Ruffin, James Turentine and Dr. Edmund Strudwick, a Committee to verify proxies for the next General Meeting of the Stockholders.

On motion of Giles Mebane, Messrs. John U. Kirkland, Jed. H. Lindsay, and Edwin M. Holt, were appointed a Committee of Finance for the ensuing year.

Mr. John U. Kirkland, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred back their first report, made a second report which was read.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That each and every Stockholder on the North-Carolina Rail-road shall be entitled to have his, her, or their passage on said Road, on account, until his, her, or their passage tickets, together with the dividends, shall amount to the sum of six per cent per annum on said stock.

Rejected.

Mr. R. Barringer offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Stockholders in regard to the free passage of Stockholders and their families over the Road in attending the annual meetings, be so far amended as to confine that privilege to the Stockholders.

Rejected.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Sr., moved that the salary of the Treasurer of the Company be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum—which motion was agreed to.

On motion of P. Cameron,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the President for the dignity, ability and impartiality, with which he has presided over its deliberations.

And be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Secretaries for the able and faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, the President declared the meeting adjourned, sine die.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, President.

Daniel Coleman, Thomas J. Wilson, Secretaries.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Hillsborough, on Thursday the 10th of July, 1858.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Office of North-Carolina Railroad, Salisbury, July 7th, 1857.

To the Board of Directors:

Gentlemen: I submit to you the following Report of the general condition of the Company and of the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857.

The total earnings of Road from all sources		
amounts to	\$300,449	63.
The total expense account of operating the Road		
amounts to		00
Leaving a balance on receipt account of nett pro-		
fits amounting to	162,924	63

The tabular statements which are annexed to the regular Report of the Treasurer, give a particular account, in detail, of the Passenger and Freight business of the Road as well as of its Financial affairs.

From this it will appear that the Total Disburse-	
ments of the year amounted to \$753,234	21
That the Total Receipts from all quarters, inclu-	
ding last year's balance, have amounted to 915,657	38
Of this there was received from account of sale,	
8 per cent. Company Bonds, 352,538	19

a particular account of which transaction, in detail, is furnished by statement annexed.

In this year, we have at last closed the unfinished construction so fullly as to leave very little undone which is required for the completeness of the whole work, and nothing unsupplied that is essential for the successful operating of the Road

in all its Departments.

The work of the two last years may be stated as follows: On the 1st of July, 1855, a gap of 59 miles, from Lexington to Haw River, remained to be completed. In this incomplete section were—

Seven grading contracts unfinished.

The Masonry of Haw River Bridge.

The Masonry of South Buffalo.

Eight Bridges to be built.

The whole superstructure of the Road to be laid down.

Fifty-nine miles of main track, and six of side track—total, sixty-five miles.

Besides this, the following work has been completed in the last year, viz.

The Joint Ware-houses at Goldsboro' and Charlotte.

The Joint Passenger Shed at Charlotte.

Section houses on fourteen sections, for section masters and hands.

Fourteen Station houses for hands.

Ware-house at McLean's, and Water Station, finished.

Eighteen Bridges covered.

One burnt Bridge rebuilt.

Haw River abutment filled up—a very heavy work.

Ten Culverts on Eastern end reconstructed.

Add to this the whole work of building at Shops—Machine, Car and Smith Shops; Foundry, Engine Shed, and Car Shed; Master Machinist's house; Ware-house and Store-house; Eight Dwellings for Mechanics; Eight wooden houses for men, and wood shed.

The Company have now a line of 223 miles main track, and of 17 miles side track—total, 240 miles, laid with the best heavy T rail, of good pattern and quality, as its wear shows. The Road bed is permanent and solid, having a superstructure of oak, chesnut, and heart-pine sills, (chiefly, however, oak,) large in size, and closely laid down. The Bridges are of heart-pine lumber, well built, covered and painted; the masonry, of all but a few, being of granite. The Culverts and

Drains are safe and substantial. There is no trestle frame on the line. The Stations have secure ware-houses, and wood sheds of good size, with water tanks of abundant capacity, (besides which, there are tanks erected at some other convenient points,) all finished and painted. Each Road Section (there are 19) has a house for the Section Master of Repairs, and one for the hands, sufficiently large for comfort and health. The equipment of Engines, and of Cars for passenger service, is equal to that of most first class Roads in the country. The number of Freight Cars is sufficient for the present tonnage wants of the Road, and the number of Engines will be sufficient for the business of next year. The amount of iron, sills, and wood on hand, will furnish all the needful repairs of the next three or four years; and the supply of fuel for even a longer term.

This large surplusage of wood is on the Eastern end, and was delivered under contracts made before my term of office, under direction of the Engineers in charge, which contracts could not be rescinded or delayed. It has been a very troublesome item of cost. The wood itself is of excellent quality, being all pine, and as much of it as possible has been hauled to Stations and Shop. A great deal more should be distributed this summer along the line. On the Western end of the Road there are only a few points where deliveries were made under similar contracts in large quantities. Very nearly the whole of this wood has been paid for. (See table of material on hand.)

Last in enumeration is the most important of any other single one—the Company Shops—which are now so far complete as to do all the repair work of Engines and Cars. The Company Shops have been constructed according to plans, and upon estimates, adopted by the Board of Directors, as you are aware, three years ago, under a former—the first—administration of the Road—at the same time that the location was fixed where it is, after a most careful and deliberate enquiry for the best point on the line.

A part of the present Board, myself being one, then constituted the Directory. The result of my experience from

working the Road, now two years, is a thorough conviction that it is, beyond question, the proper location, and, for very many reasons, by far the best one, for the interests of the Road. Its beautiful site in a fine forest of Oak, healthful and pleasant, surrounded by a productive country, and within a few miles of the exact centre of the line, could scarcely be surpassed. These Shops will constitute, hereafter, a marked and distinguishing feature of the Road. The only matter of complaint in respect to them is, that they are quite small enough for our uses. The Repair Shop is 100 feet by 180 feet; the Wood Shop 60 by 200 feet; the Smith Shop 40 by 128 feet; the Foundry 60 by 60 feet-all now finished; as, also, a Car Shed 40 by 200 feet. An Engine shed is in progress of erection 51 by 236 feet, having 15 stalls. dwellings for Officers of the Road should be further completed by the erection of one for the General Superintendent, and one for the Master of Road; and this central point so admirable in location, to observe closely every day the working of the whole line, should be made the official head-quarters of the Road; here the active administrative officers ought to be required to reside, the office should be kept, and the whole Road business transacted.

I consider it my duty to say in this connection, for the purpose of conveying to the body of Stockholders what has been expressed to you, gentlemen, that if, in my opinion, any single interest or department of the Road is most important to be carefully nurtured, it is this department of the Company Shops. It may be properly called the centre from which must go out the arteries of life. Keep this department well administered, and your Road works safely and profitably. Let it fail, and with it you will see fail the safety, the efficiency, and the profits of the working operations. Here are the men and here the machines that make a Road good or bad. You cannot therefore too vigilantly see that it is well provided with both of the right kind; and money properly used to secure this, will always be economically and well used.

You have provided that the cost of every building at this place must pay a good dividend by a fair rent to the Compa-

ny. Only the Shop buildings are an exception, and these ought to pay in profitable return, indirectly, most of all.

Owing to an insufficiency of motive power, the Engines were very much overworked about the close of the construction, and having only the small smith shops in Charlotte and Goldsboro', all important repairs were obliged to be done abroad, at an expense of nearly double what the same would cost in our own Shops, for work by no means so good as we have since turned out. Within the last year, we have, as you are aware, done our Repair work almost entirely in our own Shops, and owing to the condition of the Engines and Cars from lack of facilities to do this work sooner, these repairs have cost, in this time, much more than what would be a just estimate for the year, and much more than they possibly ought to cost under any ordinary circumstances for a like term hereafter.

The same history will apply to most Roads built in this country. Starting into existence with a capital stock and means inadequate to their entire completion, they begin to work with an insufficiency of motive power, with an equipment unequal even to a small business, without Shops for repairs, shelters for Engines and Cars, or secure warehouses for their freights-without houses for their Road men or hands, so essential both to the comfort and health of these most important forces. As a most inevitable consequence, their engines are worked down and worn ont, their Cars are rnn down and unsightly, their loss and damage accounts on Freight are sufficient to pay for good ware-houses, their Road track is neglected and out of repair, before the Road is old in years, and even without a funded debt, which is not an uncommon attendant—their Stock pays no dividend for a long term, until time and good management bring about, as the lesson of experience, what good judgment and common sense ought to have taught at first—that it is far better to do well in the beginning whatever is attempted to be done at all; and that whatever is proposed to be done, had better be thoroughly and effectually completed-not half finished.

Until this is effected, every year must show on a half finish-

ed Road its heavy tax for building accounts, for Repair accounts, for actual construction accounts, and so from these constant demands on the receipts, years must pass before the Road can rise under such burdens, and begin to make any return of nett profits.

This Road, now finished, will be most fortunate in having to contend with very few difficulties of this kind; and its present condition and prospects give good reason to believe, as well as to hope, that inasmuch as your policy has been thoroughly to complete and effectively to equip, in the beginning, at whatever cost it might require, the result will soon demon-

strate that it was right and wise.

Under your direction I have had built and placed on the Road during the last year, two new ten wheel Freight Engines of about 30 tons weight; and four new passenger Engines of about 20 tons, and one of about 25 tons; all of very superior construction and finish: The two Freight and three passenger Engines from Norris' Works; one passenger from Rogers' Works, and one from New York Locomotive Works, Jersey City.

All these Machines will compare favorably with the best of

any Road, and all are link motion.

I have bought also four new passenger coaches which makes this equipment full, but is not more than we frequently re-

quire.

The Freight stock has not been increased by any new cars with the exception of a joint number of 20 box cars, built by the Wilmington and Weldon Road for through Freight use, on a contract made last Fall.

The Road is now in very good order, though in consequence of the extraordinary winter it has been extremely difficult to get it so. The Repair force had a season of unusual hardship to keep the track in safe condition. Their duties were laborious, and have been faithfully performed. During the Winter and Spring months, constant slides required vigilant attention; and the expense of repairs from extra Gravel Trains for Ditching, has been considerable and unavoidable. The department must have a large force of necessity, for some years, until the

slopes cease to slide as they now do constabily, and until the Road bed is well ballasted at many points.

The comfortable houses provided for the Road hands on sections, will much increase the security from sickness and the efficiency of this very important force. Each section house has attached to it four or five acres of enclosed land for cultivation, which will be of decided value. The Section Master of Repairs is charged with a duty of great importance in guarding the safety and in maintaining the good condition of the Road track. He ought to be well selected and estimated accordingly. Upon his efficiency and faithfulness depends the safety of the trains, and the wear and tear both of Road track and machinery. No man on the Road has more responsible duties, and in no place must neglect be more injurious or dangerous.

The Road receipts for the fiscal year have been affected by two causes—one, the deplorable and general failure of crops everywhere, which has caused a falling off in the freighting business of the Road in an amount doubtless large; the other, your acquiescence in, and adoption of, the demand of the last general meeting for low freights. Our tonnage charges were much reduced on the principal articles of wheat, flour, corn, tobacco and salt. If the stockholders insist that the Board of Directors shall lower freight rates to a standard below what is profitable in Transportation, of course they will not complain that the Road receipts are thereby comparatively reduced. We bring up for less than bare cost of transportation all the fertilizers, and I submit, with deference, that we ought to get some return for carrying down what these produce.

It can hardly be considered even an extravagant estimate that the low freights and short crops, with the consequent diminution of up freight, have diminished our receipts \$150,000 the last year.

At the general meeting of Stockholders, July 1856, a good deal was said about through travel; and the administration of the Road has not been without censure from an alledged neglect to provide facilities, secure proper connections, and make all such arrangements as are required for this end. It

is well known to the Board that this matter has always been one of constant enquiry, interest, and action. You have always approved the closest connections as to time which I have been able to make with the roads running to us at each end, even when the doing so involved a sacrifice on our part in the surrender of comfortable hours for our way travel—upon the ground that the interest of the whole Road—to the State particularly—was of more consequence than the convenience of any communities on the line.

In February last, you resolved to put on a double daily service of passenger trains, and instructed me to do so as soon as the proper arrangements could be concluded for close connections. After a delay of some weeks to hear from the P. O. Department on an application made jointly by the Presidents of the Charlotte and Sonth-Carolina, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, and myself, to give us the benefit of some three hours lost time at Augusta, we commenced, on the 13th March, running the second train in close connection with these Roads. The P. O. Department had given us assurance that we should have the time we asked, to facilitate mails and travel on our line twelve hours, if the South-Carolina Railroad consented to come forward the three hours we asked for. This Road did consent, but the Department afterwards declined to make the order, on the ground that the Wilmington and Manchester Road objected to the proposed arrangement, "as injurious to its interest;" and the Department was unwilling to give us the time we asked, against their protest. We have since then been running as well as was possible, and should get our proportion of travel but for the difference of twelve hours in time, and the serious one of opening a new line of travel when old ones interpose what obstacles they can, regarding us as an opposition, and to be so treated. The additional cost of this second Train, has been one thousand and forty-one dollars per month, actual expense. The through travel is gradually increasing, and the train is a very great convenience to the way travel. If our present connections were made as formerly by one train, it would be of necessity, a night train, over our Road, one way at least.

Every exertion has been made to direct some portion of the travel over this Line, by traveling and local Agents abroad, as well as by general and special advertising. But to be known, a Road must be used, and to be used, must have some desirable advantages. Passengers, safely, comfortably, and expeditiously conveyed, are the best agents and advertisers. Our time is in the future, and will surely come. A Road, whose first train ran through the line little more than twelve months ago, and which has only, at this very day, completed its actual construction, can hardly, with any reason, expect to enter at once upon the business of Transportation that all other Roads have required years to reach gradually.

The present season has afforded a very bountiful crop of wheat, which we may safely estimate will pay the Road a considerably increased amount for the next year, and besides this, make that general prosperity throughout the country as favorable to Rail Road receipts of all kinds, as the reverse is unfavorable.

The operating expense of the past year has been made up from the actual cost in detail carefully estimated at the highest rate: if from the total aggregate of amount—\$137,525 00 should be deducted the cost of Trains engaged in hauling material for the construction work, of houses and bridges, it would reduce the operating expense below 45 per cent of the gross earning; the whole added being now barely over this per centage. Very few Roads in the country have been operated at a lower eost; and when it is remembered that our Trains, of both Passenger and Freight class, have been obliged to do the running, over a long line, which would have subserved the requirements of double our business, we may say that the expense has not been very heavy. The table of Shop report annexed will show the number, condition and cost of our Engines. By reference to this it will appear that some of the machines have performed extraordinary service in the miles run during the year, which is sufficient evidence of the need we had for the motive power last bought. There can be no question that the true policy of a Road, particularly of one so long as this, is to have always a sufficiency of motive power, so that the Engines need never be broken down by over work. It is easier to save excessive wear, and cheap-

er, than to repair it.

The Financial Report shows, in the aggregate of disbursements, that a larger amount of ont-standing indebtedness has been paid than was known to exist. The nature of these liabilities is shown in the Tables of apportioned payments. They have been chiefly in old accounts and obligations for construction work, which can be clearly shown by each voucher of payment audited and duly filed. Very large amounts have been paid on old sill, wood and lumber estimates; on accounts and notes for labor, material, and supplies furnished in track laying, and for lumber required in bridge superstructure account, over and above what was supposed to have been contracted for and prepared two years ago in sufficient quantity. The amount of material furnished under these contracts fell short full one-half and had to be supplied this last year; hence the delay in covering bridges, as well as the additional cost.

It will be seen by the annexed abstract from your Journal, what was your action on the act of the Legislature in respect to an issue of 8 per cent Company Coupon Bonds. This Road being largely a State work, and the people having an interest in its prosperity as such, it ought to be highly gratifying to all, that these Bonds were promptly taken so as to relieve the Road from its embarrassment, and from its necessity of borrowing money at 12, instead of 8 per cent. The sinking fund to be reserved from year to year, will easily discharge the small amount, and we may hope, even before it is due. That these Bonds were fully taken at par, and a small advance, when State securities are so depressed, and bonds at 8 per cent of some other of the best Roads cannot be sold at 80, shows a degree of confidence in this work which the future of its inevitable greatness and prosperity will surely verify.

During the next year, in addition to our present connections and outlets, we shall be placed in communication with the ports of New-Berne and Beaufort, by the opening of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, at our Eastern terminus; and from this point, near the Southern terminus, we shall re-

ceive the first rich instalment from the Western North Carolina Railroad, which will, next Spring, begin to send down the abundance of its fertile line. The line of our Road alone is sufficient, in a few years, to make a freight business of immense amount; but when to this is added the vast production which will be poured down from the valley of the Catawba, reaching to the foot of the Swanannoa pass, is it in any degree an extravagant thing to say that we must then certainly have one of the greatest Freight Roads in the South?

We may safely challenge the citation of any Road in any country, which has done more, by its construction, for the State character, and for the prosperity of its immediate people. It is well known that real estate on its line has appreciated full one hundred per cent, and production has been stimulated over an hundred per cent; and it is equally well known, that if a large majority of those who took the Stock never received one dollar of dividend, they would be abundantly well repaid in the direct benefits otherwise received.

No road ever has been built cheaper, and few roads anywhere are better built, or better equipped and endowed. Yet there are some complaints of its cost:—and communities which, a few years ago, were remote from market, and were obliged to pay a heavy rate for slow uncertain waggon transportation, out and in, now complain of "high freights," at less than three cents per ton per mile, on the dispatch of Railroad delivery!

In September, 1856, Mr. Garnett, who had been serving first as Principal Assistant Engineer in construction, and afterwards as Engineer and Superintendent by appointment of the Board of Directors, was offered the position of Chief Engineer of the Georgia and Pensacola Rail Road, with such an increased salary as induced him to accept. He had served this Road with a degree of faithfulness, professional ability, and efficiency which caused a general regret at parting with him. Since then I have not recommended to you the appointment of any one in the capacity of Engineer and Superintendent, although you have proposed to make such appointment at any time that it was desired by me.

It is due to the Master of Machinery, Mr. Roberts, to say

that his responsible Department of the Road has been managed with an efficiency which is best illustrated by the figures and statements of the Shop Report, which shows the cost of Repairs, and the service of the Engines—with the number of miles run. Their good condition, I can attest.

In the Road and Transportation Departments, Capt. Allen on the Eastern, and Mr. Morrison on the Western Division, have been very efficient assistants in whatever was required to be done—to whose aid I have been much indebted. In respect to all the officials and employees of the Road, it may be said that their discharge of duty is best evidenced by the condition of the whole work, and the operation of the Road. For the year past we have been fortunate in running our Passegger Trains regularly without accident of any kind. This is the best certification of the skill and good conduct of the men engaged in this hard and responsible service.

In closing this Report of our administration of two years, I may add, that the Board of Directors has acted in all things and at all times, as a unit. The difficulties and embarrassments which have attended the raising of means to complete this work, during a time of extraordinary commercial pressure, are only known to the Board. We have labored somewhat anxiously to complete the construction on the plans delivered to us—we have endeavored to manage the affairs of the Company according to our best judgment and as economically as possible, in order that we might, at this time, deliver up to the State and the Stockholders, at the end of our term, a Road fully completed and equipped, ready to go on hereafter in a secure, profitable and prosperous career.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. F. FISHER,

President.

COUPON BONDS.

Extract from Journal of Board of Directors, in relation to 8 per cent. Company Coupon Bonds.

"Ordered, That the sum of Twenty-Eight Thousand Dollars be assigned and set apart out of the annual receipts and income of the Road, for the semi-annual payment of the interest, as the same shall fall due on the Bonds of Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, issued under the authority of the Act of the last General Assembly.

Ordered further, That the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars be assigned and set apart out of the annual receipts and income of the Road, as a fund to be invested and pledged to the payment of the principal of said bonds."

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK.

JULY 1st, 1857.

Statement of Rolling Stock on the Road at this date, embracing Passenger and Freight Cars.

Number	of	Passenger	coaches,	1st class,	 13
66	of	"	66	2d "	 4
66	of	Mail	66		 5
Number	of	Box Cars,			 114
"	of	Flat "			 87
"	of	Gravel Ca	ars,		 30

RECORD IN ENTER FOR THE PARTY AND REAL PROPERTY.

the state of the s
test of From Americal of Board of Directors, be related to
Some and the family of the fam
-toll beneval's distributed in an art flat the state of t
states which is I were my condition to the class of the state were

COUPON BONDS.

Extract from Journal of Board of Directors, in relation to 8 per cent. Company Coupon Bonds.

"Ordered, That the sum of Twenty-Eight Thousand Dollars be assigned and set apart out of the annual receipts and income of the Road, for the semi-annual payment of the interest, as the same shall fall due on the Bonds of Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, issued under the authority of the Act of the last General Assembly.

Ordered further, That the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars be assigned and set apart out of the annual receipts and income of the Road, as a fund to be invested and pledged to the payment of the principal of said bonds."

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK.

July 1st, 1857.

Statement of Rolling Stock on the Road at this date, embracing Passenger and Freight Cars.

Number	of	Passenger	coaches,	1st	class,	 	13
66	of	"	"	2d	66	 	4
"	of	Mail	"			 	5
Number	of	Box Cars,				 	114
66	of	Flat "				 	87
44	of	Gravel Ca	ars,			 	30

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

Stations.	Eas Num'r Pas'rs.	A desired	age.] Num'r Pas'rs.		Total— Num'r Pas'rs.	East & West.		Through F East. Amount.		West.		Total. and West. Amount		l Amount, and West. Amount.	Total Amount, East and West, of Frei't Rec'd.	Total Amount Received for Pass. and Frei't.
Charlotte, Harrisburg, Concord, China Grove, Salisbury, Lexington, Thomasville, High Point, Jamestown, Greensboro', McLean's, Gibsonville, Company Shops, Graham, Haw River, Mebane's, Hillsborough, Durham's, Morrisville, Raleigh, Smithfield, Boon Hill, Goldsborough,	444 1370 1711 4246 1490 919 2471 954 2919 183 4300 18 901 700 363 363 1447 1291 633 2535 659	\$13,040 59 454 91 1,441 59 197 85 6,545 42 1,825 09 1,116 94 3,597 93 855 44 5,110 24 148 74 465 33 23 50 1,140 52 1,123 83 506 13 3,288 28 1,532 04 476 55 3,118 77 489 19 116 89	552 1372 128 2910 1813 829 1059 655 4582 143 340 45 1024 482 330 1582 508 298 5778 705 4027	\$ 290 40 996 30 105 00 3,510 83 2,162 17 681 45 1,467 47 537 26 5,898 56 68 00 450 67 41 15 1,352 39 859 77 360 74 2,739 95 687 41 696 55 12,329 66 869 81 256 14 10,049 09	5398 996 2742 299 7156 3303 1748 3530 1609 7501 326 770 693 3029 1809 961 8313 1364 373 4027	745 31 2,437 89 302 35 10,056 25 3,987 26 1,798 39 5,065 40 1,392 70 11,008 80 216 74 916 00 64 65 2,492 91 1,983 60 866 87 6,028 23 2,219 45 1,173 10 15,448 43	735 66 387 80 382 348 56 16 148 268 170 1300 68	1,977 80 396 24 2 1,552 05 3 1,375 00 173 25 5 54 40 3 442 97 6 627 46 3 23 40 1,950 00		1,921 34	387 80 382 348 50 16	1,977 80 396 24 1,552 05 1,375 00 173 25 54 40 442 97 627 46 323 40 3,871 34 38 70	6133 996 2808 2999 7543 33883 1748 3912 1609 7849 326 770 63 1975 1198 693 3177 2077 1131 9989 1432 373 4657	\$ 18,198 84 745 31 2,871 45 302 35 12,034 05 4,383 50 1,798 39 6,617 45 1,392 70 12,383 80 216 74 916 00 64 65 2,666 16 2,038 00 866 87 6,471 20 2,846 91 1,496 50 19,319 77 1,397 70 373 03 10,253 44	\$17,259 50 315 38 3,588 37 235 11 28,335 72 10,163 74 1,956 10 15,632 91 1,431 10 10,500 06 247 04 2,259 62 908 80 4,442 82 1,160 48 1,299 59 5,067 90 2,915 24 878 90 7,137 78 852 27 241 38 17,462 03	\$ 35,458 34 1,060 69 6,459 82 537 46 40,369 77 14,547 24 3,754 49 22,250 36 2,823 80 22,883 86 463 78 3,175 62 973 45 7,108 98 3,198 48 2,166 46 11,539 10 5,762 15 2,375 40 26,457 55 2,249 97 614 41 27,715 47
	29710	\$ 46,615 27	29367	\$46,410 77	59077	\$ 93,026 04	4018	\$ 14,503 08	356	\$ 2,125 69	4374	\$ 16,628 77	63491	\$ 109,654 81	\$ 134,291 84	\$ 243,946 65
29710 \$ 46,615 27 29367 \$46,410 77 59077 \$93,026 04 4018 \$14,503 08 356 \$2,125 69 4374 \$16,628 77 63491 \$109,654 81 \$134,291 54 Total amount Through Tickets sold by other Companies East,											22,360 77					
Total, 66789 \$132,015 58 Total amount Through Freight collected by other Roads,										11,842 21						
\$ 146,134 05 Transportation of the Mails,										\$ 278,140 63 22,300 00						
		Total income	for the	year,											,	\$ 300,449 63

				In Pass na rich
	. 61			

way and not assembly being

Doc. No. 18.7

MEN ON THE ROAD AND IN SHOPS.

JULY 1, 1857.

Total number of Men employed in Transportation, Repairs of Road, and Shops, for year ending this date.

	Whites.	Free Blacks.	Slaves.	Total.
On Pass'ng'r trains, regular,	6	12	14	32
On Freight trains,	3	5	6	14
On Lumber trains,			9	9
On Gravel trains,	1	1	27	29
At Stations,	12		46	58
On Sections,	mye - N	1	162	163
	22	19	264	305
At Shops,	39	1	12	52
Station Agents and Clerks,	26			26
Section Masters,	19			19
Engineers,	17			17
Conductors,	8			8
Bridge Watchmen,	12			12
Watchmen at Stations,	3			3
THE STATE OF THE S	124	1	12	137
Total number,	147	19	276	442

A Statement of Sale of \$350,000, 8-per cent. Bonds, North-Carolina Railroad Company.

A LIBRIT - William No. (F)		2011	7111 713	11/4
	Amount.	Rate.	Prem.	Inter'st.
No.				20110000000
1. R. P. Dick,	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 25 00	\$
2. R. J. Holmes,	5,000	1	50 00	8 66
3. Simon Bost,	1,000	1 2	5 00	2 00
4. Thomas Ruffin,	7,000	į	35 00	MALE THE
5. James H. Ruffin,	2,000	1	10 00	
6. Thomas Ruffin,	2,500	12121212	12 50	
7. Alfred Jones,	4,000	Par.	THE REST PROPERTY.	21 04
S. Wesley Jones,	3,000	66		25 00
9. Rufus Barringer,	3,000	66		6 66
10. John W. Norwood,	2,500	46	emeral by	9 00
11. Joseph Young,	1,000	66	accion) \$	
12. Aaron J. Bost,	1,000	66	BUT TO B	2 00
13. R. J. Holmes,	2,500	66	- HETHOR	4 34
14. B. S. Harrison,	4,000	66		13 71
15. J. W. B. Watson,	8,000	66	1000	0.0000
16. Jesse H. Lindsay,	5,000	66		
17. George W. Mordecai,	35,000	46		
18. Chas. Dewey,	24,000	66		
19. Geo. W. Haywood,	2,000	- 66	n-ulb-ord	
20. Thomas Bragg,	4,000	66	PILO SINGS	
21. Cyrus P. Mendenhall,	10,500	- 66	A PIPARI	
22. W. F. Area,	2,000	66	WEIGHT.	4 00
23. John Trollinger,	5,000	66	1 . 4	
24. Stephen W. Cole,	10,000	66	HOMEZDU	68 47
25. George Barnhardt,	3,000	66	usid in	3 00
26. Mrs. Penelope Smith,	10,000	66	Hall III	35 07
27. Walter L. Steele,	2,500	66	1	26 00
28. James S. Morrison,	1,000	66	Marine Marine	3 30
29. John H. Bryan,	5,000	66	CHENN OF	50 00
30. Walter R. Leak,	4,000	66		17 76
31. M. E. Manly,	5,000	66	A STATE OF THE STA	33 33
32. Jesse H. Lindsay,	10,000	66		206 66
33. William E. White,	4,000	- 66	100	26 00
34. Alfred Hargrave,	2,500	66	PA LIVE -	21 00
35. Dr. J. T. Leach,	3,500	66	DATE OF BEE	15 08
36. Jos. H. White,	2,000	66		13 30
37. Joseph H. Wilson,	5,000	44		36 30
	184,000		\$137 50	\$641 68

STATEMENT.—(CONTINUED.)

Angrand Santala Santal									
	Amount.	Rate.	Prem.	Intert's					
to south about a									
Amount brought forward,	\$ 184,000		\$137 50	\$641 68					
No.	114180 118191	20 11 17	GILL PAR	0.00					
38. William Stronach,	1,500	Par.	mish m	8 88					
39. Charles Greene,	6,000	"	TORNER	16 00					
40. Mrs. Sarah Young,	2,500		ATT STORY	12 20					
41. D. A. Davis,	5,000	66		41 11					
42. William Murphy,	7,500	66		56 11					
43. Robert L. Hargrave, .	1,000	66	1916 W91	7 75					
44. William Little, 45. Mrs. M. R. Wheaton,	2,000		samma l	20 00					
45. Mrs. M. R. Wheaton,	500	"	2 30 3 4	4 28					
46. J. H. Bryan, Jr.,	2,000		1 1 3 1	17 10					
47. P. A. Atkinson,	4,500	. 66	1 1 1 N	40 00					
48. Hogg & Haywood,	7,000	66		11. 22					
49. J. C. Barnhardt,	1,000	66		14 20					
50. S. P. Alexander,	4,000	66		36 80					
51. P. C. Cameron,	10,000	66		100 00					
52. Mrs. Mary Johnston,	1,000	66	- 1- 71	11 10					
53. Kate H. Rice,	500	66		5 28					
54. James Murphy,	3,000	66		34 00					
55. Rev. R. H. Morrison,	4,000	66		50 00					
56. W. A. Graham,	2,000	66		21 00					
57. Thos. B. Hill,	10,000	66		144 20					
58. B. F. Moore,	4,000	66		53 33					
59. M. M. Orr,	1,000	"	A THE WAY	13 33					
60. Dr. S. X. Johnson,	1,000	66		13 33					
61. John C. Burroughs, .	1,000	6.6		14 68					
62. G. Memmimger,	1,000	66	and an ill	17 00					
63. K. P. Battle,	1,000	66		16 34					
64. Dr. R. C. Lindsay,	500	66		11 10					
65. D. L. Swain,	5,000	66 .		100 00					
66. Thos. D. Hogg,	2,000	66		26 67					
67. Mrs. Eliza H. Knox, .	2,000	"	-2/4 x 3 F	43 61					
68. Miss Emma C. White,	1,000	66	11 11	16 44					
69. Thomas Ruffin,	1,000	"	7 3	110111 50					
70. Dr. W. F. Bason,	500	66	STATE A	10 00					
71. Jenkins & Roberts,	50,000	66		778 17					
02 27			A405 ::0						
OR 08	\$ 350,000	"	\$137 50	2,400 99					

FINANCE REPORT.

The Committee of Finance of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, after a careful examination of the warrants and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Company, beg leave to submit the accompanying statements as their Eighth Annual Report to said Company, to wit: Letter A, cost of construction of the Work Shops. Letter B, Treasurer's Account. Letter C, receipts from Passengers, Freight, &c. Letter D, statement of means and liabilities.

All of which they respectfully submit.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, ED. M. HOLT, JED. H. LINDSAY.

*

(A.)

Statement showing Cost of Construction of Work Shops up to the 1st of July, 1857.

Amount Expended to 1st July, 1856,	\$ 25,012 54 79,407 25
	\$104 419 79

Dr.

(B.)

TREASURER'S

Treasurer of	f the	e Nor	th-Caro	lina	Railroad
--------------	-------	-------	---------	------	----------

						==
1050					Samuel Land	
1856.	The Cheale	halan as an hand	NATURAL PARTY		\$149,462	70
July 1,	To Cash,	balance on hand,			\$140,402	10
*		Loan \$350,000 00, 8 per ct.	& 950 000	00		
	66	bonds,	\$ 550,000	00	O WILLIAM	
		Bank Cape Fear, Salem,	50,000			
		Bank Wadesborough,	20,000			
	44	J. W. Thomas,	3,940	00		
		Farmers' Bank, Greensboro',	1 0 1 1	-0	et later	
	- 66	nett,	4,947			
		Jenkins & Roberts,	50,285	92	450 150	40
		m			479,173	40
	10-45	Transportation, Passenger &			000 510	00
		Freight,			260,718	
		Transportation, Mails,	0.400	0.1	16,725	UU
	44	Stock from individuals,	6,483	81		
	"	Interest accrued on 8 pr. ct.	2 100	0.0		
		bonds,	2,400			
	"	Premium on do do	137		7/11/1	
	- 66	Miscellaneous,	165			
	46,	House Rent Raleigh,	12	-		
	66	Glass Broken in Cars,		00		
	- "	J. Oaks, refunded, (Cr. Supr.)	40	87		
	"	J. M. Morehead, for two	/110			
		Mules, (one diseased,)	173			
	66	F. A. Garret for Cement,	8		porell in a	
	66	J. M. Morehead, Lead Pipe,		75		
	44	Interest on stock,	. 100	60		
	- 66	J. S. Morrison, refunded, (Cr.			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	
		Sup.)		00	North Control	
	44	N. E. Scales, do do	12	50	11000	
	66	J. R. Harrison do Cr. rep.	7 9			
		cars,	21	50		
				-	9,577	34
			1 1 1 1 1			V
1857.			1975		\$ 915,657	38
July 1,	To cash	balance on hand, as follows:				
a my a		d as collateral security in N. Y.			Migist	
	Берович	on Loans (State Bonds,)	131,000	00	D. ST. LL	
	Cash in	hands of Treasurer deposited,	31,423		nicroid .	
	Cubii iii	The state of the s		100	162,423	17
	Add bal	ance due on Stock account,			CONTRACT TO	
		(from Individual Stockhol-			and the land	
		ders,)			38,601	58
		1-5111			Armille &	
			le de la constante de la const		\$201,024	75

ACCOUNT.

1856. July :

857. uly 1

Company in Account with the Company.

CR.

	By cash paid			
		\$ 20,000	óo	
-		66,000		
1.	Bank Cape Fear, Salem, (Loan,)			
	Bank of Wadesborough, (Loan,)	20,000		
	Farmers Bank, Greensboro, (Loan,)	25,000		
	Bank Cape Fear, (Loan,)	25,000		
1	do. do. Salisbury, (Loan,)	10,000	00	
	Jenkins & Roberts, Loan,)	50,285	92	
	J. W. Thomas, (Loan,)	3,940 (
	Bank of the Republic, N. Y., (Loan,)	46,000 (00	
	Interest and Premium, (Loan,)	23,755		
		693000		
				289,981 88
	Shops, construction, (Loan,)	79,407 9	25	200,001 00
		10,101	20	
	Hands in employ of Company at	10 000	11	
	Shops, Tools, Locomotive & Turntable,	13,606		
	Tools, Locomotive & Turntable,	21,762	JU	
				114,775 36
	Transportation,			63,354 64
	Repair of Road,			67,304 96
	Cars and Engines,			79,555 33
	Wood,			47,363 01
	Superstructure of Bridges,			20,039 20
	Stations, including Sec. Houses,			19,643 55
	Salaries,	The state of the		6,026 58
	Repair Engines—expended before			0,020 00
	Shops were ready for busi-			0 000 15
	ness,	4 4 100		6,038 47
	Superstructure,	4,471		
	Materials, Iron, Coal, &c	3,620		
	Sills,	3,241		
	Supplies, Oil, Waste, &c.,	4,179	06	
	Stock refunded on Dibble & Bros.,			
	redeemed,	2,982	00	
	Grading, chiefly at Shops,	6,528 8		
	Station Expenses,	2,426		
	Bridge Masonry,	1,900 (
	Miscellaneous Agt's, Print'g, etc.,	2,030		
	Right of Way,	1,742		
		1,854		
- 1	Loss and Damage,	1		
-	Engineering,	1,387		FY THE Make
174	Repair of Cars,	788		
1	Mileage,	918		
	Office Expenses,	472		
16	Interest on deferred payments,	512 8		
	Stock Killed,	90 (
	Real Estate, survey'g shop lands,	4 (00	
			_	39,151 23
-	By Balance in Treasurer's hands,			162,423 17
1				,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
1.				\$ 915,657 38
-	CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,	Treasurer	N	C. R. R. Ca

(D.)

Statement of Liabilities-Means and Material on Hand.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due on Loan act. abroad,	. \$60,000
" " act. at home,	
" " for motive power,	
" on estimates, unfinished work,	. 15,000
" on general act.,	. 12,000
	\$234,593
MEANS.	
Bonds deposited, as collateral,	\$131,000
Stock balance due,	38,601
Cash balance on hand,	31,423
Freight balances unsettled,	15,000
Due for rents, &c.,	827
	\$216,851
MATERIAL ON HAND.	
Sills on hand—estimated value,	\$26,000
Wood, on hand, " "	42,660
Iron " " " "	21,250
Other material, " "	11,000
To this add real estate at Charlotte, Salisbury, Ra-	0.000
leigh and Goldsboro', in houses and lots,	8,000
	\$108,910

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD—DEPARTMENT OF SHOPS.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1st, 1857.

NAMES OF ENGINES.	BY WHOM BUILT.	DATES OF ARRIVAL.	KIND OF ENGINES.	COST INCLUD-	COST OF LABOR.	COST OF MATERIALS.	COST OF OIL, TALLOW, &C.	COST OF WASTE.	COST OF WOOD.	NUMBER OF MILES RUN.	TOTAL
PELLO, AJAX, IXION, SISYPHUS, MIDAS, APOLLO, ASTRON, ARISTOS,		September, 1854. """ """ """ """ July, 1855. """	Gravel. Passenger, Freight, Passenger, Freight, Passenger, Freight,	\$ 7,800 9,800 9,000 9,800 9,000 9,000 10,000 9,500	\$ 375 71 251 58 1,082 84 743 11 260 70 793 20 379 64	\$ 75 316 39 264 62 579 76 307 74 120 78 517 06 298 61	\$ 50 64 330 12 127 40 238 63 29 20 276 44 419 00 204 34	\$ 4 06 31 81 12 74 16 97 4 06 40 42 33 87 23 38	\$ 452 50 341 25 62 00 466 75 412 50 503 04	28,550 29,096 2,100 24,088 29,516 15,328	\$ 55 45 1,506 53 656 34 2,259 45 1,146 11 1,165 09 2,175 63 1,409 01
TRAHO, PACTOLUS, CYBELE, ULYSSES, CYCLOPS, EXCELSIOR, HELIOS, KRATOS, GUILFORD, WATAUGA, ROWAN, ALAMANCE, NEUSE, ORANGE, YADKIN,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	February, 1854. March, " July, " October, " November, " December, " July, 1855. " November, 1856. " " April, 1857. " May, " October, 1856.	Passenger, Freight, Passenger,	7,800 9,000 9,000 9,000 9,800 9,000 10,000 9,500 9,950 8,500 9,965 8,600 8,650 8,900 9,250	134 60 415 58 63 43 239 54 278 18 159 80 87 25 229 80 105 86 222 83 178 29 64 65 27 77 34 28 185 15	67 34 225 34 82 78 120 94 144 86 164 92 39 20 231 33 14 79 53 14 49 55 15 74 7 00 9 25 130 99	201 02 188 70 154 08 280 80 303 50 203 80 362 41 173 50 102 00 118 41 97 87 49 30 39 83 35 62 209 15	19 74 18 62 18 39 27 86 23 55 20 58 30 38 16 75 13 95 12 09 9 24 7 49 3 29 1 67 18 20	450 00 448 75 448 50 450 00 415 00 230 00 212 50 193 12 78 12 59 37 35 00 376 97	23,046 26,044 25,500 29,550 15,830 7,750 12,946 6,014 5,348 8,374 3,220 7,840	422 70 848 24 318 68 1,119 14 1,198 84 1,024 60 969 24 1,066 38 466 60 618 97 528 07 215 30 137 26 115 82 920 46
	B. N. & Co.,	0000001, 10000	y ala,nav	3,100	*\$6,313 79	\$ 3,762 88		\$409 13	\$ 5,635 37		\$ 20,532 99
Passenger Cars, 1,201 10 581 55 489 07 51 80 2,323 52 Freight Cars, 786 61 400 75 560 14 48 72 48 72 Hand Cars, 102 44 47 61 150 05											
Shop	s,	120,0	2,000 15 4,624 0. 0,510 5p		2,090 15 1,624 67 6,313 79	1,029 91 317 59 3,762 88	1,049 21 222 50 4,195 76	100 52 29 33 409 13	5,635 37	310,140	4,269 79 2,194 09 20,532 99
		01.52	\$10,028 61		\$10,028 61	\$5,101 57	\$5,493 47	\$ 529 96	\$ 5,635 37	310,140	\$ 26,997 87

Respectfully submitted, THOS, E. ROBERTS, Master of Machinery.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAI

HIP ROLL ANDHREE TO THE

ASTRONA ASTRONA A Sea Esplanter, Late Proposed of State o		NAMES OF THEOREM.
	Toly, 1816, P. Schrang, 1816, P. Johnson, 1816, P. Zorensen, 1816, P.	

Paramogar Clark, Prolight Clark, Bland Clark

Showed down

HOUSE I LEGISLA

Doc No. 123

REPORT OF THE KOLTHCAROLINA RAILROAD

Annual Control of the
ted permission to you on said shake.
On maken of dudge Sandow, Mr. Asia was allowed to

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR 1858.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North-Carolina Rail Road Company, convened at the Masonic Hall, in the town of Hillsborough, on the 8th of July, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Gov. Graham, Dr. F. J. Hill was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Webb, of Hillsborough, and Edward R. Stanly, of Newbern, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Gov. Graham, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M., to give the Committee on Proxies time to report.

At 3 o'clock, the Chairman called the meeting to order.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Sr., appeared and produced his credentials as proxy of the State of North-Carolina, which were duly authenticated.

The committee appointed at the last general meeting of the Stockholders to verify proxies reported through their Chairman, James Webb, that 6434 shares of stock in said Company were represented by more than one hundred individuals in person or by proxy, the same being a majority of all the shares owned by private Stockholders.

The President, Charles F. Fisher, Esq., then read his report; and on motion of Robert McLean, of Guilford, it was laid upon the table.

Richard J. Ashe, Esq., stated that he held proxies from Gov. Swain and Mr. Patton, but having mislaid them, requested permission to vote on said stock.

On motion of Judge Saunders, Mr. Ashe was allowed to vote on said stock.

The Committee of Finance, through their Chairman, John U. Kirkland, submitted their report, which was read, and on motion of James Sloan, of Guilford, the same was received and ordered to be printed with the minutes of this meeting.

On motion of John U. Kirkland, Esq., of Orange, it was

Resolved, That hereafter the Fiscal Year shall terminate on the 31st day of May, instead of the 30th of June.

On motion of N. A. Boyden, Esq., of Rowan, it was

 $\it Resolved, \,$ That when this meeting adjourn, it meet again to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Giles Mebane, Esq., of Alamance, it was

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to elect four Directors to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

And on motion of the same, the meeting then adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 9th, 1858.

At 8 o'clock, the Chairman called the meeting to order. On motion of John D. Whitford, of Craven, it was

Resolved, That those of the Stockholders of the North-Carolina Rail Road Company, residing in Craven county, who have paid up their subscriptions, be furnished with certificates of stock for the amount of their subscriptions, to wit: J. Graham Tull 10 shares; F. P. Latham 5 shares; Charles Kelly 5 shares; Emmett Cuthbert 5 shares; John D. Whitford 5 shares; John N. Washington 5 shares; Alexander Justice 5 shares; Alexander Willis 5 shares; Arthur Ipock 5 shares; Bryan Whitford 5 shares; David R. Whitford 5 shares; W. P. Moore 5 shares; Samuel W. Chadwick 5 shares; and J. W. Hughes 5 shares: Provided, That the said persons unite in a transfer of the remaining five shares of their subscription to R. N. Taylor.

On motion of Gen. McRae, of New Hanover, the President's report was taken from the table and received.

The hour for the election of Directors having passed, that business was now taken up, and the following gentlemen were appointed Tellers to attend the taking and counting of the votes, to wit: James Webb and P. B. Ruffin, of Orange, and John D. Whitford, of Craven, who, having performed that duty, reported that the whole number of votes cast was 6,434; necessary to a choice, 3,217:

Th	at Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, received	4,718	votes.
61	R. M. Saunders, of Wake, received	4,709	"
61	Chas. F. Fisher, of Rowan, received	4,198	"
6	Alex. McRae, of New Hanover, received	3,329	44
61	Francis Fries, of Forsyth, received	3,309	"
61	Giles Mebane, of Alamance, received	1,816	66
60	J. I. Shaver, of Rowan, received	1,360	66
61	A. Hargrave, of Davidson, received	1,261	"
61	D. A. Davis, of Rowan, received	1,207	46
66	J. W. Thomas, of Davidson, received	305	44
66	Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, received	360	66
44	Thomas Webb, of Orange, received	227	44
66	E. M. Holt, of Alamance, received	212	44
- 66	P. B. Hawkins, of Warren, received	185	66
66	F. J. Hill, of New Hanover, received	154	
46	D. Coleman, of Cabarrus, received	153	44
6.6	W. C. Means, of Cabarrus, received	150	4.6
61	R. Barringer, of Cabarrus, received	111	"
6	W. Murdock, of Rowan, received	48	44
6	J. M. Morchead, of Guilford, received	10	- 66

That the four first named, to wit: Messrs. Gorrell, Saunders, Fisher and McRae had received more than a majority of all the votes cast; whereupon, they were accordingly declared elected.

On motion of Judge Ruffin, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, in conformity with the Statute in such case made and provided, be required to assign and set apart the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, over and above the semi-annual interest, as a sinking fund to discharge the principal of the 8 per cent. coupon bonds heretofore issued by this company; and to invest the same in the said bonds of this Company, or in the 6 per cent. coupon bonds of North-Carolina, and re-invest the profits thereof from time to time.

Resolved, further, That the said fund thus set apart, shall on no pretence whatever, be used for any other purpose whatever, but that of paying the said bonds of the Company, or meeting the said payment at the maturity of the said bonds; and that the Board shall report annually to the meeting of Stockholders the amount of the said sinking fund then existing, and the particular investments thereof.

Mr. A. M. Nesbitt offered the following resolutions, which were rejected:

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors be requested to give instructions to the Conductors to permit no one, whether Director, employee or Government Agent, except Mail Agents in discharge of duty, to ride free upon the road, unless when attending the business of the Company; and that the Conductors be requested to keep a list of all dead heads, and report them to the meeting of Stockholders.

Resolved, That the President be requested to apply to the next Legislature to amend the charter so as to require a Director to own twenty-five shares of stock.

The following resolution offered by the same, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested to publish quarterly the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures, and also such other matters as in his opinion will be of interest to the Stockholders; provided, the same can be done without expense.

Mr. J. A. Bradshaw offered the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That the By-Laws of this Company be so amended that hereafter the Company's Shops shall be one of the points where the general meeting of Stockholders shall be held.

On motion of John U. Kirkland, it was

Resolved, That the By-Laws be amended so as to require hereafter seven Directors (of whom the President may be one,) to constitute a quorum of the Board.

On motion of Judge Saunders, the same gentlemen who heretofore acted as Committee of Finance, were appointed to serve during the coming year.

On motion of N. A. Boyden, it was

Resolved, That there be no further erection of buildings at the Shops, without first obtaining the approbation of the Stockholders.

Judge Ruffin offered the following resolution, which was rejected:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors out of the funds of this Company pay to the State of North-Carolina a dividend of six per cent. on the last subscription of the State of \$1,000,000 as preferred stock.

On motion of Robert McLean, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the North-Carolina Railroad Company be instructed to have the expenses of the Company for the last twelve months printed and published in detail, item by item; that at least 1200 copies be printed, and one copy sent to each of the individual Stockholders.

On motion of Gov. Morehead, it was

Resolved, That a free ticket be tendered to the Hon. Calvin Graves, of Caswell, upon the North-Carolina Railroad during his life, as a mark of appreciation for his distinguished services to the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee to verify proxies at the next general meeting, to wit: James Sloan, Robert McLean, F. A. Garrett and Lyndon Swaim.

On motion of Gov. Graham, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the satisfactory services rendered during the same.

On motion of D. M. Barringer, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Secretaries for their services.

On motion of Gov. Graham, the meeting then adjourned sine die.

The next annual meeting will be held in Greensboro', on the 2d Thursday in July 1859.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.

THOMAS WEBB, ED. R. STANLY, Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Office of the North-Carolina Railroad, July 1st, 1858.

The Directors submit to the Stockholders of the North-Carolina Railroad the following Report of the general condition of the Company, and of the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, as made to them by the President:—

The total earnings from all sources amount to	\$337,003	
The total expense acc't for the year amounts to	151,790	96
Nett receipts over operating expense,	\$185,212	06
The increase of gross earnings over the previ-		
ous year is	\$36,553	39
And of nett profit	22,287	43
The number of miles run by Passenger Trains		
in the year	314,652	
Number of miles run by Freight Train	102,820	
The number of regular Engines on passenger		
service which have made this mileage—Ten,	10	
With but little aid from extra service.		

Appended to this Report will be found various abstract statements which explain themselves. That showing the Disbursement account of the past three years, during the time of the present administration of the Road, has been made out by reference back to every warrant in detail, and can therefore contain no error; it must show, with perfect accuracy, the total payments of this period duly apportioned,—so that there can be no doubt as to the nature of disbursements for

any account. Whether these disbursements should be made was not a question submitted to the discretion of the Board. There remained debts unpaid, on construction account of former years, which had to be met; there remained important work unfinished which had to be completed; there were works of reconstruction which had to be refinished when needed, and of the whole disbursement account, there is no part not considered to be a work of necessity for the safety and best interests of the Road. To see the extent of this work, reference may be had to the last Annual Report, describing it in detail. Since the last Report no new work has been done on the Road, except the completion of Water-Stations at Raleigh, Asbury, Section-house 7, Holtsburg, Harrisburg and Charlotte. There is now under construction the joint passenger-house at our point of connection with the Western N. C. R. R., in Salisbury. The joint freight-houses are erected. The old ware-house at that point being wholly inadequate to the business, in dimensions, and occupying the only convenient site for a joint passenger shed, the Boards of both Roads unanimously agreed on plans of connection which involved its removal. This removal has cost only the taking down, as all the material has been, and will be used in the new buildings, and a very good connection can now be made for transfer of both passengers and freight at this important junction.

The Road track is now in excellent order; it is kept in good repair throughout the line, and enables all trains to make

their time with great regularity.

The Bridges are carefully inspected at all times, and are now in condition of perfect safety, being secured from fire by

a metalic covering between the tracks.

Locomotive Engines.—This part of our machinery is in very superior condition. The engines on regular service are always kept in thorough order; they are, many of them, as good as when first received. It is believed that we shall not need to buy any new ones for the next year, as a matter of necessity, though it is always good policy to keep a few spare engines on a Road of this length. Our engines have been

kept in good repair, several rebuilt, and the policy has been never to let them go down. The report of mileage and repairs sufficiently certifies what we are doing. A comparison may be safely challenged with most Roads in the country, as to the amount of work done by the same number of engines, their condition and cost for repairs.

Company Shops.—Here the work of building will be completed with the houses now finishing. The Board have always incurred expense of construction with reluctance, in consequence of the objections urged by many against expenditures at this point. By reference to the table of disbursements, it can be seen what has been expended here so far.

Before the shops and their cost are condemned for extravagance, it would be just and well to give them at least credit for what they pay in return; and this is, first, 8 per cent. on all resident buildings; next, from 50 to 100 per cent. saving on all repairs of engines; last, that efficiency of machinery and safety of running, which otherwise could not exist, and which it is not possible to estimate in dollars, since there is involved not only capital investment of money, but large amounts of valuable freight and the life of every passenger.

It is very gratifying to be able to state, that up to this date, no accident involving the endangering of life or limb has ever yet happened to any passenger train since the Road commenced work. Our trains are regular and unfailing in their connections.

The business of the last year has fallen short of what was expected. In the beginning of the year our receipts were highly promising—but the terrible crisis and the low price of produce cut them off; and although, unlike almost all the Roads, (many of which lose 30 per cent.,) we have a gain over last year, it is not such an increase as we expected. It is very clear, however, that our increase is certain, both in Freight and Passengers.

The Western N. C. R. Road will open to Statesville in a few weeks, and to the Catawba Valley this Fall. From it we will receive a most valuable and large accession to our business, beyond a doubt—and it will be a trade which has never before

reached a North-Carolina Road or Port. We think it must be very nearly or quite equal to \$100,000 in amount for next

year.

We have a good Road of 223 miles main track, and 17 miles sideling-together 240 miles-with a business every year increasing. For the last year our Passenger Trains have done double daily service, and our Freight Trains whatever was required in the Transportation, at a cost of less than 46 per cent. Let our Road be still kept in complete order and equipment to do whatever work is offered, and we have little to fear for the future. The Road is gaining character and position-its receipts steadily increasing every year-and the same ratio of increase must soon make it a highly remunerative one to the Stockholders. The receipts of nett profits have been from its first year sufficient to pay a dividend, but for the means being of necessity absorbed by the floating debt, and in finishing necessary construction. The cost of the Road, as it is complete, exceeds its capital stock largely, but it should be remembered that the distribution of profits, the dividends, will only be upon the capital of \$4,000,000, on a work of much greater cost.

The Treasurer's Report and usual tables are appended.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. F. FISHER, President.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES, MEANS, AND MATERIAL ON HAND.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.		
Amount due on Loan ac't abroad,		00
Amount due Bank loan at home,	40,000	00
for which collaterals deposited \$43,000 00	Action of the same	
Amount due on other loans at home,		
Amount due on general account,	16,000	00
	\$ 137,000	00
Amount due other Companies,	13,000	
And the second s		
The court of the c	\$ 150,000	00
Means.	100	
70 1 1 1 1 1	ф 40 000	00
Bonds on hand, unpledged, Bonds (as above, deposited,)	\$ 43,000 88,000	00
Due for Mail transportation,	11,150	00
Due from other Roads,		00
Freight balances unsettled,	21,000	00
Cash balance on hand,	16,790	14
	\$188,940	14
Material on Hand.		
Ivan an hand (estimated value)	\$ 94,000	00
Iron on hand, (estimated value,)	\$ 24,000 26,000	00
Sills on hand,		00
Material at Shops,	9,860	
	Ø76 000	
Real estate in houses and lots		
Negroes, (two,)		
	\$ 86,410	_
Material at Shops, Real estate in houses and lots, Negroes, (two,)	\$76,860 \$,000	00
	\$ 86,410	00

STATEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK.

JULY 1, 1858.

Statement of Rolling Stock on the Road at this date, embracing Passenger and Freight Cars.

Numbe	er of	Passenger	coache	s, 1st c	lass,	 	14
66	of	"	66	2d	66	 	3
66	of	Mail	66			 	5
Numbe	er of	Box Cars,				 	121
66	of	Flat "				 	92
66	of	Gravel Car	rs,			 	30
66	of	Crank and	Section	on Cars	3,	 	19
26	of	Hand		66			5
66	of	Pole		66		 	15
Total	num	ber,				 	304

MEN ON THE ROAD AND IN SHOPS.

JULY 1, 1858.

Total number of Men employed in Transportation, Repairs of Road and Shops, for the year ending this date:

				1
	WHITES.	FREE BLACKS.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
On Passenger Trains, regular,	3	4	6	9
On Freight Trains, On Lumber Trains,		4	6	6
On Gravel Trains,	12		27 43	27 55
On Sections,		1	140	141
	15	5	222	242
105				
At Shops, Station Agents and Clerks,	$\frac{39}{26}$	2	20	61 26
Section Masters,	$\frac{20}{20}$			20 20
Conductors,	9			9
Bridge Watchmen,	$\frac{4}{3}$		MARKET TO SERVICE	4 3
Firemen,	3	6	21	30
on the Late sion increase the said	124	8	41	173
Total number,	139	13	263	415

ABSTRACT

Showing Receipts and Disbursements—total—(in Transportation and Operating cost,) from the beginning of business upon the Road to date: i. e.—from September, 1854, to July 1, 1858:

1855.	AM'T. OF ROAD RECEIPS.	OPERATING COST.	NETT PROFITS.
July 1, 1856.	\$ 61,984 60	\$ 48,678 07	\$ 13,306 53
July 1,	230,301 26	108,209 29	122,091 97
1857. July 1,	300,449 63	137,525 00	162,924 63
1858. July 1,	337,003 02	151,790 96	185,212 06
lbI.	\$929,738 51	\$446,203 32	\$483,535 19

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Receipts from all sources for the years ending July, 1857 and July, 1858.

6	PASSENGERS.	FREIGHT.	MAILS.		TOTAL.
1857.	\$132,766 77	\$ 145,382 86	\$ 22,300	00	\$ 300,449 63
1858.	\$ 144,105 87	\$ 170,607 15	\$ 22,300	00	\$ 337,003 02
		Increase of	f 1858,		\$ 36,553 39

Statement showing the Iotal Disbursements, in detail, from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1858.

1077	CONSTRUCTION.	CARS A ENO	REP.	OF BO	AD. TR	'spor' A	TION.	W001		MILEA	OE.	SALARI	ES.	OFFICE E	NP'SE.	зног	8.	REAL ES	TATE.	STOCK I	ILLED.	RIOHT OF	WAY	.069 A DA	w'op	DAM DON							L				
JULY,	\$ 60,187 54 22,465 48	\$ 624 9 3,450 0		45 9	25	187	76		50	8 254 157	60	\$ 1,194 83		3		8			00				47	B	In GE.		15		OUNT. S	TOCK AC	OUNT	MATER.	ALS.	SUPPL	IES.	MISC'LANEOU	8 65,478 5
SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1856.	85,591 31 141,646 36 38,621 07 51,879 83	3,772 5 2,000 0 21,647 7 4,389 6			33	1,046 1,661 7,860 19,588	99 76	3,658 1,490 2,769 301	35 74	186	89	1,088 2,658 1,845 1,416	83 89		25 25 74	3,008	88	1,500	00			264	00 90					12,000	00	6,267	50						26,687 8 106,494 0 158,159 2 86,144 8
JANUARY, PERGUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY,	38,074 65 11,353 98 2,319 20 29,893 91 5,084 19	1,500 0 3,449 0 3,857 8 4,604 4	4,	604 2 127 6 416 2 690 8	06 25 31 1	4,286 4,443 100 12,317 6,357		2,190 1,240 8,015	87	143	40 60 40	1,872 67 620 1,213 2,175	28 00 00	209 10 7	32 17 00	1,214 35 1,000 2,467 2,824	00 00 69		1		58	27 329 802	00	92 479	65	123 407	78 46	110,106	05	0,201	30	100 A 100 A 100 A 100 A					58,779 2 58,255 5 184,653 4 8,357 9 60,070 4
JUNE,	16,500 41 503,617 86		-1-	698 1	_	6,197		7,622		141	05	1,686		199		3,965	74					110		56	00 43	827 182		102,251	66				1				26,688 0 145,893 1
1856. JULY,		\$ 9,026 58		_	_			5,053			-	\$ 15,416			=		-	3 1,640	00	\$ 564	53	\$ 2,089	32 8		-	\$ 4,133				6,267	50	B		8	1		953,611 8
AUGÚST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER	8,960 64 766 62 770 39 8,695 52 16,672 91	3,942 88 169 45 2,016 45 2,797 01	2,	273 4 759 7 374 6 381 3	13 15 16 18	1,183 1,401 7,050 1,195 5,766	31 10 90 51	8,435 1,812 9,722	91 88	128 128	60	\$ 1,618 250 678 1,278 515 2,430	00 00 87 49	10 22 86 129	60	\$ 5,099 2,940 4,865 1,200 3,430 4,894	65 27 00 79	4	00	\$ 3	60	\$ 344 229 87	00 8	80 80 490 221	15 51	3 105		2,525 10,744 3,645	84 49 00			\$ 556 2,115	66 58	8	1	3	\$ 27,596 7 21,183 3 24,550 5 16,574 7 21,681 48
1857. JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE,	450 84 1,244 17 8,324 25 10,396 95 12,203 88 4,094 98	5,000 00 5,761 01 2,562 85 2,873 66 4,143 86	8,6 11,2 8,5 1,6	07 4 262 2 350 3	7 2	2,186 1,942 5,386 5,969 6,211 8,201	88	.981 2,829 9,588 715 2,629 5,572	68 29 27 22	140		2,160 250 315 504 310	50 00 00 08	52 21	75 65	683 4,006 1,928 8,372 5,633	25 40 38 20 95			29 10 26	05 00 00 50	125 100 212 415 198 38	95 00 75 83 89	296	95 50 31 82		00 00 67	71,498 61,329 44,172 123,707	84 67 08	3,232	58			1,037 380 603	80		101,583 83 15,754 66 18,948 00 135,606 50 96,841 35 77,015 5- 195,947 81
1857.	\$ 64,282 27	\$ 38,237 41	\$ 62,9	91 2	1 \$8	8,607	20 8	46,022	41	918	70	\$ 10,804	88 \$	472	40	\$ 65,417	09	4	00	\$ 90	65	8 1,742	26 \$	1,835	98 §	849	67	68,632	85 \$	3,932	58 8	2,672	24 8				758,284 08
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1858, JANUARY	4,125 00 1,484 09 4,533 99 923 75 218 00	\$ 8,541 04 11,889 41 964 60 3,634 89 2,323 59	4,9 4,1 3,9 11,6	183 4 184 3 162 2 176 6 116 8	3 1 6 1 6 0	3,623 8,063 2,469 3,067 4,084 8,704	49 08 52 16	1,784 2,117 1,132 1,728 33	50 75 22	783 53 148	00	\$ 1,842 1,100 6,521 6,049 473 955	62 34 00		52	\$ 4,040 500 2,136 4,457 2,679 3,893	00 10 18 18	1,150	00	358 10 160	95 50 00 30 10		00	163 625 198 405 110	89 89 14	213 19 14,006	80 94 00	11,501 6,712 5,246 20,100	38 00		20	900 1,366 120 257	83 00		- 8	219 00 427 50 496 32	
PERROARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE,	1,176 51 12,911 72 1,316 08 601 43	4,424 20 17,052 18 3,858 67 7,010 37 6,880 01	2,8 5,2 2,6 3,2	113 5 192 4 194 7 174 2 123 8 159 6	6 6 8 3	9,093 3,557 5,152 9,135 1,064	67	94 419 368 2,521 927	05 75 68	108 128		1,875 685 545 984 2,606	68 83 14	99 29	15	4,770 8,850 2,684 1,589 3,332	20 76 92				00 00 20 50	1,305 304		62 376 108	21	14,241 27		7,686 4,160 5,846 1,175	00	795	89	1,204 336	64	103 388		814 87 103 50 120 00	42,158 92 17,214 10 57,253 63 12,094 54 44,433 89 22,715 19
	840,247 56	66,078 91	8 60,4	64 7	1 8 68	8,015	46 8	11,129	86 8	1,217	10	\$ 23,590	60 8	462	00	\$ 88,296	20 \$	1,130	00	1,000	55	1,677	24 8	2,051	26 8	29,492	26 8	61,927	92 8	795	89 8	5,017	12 8	492	56 \$	1,680 69	414,788 19

NORTH CAROL

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD - DEPARTMENT OF SHOPS.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1st, 1858.

			-	-	-	-	-		Manager Personal		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Part I			AMERICAN AND AND	-	-	-	
NAMES OF ENGINES.	BY WHOM BUILT.	DATE OF ARI	RIVAL.	COST, INCLUD-	KIND OF	GALLONS		POUNDS	POUNDS OF	POUNDS	CORDS OF			COST		TOTA			COST	
				ING FREIGHT.	ENGINES.	HEAD LIGHT.	MACHINE.	OF TALLOW.	CAR GREASE.	OF WASTE,	WOOD.	TERIA	L.	LABOR		COST		MILES RUN.	PER M.	REMARKS.
ASTRON,	R. Norris & Son,	July,	1855.	\$ 10,000	Passenger,	22	259	819		4211	356	\$ 163	47	\$ 702	57	\$ 1,712	14	30,339	.056	Good order.
HELIOS,	**	44	66	10,000	"	23	192	293	10 10 1 1 1	351	2524		69	578	85	1,572	49	23,536	.060	Good order.
AJAX,	14	September,	1854.	9,800	66	51	1224	183	1 10 1	230	196		04	1.753	93	3,009	84	17,057	.102	Rebuilt.
CYCLOPS,	46	November,	66	9,800	66	131	1724	176	12 1	306	2451	618	93	817	56	2,022	49	22,540	.089	General repairs.
YADKIN,	B. K. & Co.,	October,	1856.	9,250	46	245	1828	45	- 19	396	311		81	148	27	1,094	10	31,166	.041	Good order.
WATAUGA,		November,	44	8,500	66	191	1413	334		388	3504		36	139	31	980	87	30,405	.032	- 44 - 44
EXCELSIOR,		December,	1854.	9,000	46	268	2121	2784		273	333		26	270	95	1,241	46	25,688	.048	In shop for repairs,
SISYPHUS,		September,	"	9,800	"	191	2211	289		410	311		33	312	36	1,198	38	26,378	.045	Had new set tires.
ALAMANCE,	**	April,	1857.	8,600	**	23	1598	2761		448	317		10	206	05	1,035	60	29,347	.035	Good order.
NEUSE,		1		8,650	"	241	1491	279	-	368	3051	85	28	206	27	957	77	27,634	.034	16 44
ORANGE,		May,		8,900	41	151	1111	334		362	2711	50	40	184	84	804	32	29,562	.037	" "
KRATOS,			1855.		Freight,	211	1304	1851		197 209	338	59	65	53	07	762	42	17,280	.044	27 2
ULYSSES,		October,	1854.	9,000		8½ 4¾	120 129#	157 188		209	281 215	76 45	47	172	42	797	14	14,922	.053	Had new set tires.
APOLLO,	44	September,		9,000	"	amil 2	1034	141		2031	259	216	99	216 99	71 01	741 804	72 30	12,390	.059	Good order.
DACTOL US		Manah	- 11	9,000	44	21	1331	98		200 2	2078	64	95	99	16	713	59	11,096	.072	
PACTOLUS,		March, July,	- 44	9,000		31	1238	164		240	264	158	29	255	03	1.039	77	9,443 13,699	.076	44
SEED LC		September,	46	9,000	46	31	112	151		1981	278	32	40	77	76	635	67	12,702	.050	46 46
TRAHO,		February,	66		Gravel,	1	1043	48		121	111	20	98	98	15	398	63	7,507	.055	44
		September,		7,800	66	4	76	45		170	126		52	191	92	543	46	7.854	.069	44
GUILFORD,		November,	1856.		Freight,	18	77	106		115	2024		27	115	48	548	04	9.304	.058	44
ROWAN,	44	"	66	9,965	2,4	31	1041	39	10- 110	189	240	133	07	188	21	777	56	10,032	.077	41 41
ADTOROG	44	July,	1855.	9,500	- 64-	33	911	1231		186	239	256	86	312	51	1.016	57	11,952	.085	Had new set tires.
ARISTUS,		, and	1000.					-		DIOLE	13 5 2 4									in good order.
2.5				Total amoun	nt,	2711	3,232	4,1101		6,260	6,011%	3,992	28	7,190	39	26,398	99	432,433	.069	THE RESERVE THE
Passeng	er Cars,					1 211	6381		250	1,082	LOT THE	1,103	73	2,141		4,167	96	314,652	.013	
	Cars,						7554	8	1,160	1,140	Aug Augus	1,449	69	2,254		4,811	33	102,820	.043	
	Cars,						19	20	80	22	23 80	47	83	93	43	174	65	14,961	.011	
	ars,						$2\frac{1}{2}$		17,04 A 20	Tall I	30 HOT	74	17	158	85	236	14			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
							1 4150	00	1.100	2211		0.000		1 010	0.	0.000	11	432,433	77.1	1 1 2 1 172
	and the same of the same of					211	1,4154	28	1,490	2,244	0.0118	2,675	42	4,646	24	9,390 26,398	11 99	432,433		
F	Brought down,					2711	3,232	4,110}	1000	6,260	6,0118	3,992	28	1,190	99	20,398	99	402,400	37.3	PRINCE PERSON
						2924	4,647%	4,138}	1,490	8,504					Carlo.			864,866	010	

Cost for Labor and Material for Repairs of Engines per mile run .025.

Very respectfully submitted,

THOS. E. ROBERTS, Master of Machinery.

STATEMENT .

Showing the Business of the Road from its commencement, September, 1854, to July 1st, 1858:

To amount of receipts from Sentember 1954 to		
To amount of receipts from September 1854, to July 1st, 1855,	\$ 61,984	60
To amount of receipts from July 1st, 1855, to	Φ 01,001	00
July 1st, 1856,	230,301	26
To amount of receipts from July 1st, 1856, to	200 440	00
July 1st, 1857,	300,449	63
To amount of receipts from July 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858,	337,003	02
out 150, 1000,		
Total receipts to date, \$	929,738	51
Marine Ma		11/2
By expense account for operating the Road		
from Sept'r, 1854, to July 1st, 1855,	21,678	07
By expense account to July 1st, 1856,	108,209	29
By expense account to July 1st, 1857,	137,525	00
By expense account to July 1st, 1858,	151,790	96
Total expense account to date, \$	446,203	32
Total expense account to date, o	110,200	02
		100
Nett earnings from commencement of work to	409 595	10
July 1st, 1858,	483,535	19
which have been passed into general account.	1-1-17-11-11-11	100

ABSTRACT

Showing Receipts and Disbursements—total—from the beginning of work up to July 1, 1858—as set forth in the Annual Reports, and as appearing on Treasurer's Books:—

1051	The Bellinson	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.								
1851. July 1,	Total amount,	\$ 50,192 32	\$ 28,888 01								
1852, July 1,	Total amount,	89,737 49									
1853. July 1,	Total amount,	730,995 54									
1854. July 1,	Total amount,	1,269,286 65									
1855. July 1,	Total amount,	1,771,885 00	1,432,181 22								
1856. July 1,	Total amount,	686,818 88	958,079 62								
1857. July 1,	Total amount,	766,194 68	753,234 21								
1858. July 1,	Total amount,	390,561 51	405,194 54								
	Grand total, Treas	\$5,815,388 43 surer's balance,	\$5,667,597 28 147,791 15								
			\$5,815,388 43								
From the above amount of total receipts, \$5,815,388 45 Deduct Treasurer's balance,											
There remain total disbursements, 5,667,597 28 Deduct operating cost total, 446,203 32											
Balance	Balance paid to this date, \$5,221,393 96										

1,70 2,04 2,04 2,19		1856 and 1857.	1857.	LAND LANG	T. FRE	1857 and 1858.	1858.		
10 to	PASSENGERS.	FREIGHT.	MAILS.	TOTAL.	PASSENGERS.	FREIGHT.	MAILS.	TOTAL.	7
	\$ 11,216 18	9,297 44	1,858 34	22,371 96	14,478 22	10,155 24	1,858 35	26,491 80	
	11,112 13	12,926 32	1,858 34	25,896 79			1,858 34		
EPTEMBER,	12,408 28	16,889 55	1,858 34	31,156 17	15,750 59				
	11,328 05	15,703 59	1,858 34	28,882 78		17,198 07	1,858 34		
R	10,940 37			23,076 83					
DECEMBER,	13,057 97		1,858 34	25,486 49	12,716 93	12,501 47	1,858 34	27,076 74	
TANUARY,		8,246 88		19,776 44					
EBRUARÝ.				20,725 80					
	9,987 34	12,817 42		24,663 10		13,777 42	1,858 34		
	9,089 57	16,965 52	1,858 34	27,913 43	11,457 25			31,345 50	
	11,238 79	10,978 30	1,858 34			13,503 92	-		
	13,185 12	11,373 75	1,858 34	26,417 21	12,707 86	12,909 59	1,858 34	27,475 79	
	\$ 139 766 69 \$ 145 389		80 008 66 8 98	08 \$ 300 449 63	63 \$ 146 490 79 \$ 165 656		99 8 99 300 08 8 334 377	\$ 884.877.09	
Add Transportation Western	tion Western F		000,4						
				(2)					

\$ 337,003 02

STATEMENT of Passengers conveyed upon the North-Carclina Rail Road, East and West, of the income arising from the same, from the Transportation of Freight and the Mails, for the year ending June 30th, 1858.

ANIES.	rr.	Amount.	-		8,089 56	2,444 95	1,289 54	869 80	1,088 15	728 26	1,167 01	794 58	979 81	1,100 99	16,974 09	1X	1	GRAND TOTAL.	Amount.					23,323 86			18,225 71		31,345 50	26,970 69		334,377 02		887,008 02
OTHER COMP.	W EST.	No. Pas.	545	1	2	lie.		0 255		0 196	V	1.9 194		5 482	3 4,685		-	MAILS. GRA	Amount.		34	34			1,858 34	1,858 34			1,858 34	1,858 34		22.300 088 3		36
TICKETS SOLD BY OTHER COMPANIES.	EAST.	Amount.	1,000 82	1,407		195	368	888				737	843	1,483 25	8,222 56		TOTAL.	EAST & WEST. M	Amount. A	24	61	04	07	82	47		58	45	91	92		822		
TICE	0 90 00	t. No. Pas.	102	58	97	35	7.5	85	0.5	80	80	55		0.5	67 69 1,726		TOT	-		40	89	98	81	46	3	88	00	8	44	19	55	72 14 \$ 165,656		
NGERS.	WEST.	Pas. Amount	11 6		76 42					14 7			34 193	13 7	366 \$ 2,087	ued.)	FREIGHT.	W kst.	Amount		65	89	26	96		27	40	19	47		55	61.484 081\$ 104.172 14		
THROUGH PASSENGERS.		Annount. No. Pas.											769 62	876 91	12,231 75	STATEMENT (Continued.		EAST.	- Amount,	92 4,115	95 10,471				93 4,651		7.9 4,855		25 4,959		86 4,098		1:	
THI	EAST.	No. Pas. Au	123	876						184	269	908	251	257	8.274 8 1	STATEME	TOT'L NO, PASSENG'RS	EAST & WEST.	- Amount.	14.478		15,750	16,085	10,337	12,716	11,204	7,395	9,244	11,457	11,608	12,707	74.657 \$ 146.420 72 \$		
13. 12. 12	WEST	Amount.		8,771 65	4,526 54		8,495 95			2,571 85		4.157 15	8,872 30		48,328 63			1	nt. No. Pas.	636 17 7.440	0.0	300	35	15	10	55	462 20 4,462	00	00	06	543 56 6,387	1 22	2	
PASSENGERS.	M	No. Pas.	1	8 2,913	34 2.863					71 1,889					63 31,134 \$		TOTAL	CONDUCTORS.	Amount.	9	5	9	7	4	4		4		9	9	2	96	tion W. N. C.	
PASS	East.	Amount.	5.012 1	4.855 8	4,426 3	6,246	3,651 0	5,452 6	8.794 0	2,753 7		4 935 9			\$ 51,912 6		-					7.77											Add Iron Transportation W	THE REAL PROPERTY.
		No. Pus.	3.347	3,077	R. 9,998	3,493	124	_		2,177		8966	9.703	2,662	53,472							E.											Add Iron	
			JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBE	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY	MARCH	A PRII.	MAY.	JUNE,		100	-			JULY	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY,	FEBRUARY	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,			

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Report of the Committee of Finance of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, to the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held in Hillsboro', on Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The Committee of Finance of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, having had under consideration the accounts of the Treasurer, and carefully examined his several vonchers, beg leave to submit the accompanying statement, lettered from A. to D. inclusive, to wit: A., Treasurer's account; B., statement of passengers who travelled the Road, 1858; C., statement of stock due by individuals June 30th, 1858; D., statement of construction of Shops to June 30, 1858.

As their 9th annual Report of the fiscal concerns of the Company. Your Committee would have contented themselves by closing their report here, but their desire to discharge their whole duty, requires they should no longer refrain from calling the attention of the Company to the entire want of system in keeping the Books of the Company as practiced by those who have them in charge. Book-keeping has been long ago reduced to a perfect system, simple and easy to be understood, and there is nothing in the principle of keeping the books of this corporation, which varies from that of others differing from it in character, or any well regulated mercantile establishment, and what would be said of either corporation or merchant, when called upon, who would ask for more time to exhibit their financial condition, than would be necessary to make a copy of his general balance sheet.

This state of things ought no longer to exist with this Corporation, and it is in consequence of such a state of things that your Committee have never been able at any of their reports to place before you the debit side of your account.

The statements of balances due by Station Agents, just read

in your hearing, suggest the propriety of some change in the mode of settling their accounts. Your Committee hope not to make themselves obnoxious to the charge of a desire to dictate to those in authority in this matter, but their wish to remedy this growing evil, prompts them to suggest whether it could not be accomplished by making it the special duty of some one employee of the Company to visit twice a month the different agencies and settle the accounts, and receive the amounts due on transportation account. This could be easily done, as the daily returns of each Agent is already in the office, showing his indebtedness at any given time. The condition to be attached to a failure of the Agent to settle as required, to be departed from in no case whatever, except for very substantial reasons, should be forfeiture of his office. Again: no Agent appointed should be allowed to take upon himself the duties of his office, until a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of one month's receipts at such station shall be given, approved by the Board of Directors, or filed in the office of the Company.

The last Legislature passed an act authorizing the Company to issue bonds for a loan of \$350,000, and made it incumbent upon them to set aside annually a sum sufficient to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity; the first instalment for that purpose amounting to \$25,000, has already been allotted, and your Committee takes the liberty of suggesting that commissioners of a sinking fund be appointed, composed either of members of the Directory or otherwise, to take charge of and safely invest the present fund as well as other appropriations as they may be made, and account for the same to the Stockholders of the Company at their yearly general meetings.

The fiscal year has heretofore been fixed to close on the 30th day of June; as the lapse of time between that and the annual meeting sometimes, as is the case this year, hardly exceeds a week, the time is too short to allow of all the opperations of the Company to be embraced in the present report of the Committee or to afford them time to examine as minutely as they would wish, some of the statements furnished in next report. The charter, we believe, fixes the time of

holding your general meetings, consequently that cannot be altered. They would, therefore, respectfully ask the meeting to change the present period of the fiscal year to the 31st day of May hereafter, which would afford ample time to the employees in the office, as well as your Committee, to close up all business of the Company within the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND.

APPENDIX TO ABOVE.

From the discussion in the General Meeting, after the adoption of the Report above, the Committee find that they were not understood as to that part of the Report referring to the Books of the Company. It was their intention to urge the necessity of what they had before recommended—the opening of a set of accounts never properly entered up from the beginning—that is, full and separate entries of every account.

The Transportation Department has a system of checks and balances, which is perfect and admirably arranged, as it is thoroughly kept by the present office corps, but these accounts being sufficient to occupy at least their full time, the office force should be increased, as its needs may require, for the keeping of the general accounts in a full, clear and satisfactory manner.

STATEMENT

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer of the North-Carolina

Dr.			Marinetta-mile
1857.	I Veneza, cz (s) douba daniże mod	(ma 1 8	ale To
	To balance on hand,	Description of the	\$ 162,423 17
1858.	"Cash received on Transportation, as		Tell and farm
	follows—	\$ 150 aan 50	
	Freight,	\$ 170,223 50	
WASHAR Y	Passengers,	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	345,612 96
REIGHT	Mails	10,725 00	340,012 90
	of Farmer's Bank,	5,000 00	
	of Bank of Cape Fear,	5,000 00	
	of Farmer's Bank, Greensboro',	4,972 50	
	" Cash for Iron of S. C. R. R. Co.,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	15,960 87
	" on Stock, individual,		10,641 28
	" " Interest collecteted,		2,201 56
	" " Rents,		618 48
	" " Miscellaneous items,		553 85
	Townson of the contract of the		2 5 5 2 0 0 1 0 0
	the large of the l		\$ 552,984 68
	The state of the s		
	be a second of the second of t		
	THE PART OF THE PARTY AND PARTY PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDR		
	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		
	The same of the sa		ade to the op
DEMEND	I de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co		
	Balance, as below, consisting		
	of the following items, viz:		
	131 State Bonds, \$ 131,000 00		
	Cash on deposite, seve-		
	ral Banks, 16,790 14		
	0.145 800 14	18 M	
	\$ 147,790 14		The Wall and the Williams
	The state of the s		
	Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna		
			100
		1	
	1/2		
		ust no Jett	\$ 552,985 68
July 1,			D 1 4 F F D O 1 1
1858.	To balance on hand this day,		\$ 147,790 14

A. 816 TTA

Railroad Company, in account with the Company.

					1
1858.	By	Cash paid.	Shops Construction,	\$ 53,458 09	77945
June 30.	1	"	Hands of Co., at Shops, .	19,178 57	
	66	46	on Transportation,	10,11001	11
	66	66	" Loan, including Int. on		65,534 85
			\$350,000 8-per-cent.		
					00 00414
an era a	44	113 166	Bonds,	1	63,334 14
	46	66	Ronaing of Road		57,710 88
1	64	46	Repairs of Road,		57,261 76
	66	66	Salaries,		23,788 96
			Iron—balance of freight		10 001 00
	66	44	due S. C. R. R. Co.,		12,621 22
	66	44	Wood,		10,827 78
			Supplies—oil, waste, coal,		F 0.15 F 2
	- 66	66	&c.,		7,945 76
			Stations—including Sec-		- 000/10
	66	66	tion Houses,		7,866 12
CHINE DE			Materials—iron, lumber,		4 07 0 4 7
	66	66	&c., Superstructure of bridges,		4,316 45
			painting, &c.,		0.70017
	66	66	Station expenses,		3,728 17
	66	- 66	Superstructure, (oldacct.)		3,229 99
	66	44	Miscellaneous, Counsel		2,412 10
			fees, traveling expen-		
			ses of President, &c.,		0 715 56
	66		Loss and damage,		$\begin{array}{c c} 2,715 56 \\ 2,009 30 \end{array}$
	46	46	Right of Way,	olad an dan	1,677 24
	44	44	Mileage, Directors, Com.,	and the last	1,01124
			Finance, &c.,	11 -1-19 - 21	1,217 40
	44	44	Negro purchased,	strate de Es	1,150 00
	66	- 44	Stock killed,	chard by	1,043 15
	66	44	Medical acc'ts.,		588 00
	66	44	Repair. of Engines, old		000 00
			acc'ts,		422 68
	44	46	Sills,		410 75
17 1	66	44	Office expenses, Printing,		110
			Stationary, &c.,		453 10
	46	- 44	Lime and Cement, old		
			acc't.,		165 50
	66	- 44	Repairs of Cars, old items,		97 02
	44	- 66	Stock,		30 00
11779					
					\$ 405,194 54
July 1,	66	Bal, on ha	nd,		147,790 14
70000			Distriction of the state bed	al uso easily	\$ 552,984 68
			CYRUS P	MENDEN	
			0.1000 1	· MINITEDINI	maili,

Treasurer.

(B.)

STATEMENT

Of the Number of Passengers conveyed on the North-Carolina Railroad for the year ending the 30th June, 1858:

	PASSEN	IGERS.	THRO	OUGH NGERS.	
	EAST.	WEST.	EAST.	WEST.	
Total No. of Way, "Through, .	33,492	31,139	3,221	366	64,611 3,587
Total number,					68,198

(C.)

STATEMENT

Of Stock due by individuals, July 1st, 1858:

subscribers whose Stock Delinquent stockholders			
		\$28.00	0.30

(D.)

STATEMENT

Showing Cost of Work Shops to July 1st, 1858:

Aggregate	, ,							 25,012 54 179,639 88
Expended	in	the	year	1856	, .			
66	66	66	66	1857	, .	٠,		 101,169 25
	66	41	66	1858	, .	٠.	٠.	 53,458 09 179,639 88

TT

PRESENTATIONS

Shoring Cost of Work Shops to July 1st, 1868.

Approgram.

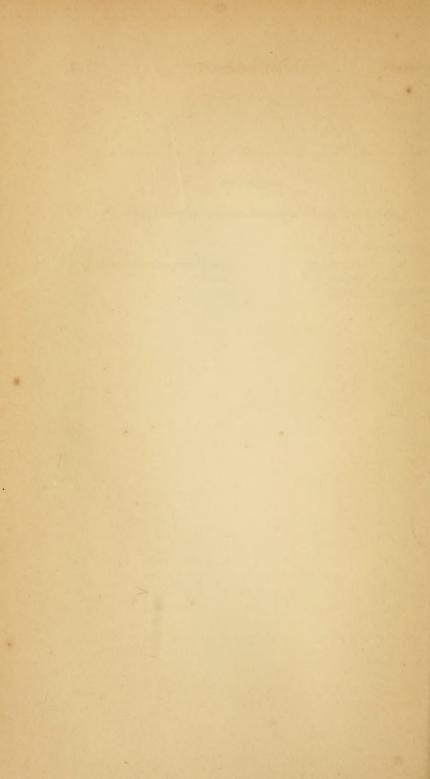
Expended in the year 1-in.

(17, 10)254

(17, 10)25

(17, 10)25

(17, 10)25



Decision 18 16

and the second s

Doc No. 15.

(Srs. 1558-76

Contained to the Print Sec.

and a second of the second

GASTON BAIL BOAD CONTANT

The Sevent Amend Montey of the Stretcholless of the

On motion of L 1911 franch (b) as the same argument

the largery motion, of the O. H. O. Heilberg, disciplent

by M. W. Ven have appropriate Secretarias

On montion, the f. air spectrude I bearing the consisting Made Richard Davis and Vaccus smartani, the mount

Hon. L. W. Henry produced to equi-noise as the requestioning of the Stock needs to the Stock needs to the Stock of Needs Sporting

The massing tools a range lie an latter array which is aver

Col. R. O. Henreit, on behalf of the Consented appointed value purposes reported that onese present on the part the Stock held by sufficients is 1262 above in ferron and the stores by stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by the stores of the Stores by most, and on the part of the Stores by the Stores by the stores of the Stores by the St

to Se which the Se who Error

ing steport of the first out of the store and accompany in Statements—regulars with the Hajort of the Finance ommittee, having been origined and destributed to the Stock domes present, the formal trading of the same was dispensed ith and

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, convened in Raleigh on Thursday the 29th day of October, 1857.

On motion of L. O'B. Branch, the meeting was organized by calling Hon. Weldon N. Edwards to the Chair.

On further motion, of Col. R. O. Britton, Joseph J. Davis and W. W. Vass were appointed Secretaries.

On montion, the Chair appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Britton, Davis and Vass, to ascertain the amount of Stock represented in this meeting.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch produced his credentials as the representative of the Stock owned by the State of North-Carolina, in this Company.

The meeting took a recess for an hour, after which it was called to order by the Chairman, when

Col. R. O. Britton, on behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported that there were present on the part of the Stock held by individuals, 1162 shares in person, and 2559 shares by proxy, and on the part of the State 4875 shares—being a majority of all the Stock.

The Report of the President and Directors and accompanying Statements—together with the Report of the Finance Committee, having been printed and distributed to the Stockholders present, the formal reading of the same was dispensed with, and

On motion of Col. Britton, the Reports were received and adopted.

T. Brown Venable, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following:

In consideration of the faithful and satisfactory manner in which the present incumbent has discharged the duties of the office of Treasurer of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, and also of the increased and increasing labors devolved upon him, therefore,

Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer be, and the same is hereby

increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

The foregoing preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three to examine and verify proxies at the next annual meeting. Appointed R. O. Britton, J. J. Davis and W. W. Vass.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for four directors, on the part of the stockholders of the Company, for the ensuing year; which resulted in the election of Dr. W. J. Hawkins, George W. Mordecai, Thomas Miller and Maj. Chas. L. Hinton. It was subsequently announced by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Britton and Davis, who had been appointed to wait on His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, that he had re-appointed as Directors on the part of the State, John G. King, Gaston H. Wilder and Allen C. Perry.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch offered the following resolutions, as a substitute for the one presented by him at an earlier period of the meeting:

Resolved, That in view of the assurances heretofore given to induce this Company to re-build its bridge at Gaston, this meeting is of the opinion that good faith requires that the Greenville branch of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad shall be forthwith re-laid with heavy rail.

Resolved, That if, in the opinion of the President and Directors of this Company, the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company does not use due dilligence in speedily re-laying this road with heavy iron, the practice of running the cars over it shall be discontinued.

Resolved, That in the event it shall become necessary, from this cause, to unload the cars at Gaston, it is recommended to the Directors to build

a warehouse on the south side of the Roanoke River, and to carry freight and passengers to Weldon for the prices charged to Gaston.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted, after a discussion in which, Messrs. Branch, Rives, Mordecai, Bryan, Britton and others participated.

R. H. Kingsbury offered a series of Resolutions on the subject of the tariff rates of transportation, which were discussed and afterwards withdrawn.

On motion, T. Brown Venable, J. J. Davis and S. D. Beves were appointed on the committee of Finance and Inspection for the ensuing year.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, when

The meeting adjourned, sine die.

WELDON N. EDWARDS, Ch'm.

J. J. DAVIS, W. W. VASS, Secretaries.

4

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company beg leave to present to the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders the following Report:

The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company:—in submitting their Annual Report to the Stockholders at their present meeting, take great pleasure in calling attention to the healthy condition of the Road at this time, and to the assurances afforded by the results of the last year, of its increased and increasing success.

Since your last annual meeting, it became necessary to choose a successor to your late worthy President, Mr. R. A. Hamilton, whose resignation was accepted at a meeting of the Board held on the 19th of December last; at which time the honor of presiding over the affairs of the Company, was conferred on the present incumbent. Subsequently at a meeting on the 17th day of February, Mr. Hamilton, resigned as Director, and Capt. Alfred Jones was selected to fill the vacancy.

The Report of the Treasurer hereto appended—to which your attention is invited—will exhibition detail the financial operations of the Company, for the fiscal year just ended, and the present condition of the Finances. The earnings for the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1857, were two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-nine cents,—of which there were derived from Freight one hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-eight cents; from Passengers sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and one cent; from Mail nine thousand nine hundred dollars. The current expenses for the same period were ninety-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-five cents—leaving a ballance of one hundred and eight thousand five hundred

dred and forty-one dollars and twenty-four cents-or more than eleven per cent on the capital stock, and exceeding by forty per cent the net profit of last year-showing an increase in the business operations of the Company during that period of more than eighteen per cent. To this balance of one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-four cents, should be added two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and twelve cents, received from sundry sources, and the sum of twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-six cents-balance on hand last year-making one hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and two cents. After deducting from this sum, the extraordinary expenses amounting to sixty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, and appropriating six thousand dollars to the sinking fund, a balance remains of sixty-three thousand six hundred and three dollars and thirty-four cents, upon which we have declared a dividend of six per cent—payable on the 12th of December-leaving a balance in Treasury of five thousand two hundred and five dollars and thirty-four

The Bridge over the Roanoke at Gaston is at this time in daily use, and is completed with the exception of the covering, upon which the contractors are busily engaged, and which, but for the delay in getting timber, would have been finished. When completed, it will present a structure of very superior skill and workmanship, and will reflect the highest credit on Messrs. David Reno & Bro., the contractors.

The entire trestle work between Gaston and Weldon has been filled and most of the masonry completed. It is, however, advisable that the present wooden drains, fast falling into decay on that portion of the Road, should be renewed during the year, with substantial stone culverts—the stone for which is lying on the spot. Nevertheless this will be attended with some little cost, as some of the drains are under heavy embankments, which it will be necessary to open and to fill again by the employment of a train.

During the past year we have built at Gaston a neat and comfortable Passenger Room, and an office for agent-at Warranton Depot a large and comfortable Passenger House with two rooms, which has added greatly to the comfort of passengers at that point; and at Littleton and Warranton substantial and commodious sheds, each sixty by twenty feet covered with cypress shingles, for storing gnano, lime, &c., &c. It is suggested that similar sheds, are at this time, much needed at other stations on the line (the timber for which is on hand) and should be constructed during the year. At the junction of the Roanoke Valley Rail Road there has been built a large Water-house and wood-shed, seventy by twenty-four feet, with pump and water-tank attached; and the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixteen cents paid, being one half for ware-house previously constructed for the joint occupancy of the two companies.

Heavy repairs have been made on engines and cars. We have rebuilt during the year three engines; the Tempest, Halifax, and Warren-making them as good as new-for the cost of which, we beg leave to refer you to annexed statement of master machinist. To our motive power there has been added one new engine, of twenty tons, from the Locomotive Works of Messrs. Norris & Son, Philadelphia, which has proved to be a very superior machine. We have bought of Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, one passenger car, an excellent piece of work and of fine finish. Our house car equipment has been greatly improved-four new ones have been added to the list and six rebuilt-making them equal to new. Our flats will need heavy repairs the present year. Having been in the iron service for three Roads and constantly engaged in hauling stone for the past eighteen months—they have become very proper objects for the car hospital.

A large force has been employed for some months in ditching, which it will be highly necessary to continue, that the Road may be safe from injury by a redundancy of water.—Nothing contributes more to diminish repairs than thorough draining, by enabling the section masters to keep a smooth and straigth track. A material train has been at work ten

months of the year, in the employment of the contractors, and a wood train almost constant in distributing wood up the line—most of it being obtained at the *Weldon* end of the Road. Thus has been imposed upon us, the necessity of detaching from the regular service, three engines and cars for the period specified which has greatly augmented the current expenses. This expenditure from this source will, however, be now greatly diminished—as two of the trains may be again put on regular duty.

A contract has been recently made with a house in Wales through their agent, Mr. James Dunlap, of Petersburg, Va., for one hundred and fifty tons of U rails, of fifty-one pounds to the yard, at forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, which we have reason to believe will be delivered early in November, at Portsmouth, Va. This iron is required to complete the connection at Raleigh and to elongate our sidings, an improvement greatly needed at this time.

The accompanying statement, of the master machinist will show the improvements for the past year, and the condition and value of our rolling stock and the materials on hand.

The buildings and accommodations on the line of the Road are believed to be inadequate to the demands of the present service. It will, therefore, be necessary to rebuild, at as early a day as practicable, most or nearly all of the Depots-enlarging them where necessary. By using the sound materials of the old ones the expense will be quite small. At Henderson, we think the large transactions at that point, render it advisable to erect a brick warehouse, which would probably cost some four thousand dollars. In the construction of the Depots, the position should be so changed as to present the sides and not the ends to the track, as at present—thus giving the advantage of approach to more than one car at a time.— It is also recommended that our Freight business at Raleigh be transferred to the N. Carolina Station, so that the Room now occupied for that purpose may be used for the protection and safety of engines and cars, and to enlarge our present shops, so that our work may be conducted with greater dispatch and at less cost. This change will make it necessary to build at the North Carolina Station, a new warehouse, to which should be attached sheds, constructed by the two Companies, for the accommodation of passengers. It is not doubted that satisfactory arrangements to this end may be readily effected with the N. C. Co.

It is confidently believed that the improvement suggested may be paid for out of the *nett* revenue of the current year, and still leave a balance for a dividend not below that declared at this time.

Early in March last, in obedience to an order of the Board made in February preceding-encouraged by the expectation that we should thereby get the benefit of some three hours lost time at Augusta, Georgia, two daily passenger trains were put on the line. This expectation was founded upon a promise by the Post Office Department, made at the instance and upon the joint application of the Presidents of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road, the North Carolina Railroad and of this Company—but upon the condition that the consent of the South Carolina Railroad should be obtained. This consent was subsequently given, and the Post Office Department formally notified thereof. The Department, however, declined acceding to the arrangement on the ground that the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road objected-it alleging "it to be injurious to its interest." This company, certainly, desires success to its enterprize: vet it could not be induced to attain it through improper aids. It would not ask anything for its own exclusive advantage, to the prejudice of the public service.-And it is believed that in this instance it may be assumed as demonstrable, that so far from such a change being of public detriment, it would have proved eminently beneficial. Travel and mails would have been greatly expedited, by enabling the connections to be made at Weldon and Augusta, each ten and a half hours sooner than at present. Thus giving to Raleigh and Western North Carolina the Sonthern mails that much sooner; nevertheless, we have continued the two daily trains in close connection with the North Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Roads, and are gratified in being able to inform you, that, notwithstanding the opposition of the

Eastern Line and the sympathy of the Department, our through travel is gradually increasing, and the prospect, at this time, assures us, that, at no distant day, we may share a fair proportion.

Our trains have run with great regularity—not missing a single connection at Weldon and but two at Raleigh—one occasioned by the breaking of the machinery of the engine and the other by a slide of stone and earth detaining the train, except during a week in February from heavy snow drifts, which it required three engines and a large force to remove.

The exhibits herewith communicated, inspire a confidence that our prosperity is onward: and whilst our revenue from every source is increased, it is particularly gratifying to see the large increase from through travel. The great addition to the local travel and freights which are inseparably connected with our work, and which cannot be diverted, gives a certain value to it as a reliable invesment—and when we take into consideration the length of our line—the healthy and fertile section through which it passes—the ease, comfort and safety of travel—it costs per mile, with its present equipment, and deferred indebtedness of not more than two-thirds of its annual nett profits, to extinguish which an ample sinking fund -annually increasing-is already provided, where can a parallel be found in a southern country offering such inducement for permanent investment? It is not inappropriate to state here, that a Railway from Raleigh or from some other contigious point, on the N. C. R. R., to the coal and Iron fields in Chatham, distant about thirty-five miles, to which public attention is already earnestly directed, would greatly promote your interest by throwing upon our Road an immense and profitable freight, whilst it could not fail greatly to advantage the public by rendering easily accessable the now almost dormant resources of that rich region.

In view of the great accession to the wealth of the State from a connection like this, and the unmistakable advantages to a large portion of her citizens, both in the east and west, and especially to that portion in the middle and eastern counties, where a scarcity of fuel from the forest begins to be felt, the hope may be reasonably indulged that the accomplishment of such a work will not be postponed to a distant

day.

It is cause of high congratulation, that not a single passenger has sustained personal injury during the year, and that our Road has won and is winning a wide spread reputation and character for safety and despatch, in regard to both persons and freights, which cannot fail to invite increased travel and transportation. It gives us much pleasure, in this connection, to bear testimony to the industry and good conduct of the subordinates and operatives in your employ, whose fidelity and devotion to your interest deserve all commendation.

The President and directors cannot close this report without recommending to the serious consideration of the stockholders, a measure, deemed by them of the first importance in a financial point of view. The danger to the interest of the Company, arising from the difficulty in obtaining labor at certain periods and the employment frequently of unskillful and unpracticed laborers, at the commencement of the year, with a dependence at all times upon the will and pleasure of the owners of slaves, make it advisable to own, at least a portion of the labor to be employed. The purchase of four men and one woman for each section, one man for each depot and two for the station at Raleigh, making forty-four men and eight women, would place the company in an independent condition and be a saving of more than three thousand dollars a year. The average rate per hand of the present labor is about \$125 per annum, at which the number indicated, cost over six thousand dollars. It is believed that that number could be bought, for a sum, the annual interest of which would not exceed three thousand dollars—the balance thus saved, if applied to a sinking fund, would discharge the principal of the loan (thirteen years) at maturity. It is worthy of consideration that the increase of the women would equal and probably exceed any depreciation in value of the property.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. HAWKINS, President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co., RALEIGH, OCT. 10, 1857.

To the President and Directors ;

Gentlemen:—The accompanying Statements will show the operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of Sept. 1857, and the condition of the Company's affairs on that day.

STATEMENT A

shows receipts from transportation.
STATEMENT B

shows the transportation expenses.

STATEMENT C

shows the extraordinary expenses.

STATEMENT D

shows the total receipts and disbursements of the company.

STATEMENT E

shows the assets and liability of the company.

STATEMENT F

shows the stock account of the company.

STATEMENT G

show the comparative receipts from transportation from Oct. 1st., 1851, to Sept. 30th, 1857.

STATEMENT H

shows the number of way and through passengers, at each station, going north and south in each month, and the aggregate number of miles traveled.

STATEMENT I

shows the agricultural products in tons sent from each station, north and south for each month, and the number of miles transported.

STATEMENT J

shows the quantity of merchandise and manufactures received and sent from each station, north and south, for each month and the number of miles transported.

STATEMENT K

shows the number of tons of guano and other manures received monthly, and of unenumerated articles.

Respectfully submitted, W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

STATEMENT A.

Receipts from Transportation for the year ending Sept 30th 1857.

No.	000,11	Freight		Passenge	ers.	Total	
October,		\$ 10,770				\$16,825	
November,		6,883				11,589	
December,		6,524	30	4,737	96	11,262	26
January,		4,906	50	3,337	04	8,243	54
February,		7,870	05	3,652	73	11.522	78
March,		14,195	74	4,743	52	18,939	26
April,		12,613	33	4,269	73	16,883	06
May,		15,509					
June,			13		42	18,883	55
July,		9,721	64				
August,		11,916				19,299	
September,		15,791				24,921	
	13.1.	\$128,419	85	\$68,597	01	197,016	59
	Carrying						
		Tota	ıl,			\$206,916	59

STATEMENT B.

Transportation expenses for the year ending September 30, 1857.

Train wages,	\$15,912 33
Agents and laborers at depots,	11,650 43
Wood,	9,924 53
Oil and grease,	4,071 68
Damaged and lost goods,	513 68
Stock killed,	259 75
Overseers and laborers,	14,342 18
Provision and clothing,	4,458 40
Timber,	1,748 32
Road materials,	4,124 89
Buildings,	2,513 47
Bridges and culverts,	516 21
Ditching,	1,127 98
Shop labor,	13,947 41
Shop materials,	5,364 49
Wheels, axles, and tires,	1,651 50
Coal,	486 52
Salaries,	2,938 84
Director's expenses,	332 00
Stationary and contingencies,	291 67
Printing and advertising,	885 35
Miscellaneous,	1,313 72
	\$98,375 35

Current receipts for the year [Statement A.] "Expenses " "[Statement B.]

\$206,916,59 98,375,35 \$108,541,24

Being 11 per cent on the capital stock.

STATEMENT C.

Extraordinary expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1857.

For the Weldon Connection— Masonry, Engineering,	\$26,707 1,340	80	enst alm I'
3,		_	\$28,047 80
FOR BRIDGE OVER THE ROANOKE-			111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Lumber,	3,010	21	
Iron material,	10,168	94	
Construction,	9,625	67	THE PROPERTY.
		_	22,804 82
New Machinery,	598	50	ALL SHAREST AND
New Cars,	2,596	56	
Interest on Loan,	5,820	00	
Sinking Fund,	6,000	00	
		_	15,011 06
Dividend, No. 1,	75	00	alva eli
No. 2,	252	00	minus de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l
" No. 3,	668	00	
			995 00
			-
			\$66,858 68

TOTAL RECEIPED

STATEMENT D.

Statement of total receipts and disbursements of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, from Oct. 1st, 1856 to Sept. 30, 1857.

TOTAL RECEIPTS:			200000000000000000000000000000000000000	
From freight, passengers and mail, Sta	ateme	ent		
A,			\$206,916	59
From other sources, to wit:				
	,200			
Int. on sinking fund,	868			
Profit and loss on interest ac't,	491	17	0 500	10
Delan 1. 10 / 11 1/6	.1		2,560	
Balance on hand Oct. 1, brought forwar	ra,		25,360	00
Tot	tal,	19.57	\$234,837	37
100	al,		φ201,001	01
D D				
By TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:	0==	0 -		
	3,375		105 001	00
" extraordinary " 66	,858	68	165,234	05
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1857, to wit.			\$69,603	34
Data Oct. 1, 1001, to with			===	==
Drank in Donk of the State of N C 047	005	70		
By cash in Bank of the State of N. C. \$47	,301			
	5,615			
	1,135			
By Charlotte & S. &. S. C. R. R. Com-	,100	00		
panies,	600	80		
By Cape Fear & D. R. Nav. Co.,	204		-	
By Agents on the line, \$9,590 27	3 5			
Deduct due other Companies 4,129 55 5	,460	72	69,603	34

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

General exhibit of the Assets and Liabilities of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., October 1, 1857. STATEMENT E.

W. VASS, Ireasurer.

CR.

STATEMENT F.

Stock Account—Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company—Oct. 7, 1857.

DR.

487,500 00 621 74 To Am't Capital Stock Subscribed,
By rec'pts from Subs'tion to Capital Stock,

By Individuals and Corporations, \$485,800 00 From Individuals and Corporations, ... \$485,178 26

State of North-Carolina, 487,500 00 487,500 00 \$ 973,300 00 "State of North-Carolina, Unpaid by individuals, \$ 973,300 00

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

STATEMENT G.

Comparative View of the Receipts from Transportation of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, from Oct. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1857.

			-								h
	FREIGHTS.	HTS,	ia M		PASSENGERS.	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	MAIL.	Total Total Tot'l yearly	Total	Tot'l ye	arly
	Ga	Gain.	Loss,	(1000) (21) (21)	Gain, Loss.	Loss.		increase,	decrease.	dippoi	ċ
t. 30, 1852,	Fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1852, 35,879 95			25,827 09	60		3,770.86			65,477 90	06
" 30, 1853,	64,626 32 28,746.37	746.37		46,235 (46,235 05 20,407.96	178	8,223.16	8,223.16 53,606 63		119,08	53
30, 1854,		81.38		63,595 7	63,595 7417,360.69		9,620.33	9,620.33 54,839 24	THE PERSON NAMED IN	173,923 77	14
30, 1855,	30, 1855, 122,027 26 21,319.56	319.56		61,122 5		2,473 15	9,990.00	19,216 08	61	193,139 85	85
80, 1856,	104,233 54		17,793.72	60,445 24		677 35	10,430.55	677 35 10,430.55	18,030 52 175,109	175,109	33
30, 1857,	30, 1857, 128, 419 58 24, 186.04	86.04		68,597	8,151.77		9,900.00	9,900.00 31,807 26		206,916 59	69
											1
	555,894 35			325,822 72	72		51,934,90			933,651 97	26

STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Way and Through Passengers at and the Number

	JV.						
		NOR	TH.				
STATIO	ons, &c.		October.	November.	December.	January.	February,
PS OL	(Thro'	Pass'grs,	336	248	158	123	131
Raleigh,	Way	"	814	767	909	733	802
498	Miles,		66991	47036	49287		42274
Huntsville,	Way	"	5	3	16		2
Huntsvine,	Miles,		286	45	613		104
Wake,	Way	"	62	19	45	11	10
wane,	Miles,		3155	1080	2375	416	709
Franklinton,	Way	66	96	48	53	64	34
Frankinion,	Miles,		4314	2969	2969	2742	2418
Kittrell's,	Way	"	80	18	3	15	5
Ittiti on s,	Miles,		1040	508	110	656	136
Henderson,	Way	66	82	150	103	53	88
Homacibon,	Miles,		3416	3510	3794		3502
Junction,	Way	"	82	110	148	61	75
5 tillottoli,	Miles,		2894	2744	3700	1440	2038
Ridgeway,	Way	"	17	24	29	10	4
Totago way,	Miles,	1112	565	815	1055	300	150
Warrenton,	Way .	"	169	179	139	81	105
Tr dir on tony	Miles,		6304	6164	4995	2692	3529
Macon,	Way	"	39	9	19	6	9
dea 100	Miles,	3,1	1306	307	579	356	210
Littleton,	Way	66	33	19	40	12	34
,	Miles,	,,	681	375	780	218	647
Gaston,	Way	"	37	31	29	10	48
,	Miles,	"	444	372	348	120	176
W. 11	Thro'	"					4
Weldon,	Way					200	
	(Miles,			1			

H.

Each Station, going North and South, in Each Month, of Miles Traveled.

10 379(6)	meatrice.	Angeles (A	NC	RTH.	- Application	-	
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Angust.	September.	Totals.
295 954 63255	262 857 56206 8	302 976 67998 7	271 1180 72914 24	407 1385 90422 5	392 1143 79800 5	433 1096 90120 10	3358 11816 761703
65 19 896	171 40 1355	208 37 1881	$ \begin{array}{r} 359 \\ 62 \\ 3118 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 183 \\ 50 \\ 2291 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 36 \\ 2060 \end{array} $	323 37 1918	84 2457 428 21254
95 5379 15 510	$ \begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 2459 \\ 9 \\ 267 \end{array} $	66 2796 17 877	$91 \\ 3364 \\ 12 \\ 458$	$ \begin{array}{r} 83 \\ 3921 \\ 20 \\ 698 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 3060 \\ 14 \\ 240 \end{array} $	100 5328 32 876	$ \begin{array}{r} 864 \\ 41719 \\ 239 \\ 6376 \end{array} $
$122 \\ 5207 \\ 92 \\ 2616$	105 3337 92 2377	$ \begin{array}{r} 165 \\ 6206 \\ 83 \\ 2505 \end{array} $	196 6168 153 4545	134 5302 153 3382	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 4686 \\ 177 \\ 3622 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 154 \\ 5805 \\ 165 \\ 4492 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1492 \\ 53101 \\ 1391 \\ 36345 \end{array} $
40 1100 107	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 675 \\ 101 \end{array} $	23 815 121	14 435 131	27 815 154	$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 650 \\ 220 \end{array}$	26 885 325	$ \begin{array}{r} 266 \\ 8260 \\ 1831 \end{array} $
$ \begin{array}{r} 3580 \\ 14 \\ 426 \\ 36 \end{array} $	3427 7 216 48	66	4796 21 624 14	5736 18 640 35	7723 17 532 44		54602 187 5908 443
720 32 384	984 60 720	1203 36 432	282 40 480	603 95 1140	836 83 996	1278 37 444	8607 538 6456
	10 00 510 83	BY ETV	The state of		100		(stosate)

STATEMENT H.

Showing the Number of Way and Through Passengers at and the Number

		sou	TH.				
Static	ons, &c.		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
Raleigh,	Thro' P Way Miles,	ass'grs,		1 /2 (3)			60 60 2035
Huntsville,	Way Miles,	"	24 290	7 130	12 150	40	4 40
Wake,	Way Miles,	"	63 2035	78 2320	56 1345	768	41 1078
Franklinton,	Way Miles,	66	$ \begin{array}{r} 222 \\ 10025 \\ 86 \end{array} $	99 3931 18	$ \begin{array}{r} 124 \\ 4039 \\ 31 \end{array} $		63 1643 19
Kittrells,	Way Miles, Way		3085 130	549 62	$961 \\ 105$	508	450 62
Henderson,	Miles, Way	66	5296 75	2312	3938 36	2082	2310 18
Junction,	Miles, Way	"	$\frac{1367}{77}$	732 39	1324 47	$1247 \\ 23$	700 19
Ridgeway,	Miles, Way	cc .	3983 150	1913 151	1767 99	916 85	387 81
Warrenton, Macon,	Miles, Way		5051	5095	26	2511 11 375	2793 7 218
Littleton,	Miles, Way	44	5913 29 1509	341 30 1601	8163 31 1140	38 1014	218 21 743
Gaston,	Miles, Way Miles,	"	24 746	23 874	14 743	11 450	15 564
Weldon,	Thro' Way	66	$\frac{286}{214}$	$\frac{230}{267}$	$\frac{146}{279}$	$\frac{133}{266}$	113 233
ii Graon,	Miles,	- Annual Control	36996	32801	26287	25462	21274

(CONTINUED.)

Each Station, going North and South, in Each Month, of Miles Traveled.

				sot	JTH.			Medicine
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.	Totals each way.
								3358 11816 861703
3	9	14	30	33	22	11	173	257
30	90	140	265	130	220	110	1635	4092
41	56	71	69	86	71	81	744	1172
1018	1540	1974	1750	2370	1906	1934	20038	41291
82	72	107	140	126	104	87	1309	2173
2196	1842	2843	3309	3363	3855	2311	40618	82337
12	35	16	25	30	20	29	338	577
295	798	357	487	820	518	747	9575	15941
64	53	85	884	470	168	124	2252	3644
2446	1983	2974	9391	6438	3233	3873	46276	99377
17	22	22	35	42	42	39	396	1787
630	656	828	1322	1568	1447	1761	13582	49927
46	35	31	65	41	45	65	533	799
1737	1203	1032	1792	2393	1364	1980	20467	28727
73	84	94	120	99	113	153	1304	3135
2584	2193	2789	4074	1676	3124	6996	43357	97958
10	4	4	14	26	28	14	169	356
482	199	92	845	659	821	358	18466	24374
19	14	25	22	49	26	32	336	779
561	376	467	576	1924	1202	997	12110	20717
10	15	28	21	29	19	29	328	776
526	575	882	933	302	651	1521	8767	15223
155	231	279	236	378	356	884	3527	3527
299	257	341	464	590	508	445	4163	4163
38255	32206	42398	42914	61422	54799	104071	518883	618883

STATEMENT H. (CONTINUED.)

Showing the total number of Passengers, total number of miles traveled, and average fare for each passenger.

SUMMARY.

Total number	of Passe	engers,	 	 	 	38,320
Total number	of miles	traveled, .	 	 	 	1,775,56
Average fare	for each	Passenger,	 	 	 	\$1 78

STATEMENT K.

Tabular statement, showing the number of Tons of Guano and other manures received at each depot, for each month of the year.

STATIONS.	TONS	October,	November,	December,	January,	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,	July,	August,	September,	Totals,
Raleigh,	Tons	12	1		2	14	29	37	45	20	5	129	92	386
Huntsville,	66								-			1	1	2
Wake,	66											13	1	14
Franklinton,	66	8	3	2	12		2	13	5	4	2	12	28	91
Henderson,	6.6	63	20	10	25	31	88	143	79	18	45	250	116	788
Junction,	66	39	10	5	14	26	122	79	19	76	103	29	100	622
Ridgeway,	6.6	106	29	7/4			137	64	23	6	77	48	41	531
Warrenton,	**	62	3	4										69
Macon,	66	66			2	2			39	3	17			374
Littleton,	66	19				4	106		33	2	1	9	11	233
Gaston,	66	35				2	18	7	2		8	3	29	104
		410	66	21	55	79	604	438	245	129	258	507	502	3314

STATEMEN'

Tabular Statement showing the Number of Tons of Depot, each month, and Aggre

NORTH.									
Statio		October.	November.	December.	January.	February,			
Raleigh,	Thro' Way	Tons,	103	107	116	156 16	193		
Huntsville,	Miles, Way Miles,	"	$ \begin{array}{r} 3146 \\ 20 \\ 1827 \end{array} $	2572 4 408	$ \begin{array}{c} 2090 \\ 8 \\ 700 \end{array} $	9800 17 1479	649- 45		
Wake,	Way Miles,	66	63 1405	30 920	22 525 78	20 555	2: 81: 14:		
Franklinton,	Way Miles, Way		88 1575 127	$60 \\ 1501 \\ 125$	1525 140	27 121 63	304		
Henderson, Junction,	Miles, Way	"	1258 103	$1259 \\ 116$	$\frac{1221}{203}$	556 62	140 19		
Ridgeway,	Miles, Way Miles,	"	$ \begin{array}{r} 3294 \\ 78 \\ 2237 \end{array} $	3674 112 3192	8729 137 3920	$2680 \\ 28 \\ 840$	4		
Warrenton,	Way Miles,	((82 750	55 699	82 681	55 444	3 40		
Macon,	Way Miles, Way		$ \begin{array}{c c} 96 \\ 261 \\ 36 \end{array} $	22 135 35	35 130 35	34 1060 10	80		
Littleton, Gaston,	Miles, Way	66	563	542 18	542 14	220 6	229 3		
688	Miles,	66	14	82	23	15	10		
Weldon,	Way Miles.					- 18			

I.

Agricultural Products sent from and received at each gate Number miles Traveled.

NORTH.									
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.		
310	139	70	196	154	637	319	2500		
23	11	16	25	63	9	32	215		
10349	7366	7418	8700	4583	5346	5649	73513		
14	5	6	1	1	7	2	90		
1261	464	522	116	87	509	174	7999		
40	6	5	10	1	22	3	247		
720	340	322	355	84	336	290	6662		
47	56	110	54	60	171	71	971		
1507	1537	2900	1401	1301	2110	1405	19924		
148	149	457	303	156	170	175	2177		
2004	2359	4266	2754	1957	1635	1154	21827		
97	98	448	264	268	330	253	2441		
4194	4214	19251	11252	11534	14212	10879	102470		
59	67	206	106	81	98	99	1114		
1770	2076	5768	4260	3240	3920	3990	36503		
49	1	1	2	55	147	111	676		
518	162	197	227	444	829	350	5708		
51	51	151	97	54	90	40	746		
1608	1592	4628	2776	1726	2752	1952	19420		
62	80	215	124	91	79	85	969		
1240	1686	6515	2404	1825	1597	1710	21337		
49	41	14	19	5	2	1	219		
175	160	100	95	75	31	. 18	889		
	an least		1000			W. Land			
			3			104			
		- 1				The state of the s			

STATEMENT I.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Tons of Depots each month, and Aggre-

SOUTH.										
Statio	ons, &c.		October.	November.	December.	January.	February.			
Raleigh,	Thro' Way Miles,	Tons,								
Huntsville,	Way Miles,		1 10	1 10		1 160	130			
Wake,	Way Miles,	"	1 45			$\frac{2}{30}$				
Franklinton,	Way Miles,	"	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 127 \end{array}$	203		$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 107 \end{array}$	13 -185			
Henderson,	Way Miles,	66	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 54 \end{array}$			60	$\frac{2}{122}$			
Junction,	Way Miles,	66	53 2128	$\frac{34}{1251}$	17 731	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 2014 \end{array}$	158 6773			
Ridgeway,	Way Miles,	66	23 805	$\frac{32}{1027}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \\ 1016 \end{array}$					
Warrenton,	Way Miles,	66				$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 370 \end{array}$	62 617			
Macon,	Way Miles,	46	1 66			2 87	67			
Littleton,	Way Miles,	66	1 109	1 50	1 45	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 20 \end{array}$			
Gaston,	Way Miles,	"	$\frac{4}{32}$		100					
Weldon,	Thro' Way Miles,	66	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 11 \\ 867 \end{bmatrix}$	1 18 884	1 14 787	1 98 4478	1 144 5229			

(CONTINUED.)

Agricultural Products sent from and received at each gate Number miles Traveled.

SOUTH.								
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.	Totals both ways.
								$2500 \\ 215 \\ 73513$
11	4	3	1	4	1	16	44	134
969	360	290	87	478	87	1892	3973	11972
2	1	200	1	1.0	1	1	9	256
$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 30 \end{array}$	30		30		96	48	309	6971
5	4	7	3	6	5	7	66	1037
59	50	51	40	49	43	44	958	20882
1	1	5	1				13	190
248	162	192	104				942	22769
111	209	447	161	37	69	19	1361	3802
4780	8994	19231	7943	1601	2990	589	59025	161495
11	1	10	15	7	9	1	137	1251
440	40	400	600	300	360	70	5058	41561
37	163	90	130	6	4	3	497	1178
455	1306	1047	1221	136	118	148	5418	11126
				1	100	7	17	763
178		111		65	1	84	369	19789
9	2	4	25	21	5	1	72	1041
180	150	300	750	100	200	40	1969	23306
17	1	12	6	22	-	-70	62	281
58	58		80	370	(WATER		664	1553
7	11	1	93	2	1	5	130	130
151	44	41	25	17	15	14	592	592
7160	2878	1579	10041	628	570	980	36081	86081

SUMMARY.

Total number of through Tons,14,558	
Total number of way Tons, 807	15,365
Aggregate number of miles transported,	431,018

STATEMENT

Tabular Statement, showing the Number of Through and Sent from each Depot, for each Month, and the

NORTH.									
Statio	ons, &c.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.			
	Through		515	243	233	206	259		
Raleigh,	Way	66	246	$\frac{16}{5299}$	25 5387	2507	2010		
Huntsville,	Miles, Way Miles,	66	8471	5299	9991	2507	3010		
Wake,	Way	66	31	16	8	9	18		
rr akc,	Miles,	66	1905	1625	1175	960	1040		
Franklinton,	Way Miles,					1 55	1171		
THE PARTY NAMED IN	Way	66	2	9	6	46	81		
Henderson,	Miles,		162	165	140	1028	1911		
Junction,	(-Way	66	187	192	139	27	131		
Junetion,	Miles,		8041	8213	5977	1161	5655		
Ridgeway,	Way	66	197		1	1	4		
9-11-19	Miles,	66	10638 93	40	10 51	30	60		
Warrenton,	Way Miles,		1156	936	964	277			
Make and the	(Way	66	10	10	5	1	1		
Macon,	Miles,		1046	697	975	77	77		
Littleton,	Way	66	46	7	17	10	14		
Littleton,	Miles,		966	154	357	200	290		
Gaston,	Way	66	19	7	7	5	17		
	Miles,	Tona	89	56	65	77	70		
Weldon,	Through Way Miles,	Tons,							

J.

Way tons of Merchandise and Manufactures received at and Aggregate Number of Miles Transported.

NORTH.									
1									
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.		
516	483	397	464	295	475	1082	5168		
6004	7954	5432	5151	4412	10844	103702	287 168173		
30 1575 5 1090	$76 \\ 2010 \\ 4 \\ 760$	51 1803 1 45	31 1702 2 98	38 1905	88 2738	85 2841	$ \begin{array}{r} 481 \\ 21279 \\ 20 \\ 3219 \end{array} $		
272 2748 304	199 3493 179	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 3598 \\ 170 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 2416 \\ 150 \end{array} $	143 2982 169	201 2475 149	201 2984 100	$ \begin{array}{r} 1406 \\ 24102 \\ 1897 \end{array} $		
13095 16 896	7718 35 803	7310 23 716	6450 35 1277	7264 51 1060	6387 20 1140	4323 10 560	81594 393 17190		
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 29 \end{array}$	88 592	176 668	84 629	3 246	19 262	1 141	555 5594 28 2901		
$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 455 \\ 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 36 \\ & 745 \\ & 16 \end{array} $	45 945 1	31 651 24	13 265 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 440 \\ 7 \\ 60 \end{array} $	25 515 36 297	289 5983 145 1038		
74	93	23	119	15	60	291	1038		

STATEMENT J

Tabular Statement, showing the Number of Through and Sent from each Depot, for each Month, and th

The state of the s	SOUTH.								
Stati	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.				
Raleigh,	Through Way Miles,	66							
Huntsville,	Way Miles,	66	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 1064 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\174\end{array}$	1 130		1		
Wake,	Way Miles,	66	120		100	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 60 \end{array}$	9		
Franklinton,	Way Miles,	66	114 3000	52 1801	56 1990	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 640 \end{array}$	203		
Henderson,	Way Miles,	"	$\frac{150}{2484}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 1674 \end{array}$	61 1080	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\132\end{array}$	29		
Junction,	Way Miles,	66	133 4747	$\frac{137}{4720}$	76 3328	$\frac{29}{1258}$	297		
Ridgeway,	Way Miles,		23 805	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 1027 \end{array}$	28 1016	12 380	100		
Warrenton,	Way Miles,	66	1 87	180	102	27 666	103		
Macon,	Way Miles,	"	Silv.			4 480	30 54		
Littleton,	Way Miles,	"	3	Nice	148	0=	20		
Gaston,	Way Miles, (Through	Tons,	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 4 \end{array}$	1	1	1	-		
Weldon,	Way Miles,	10118,	2 465	1 93	1 55	3 298	18		

(CONTINUED.)

Way tons of Merchandise and Manufactures received at and Aggregate Number of miles transported.

SOUTH.									
booth.									
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals,	Totals both ways.	
							15 1368	51608 287 168173 15 1368	
1	3	4	5	4	9	6	34	515	
45	135	180	223	162	160	144	1199	22478	
136	220	130	93	97	91	165	1238	1258	
3795	4010	3535	2491	2501	2120	4374	32292	35511	
6	5	11	3	15	8	3	340	1746	
394	522	612	394	452	492	292	8820	32922	
161	159	100	74	146	82	151	1317	3214	
6930	6860	4300	3202	7286	3523	5570	54694	136288	
24	42	30	40	17	37	32	344	737	
744	1356	876	1620	680	1500	1290	12294	29484	
224	13	11	8	71	91	204	699	1254	
1090	367	481	276	1416	1184	1443	8331	13925	
29	21	26	65	30	24	11	240	268	
512	850	702	1700	960	784	352	6884	9785	
1	1	1		2		1	7	296	
25	16	40		60		40	201	6184	
	4	6	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 63 \end{array}$	1	1	(4,4,4)	17	162	
1139	42	200	63	34	20	E ME IN	391	1429	
$\frac{2}{6}$	8 18	11	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 14 \end{array}$	19	1	1	51	51	
6	18	37	14	50	40	1 1 85	176	176	
533	1761	2379	906	3979	1547	85	12285	12285	

STATEMENT J. (CONTINUED.)

Showing the aggregate number of through and way Tons of Merchandize and Manufactures, received at and sent from each depot, and the aggregate number of miles transported.

SUMMARY.

Aggregate	number of	through Tons,	61124
66	66	way,	463
"		miles,	

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Finance and inspection of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company submit the following report to the meeting of Stockholders:

That they have examined the Treasurer's accounts showing the Financial condition of the Company, and from this inspection, believe them to be correct, and that the exhibits made in the general accounts appended to the Treasurer's report is a true statement of the affairs of the company. From this it appears that the receipts of the road for the last year from freight, passengers and mail were,

\$206,916 59
Against,

\$175,109 33

For the preceding year and shewing an increase of 31,807 26 in favor of the current year,

The ordinary expenses were \$98,375 35 And extraordinary 66,858 68

Making the total expenditure, \$165,234 03

Showing a balance in favor of the Company after paying the debts rightly to be charged to that year of \$69,603 34

Out of which the directors have very properly declared a

dividend of six per cent. to the stockholders.

The sinking fund for the payment of the debt of \$100,000 for which the Company has issued its bonds, with the addition made to it for this year, will amount to the sum of \$27,700.

The track way of the Road is in good order and the bridges in a safe condition, though requiring the usual repairs necessary to be put upon such structures, year by year, to keep them in good order. Indeed, your committee think that they are warranted in saying that there is no road in the State in more thorough repair, or on which the works are of more permanent character. The Depots necessary to be rebuilt or enlarged, to accommodate the increasing business of

the road, can be easily constructed out of the ordinary income of the road, without interfering with the dividends to the stockholders. From the present prospects, all the necessary repairs, unless some unforeseen accident, can be easily effected without calling for any new loan, or burthening the company.

Your committee would bring to the attention of the stock-holders the fact that the Treasurer of this company receives a smaller compensation for his services than any officer of like grade on roads adjoining our own, and that the compensation he now receives is not sufficient, in view of the increased labor required of him. We would therefore respectfully suggest to your body that some addition be made to his salary.

The committee congratulates the stockholders on the flourishing state of the Company. Especially is it gratifying to know that in these times of panic and great monetary pressure, when so many of the internal improvements of our country have been forced to stop or go into liquidation, our own is able to declare a hands me dividend and show a clear balance sheet.

Your committee can but refer this successful termination of our struggle with the difficulties with which we have had to contend, to the prudent course pursued by this body at its last meeting, in refusing to declare a dividend, when there was no money in the Treasury to pay it from, after paying our debts, or loading the Company with a script dividend almost worthless to the stockholders.

With proper management and a prudent outlay of money in repairs necessary to be made from year to year, your committee can see nothing to prevent the continuance of the same prosperous condition of affairs.

Respectfully submitted.

T. BROWN VENABLE,

Chairman.

\$88,680 00

REPORT OF MASTER MACHINIST.

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad—Department of Shops, Sept. 30, 1857.

Names of e	engines, By whom built,	Valuati	on,		
	R. Norris & Son, Pha.,				
Alamance,	do.	8,500	00		
Wake,	do.	7,500	00		
Warren,	do.	8,000	00	Rebuilt	at cost
Franklin,	do.	7,500	00	of	\$1,500
Raleigh,	do.	7,000	00		
Granville,	do.	7,000	00		
Halifax, J.	R. Anderson, Rich'd,	7,500	00	do.	1,500
Graham,	do.	7,000	00		
Tempest,		3,000	00		1,000
Clarksville,		2,000	00		
Volcano,		3,000	00		
Tornado,		2,000	00		
Stationary	Engine,	1,000	00		
	ad lawring remains	\$80,000	00		

INVENTORY OF CARS.

	TTI	1 1711	COTOT	or onin.	
1 First class pa	sseng	ger car	,	Valued at	\$2,500 00
	do.			66	2,400 00
1 " "	do.	do.		"	2,300 00
3 " "	do.	do.		46	6,000 00
2 second	do.	do.			3,000 00
2 baggage cars		do.			2,000 00
2 mail & bagga	ige	do.			3,000 00
76 box cars ave	ragin	g 600	each,		45,600 00
3 " "	1	300	66		1,500 00
3 small "		300	66		900 00
36 flat cars	66	350	66		12,600 00
11 crank cars	66	80	66		880 00
20 gravel cars,	66	300	66		6,000 00
MARKET WATER OF					

INVENTORY OF MATERIALS ON HAND.

4561 pounds Old Springs at 7 cents,	\$319	27
5391 " New " at 11 "	593	00
34 plate Wheels,	476	00
6 pair Wheels and Axles,	300	00
2100 pounds Locomotive tire,	294	00
5000 pounds Old Iron,	50	00
10 Old tires,	180	00
50 pair Old Wheels and Axles,	1,200	00
100 Old wheels,	600	00
3 Sets Engine truck Wheels,	300	00
2 extra sets of drivers,	1,200	00
10 Hand Car Wheels,	60	00
1 Set do. with Axles,	40	00
1 " " "	60	00
Duplicate parts of Machinery,	500	00
20 tons scrap and (part) workable iron,	800	00
12 New Axles,	336	00
30 Old Axles,	240	00
4 Cattle guards,	160	00
43921 pounds spring Steel,	307	00
21262 pounds bar Iron,	850	00
2588 pounds sheet and tank iron,	155	00
20176 pounds eastings,	1,458	00
268 pounds pig copper,	261	36
225 pounds lead,	13	50
1946 pounds brass castings,	583	80
95 pounds white metal,	14	25
260 pounds Block tin,	104	00
515 pounds zinc,	41	00
2 boxes tin plates,	24	00
621 pounds scrap Brass,	124	00

INVENTORY OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.

2 Sledge Lathes,	. \$ 800
1 Large Lathe,	
1 Planing Machine,	. 550
Jack Screws,	. 120
Drilling Machine,	. 100
Screw Machine,	. 200
Punching Machine,	300
Small Lathe,	75
Do	
Vices, Wrenches, patterns, &c.,	
Smith's tools, Bellows, Anvils, &c.,	500
Carrying Jacks,	
	-
	\$4,845
LUMBER AND TOOLS IN CARPENTER SE	IOPS.
10 000 foot Voll	EGG 00
40,000 feet Yellow pine at \$14,\$	
40,000 " Oak &c., at 16,	640 00
Tools &c.,	150 00
human de la companya	1,350 00
M. Chiana and Market a	
OILS, PACKING, YARN, &c.,	
Market Market Control of the Control	
150 gallons Oil,\$	150 00
Packing Yarn,	25 00
Paints, Varnish, Glues, &c.,	500 00
The last	
	675 00
A. JOHNS	ON,
Master Mac	hinist.

Section 1 and 1 and 1 and 1

GASTON RATINGSD COMPANY OF THE BALEIGH A

SANTATO PRINTED

Chargenty, contrared at the transfer former, was on motion of the 11 m. We take the transfer of the contrared to the contrare

President and Directors be read. Man the Report of the

Doc. No. 16.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, convened at the Court House, in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1858.

Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, was on motion of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, called to the Chair, and on motion of the same gentleman, W. W. Vass and Col. L. E. Edwards were appointed Secretaries.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin presented his commission as the representative of the State in the meeting.

Joseph J. Davis on the part of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting for the purpose, reported that there were represented in this meeting 3065 shares by proxy—777 shares by person, making a total of 3842 shares of the stock held by individuals in the company, entitled to a vote of 2150, and that the State of North Carolina held 4875 shares, entitled to a vote of 1631.

A majority of the stock being represented, the Chairman announced that the meeting was ready to proceed to business.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch moved, that the Report of the President and Directors be read. Adopted.

Hon. A. W. Venable, of Granville, moved the acceptance of the Report, and proceeded to address the meeting. The discussion was continued by Messers. Mordecai, Davis, Ruffin and Branch.

R. H. Kingsbury, Esq., of Oxford, offered a series of resolutious, which were read. After some remarks, Francis E. Rives, Esq., of Petersburg, moved that the Resolutions be indefinitely postponed, and a stock vote being demanded, the motion prevailed by a large majority.

Maj. Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake, moved to proceed to the election of four Directors, the number to which the individual Stockholders are entitled. Adopted.

The Chairman appointed Col. W. H. Tucker and Gen.

J. B. Littlejohn, tellers,

Whereupon, the Stockholders proceeded to ballot, resulting in the election of George W. Mordecai and Chas. L. Hinton, of Wake, on the first ballot, and Edward A. Crudup, of Franklin, on the second ballot, and S. Royster, of Granville, on the fourth ballot.

Francis E. Rives, Esq., offered a Resolution, which

was read, debated and rejected.

George W. Mordecai, Esq., moved the re-appointment of the former members of the Committee of Finance and Inspection, to wit: T. Brown Venable, of Granville, J. J. Davis and S. D. Beves, of Franklin.

Messrs. Davis and Milam were appointed by the Chairman to wait on His Excellency the Governor of the State, and apprise him of the action on the part of the Stockholders in the election of their Directors. The committee reported on their return that the Governor would, on to-morrow, appoint the Directors on the part of the State.

On motion of Hon A. W. Venable, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

WELDON N. EDWARDS, Ch'mn.
W. W. Vass,
L. E. Edwards,

Sez'tys.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.

The President and Directors in accordance with usage and the provisions of the charter, respectfully submit to the Stockholders the 8th Annual Report of the operations of this company, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1858, and the present condition of its affairs.

Since your last annual meeting it has pleased the Allwise Creator, to take from our councils, Thomas Miller, Esq., of Granville, an early and most devoted friend of this work. He was ever a zealous advocate of its prosperity and well doing; and during a long connection with the Board, proved an agreeable associate and an able, useful and efficient auxiliary in its labors. The vacancy thus occasioned the Board deemed it advisable not to fill—the exigencies of the service not requiring it, and the annual meeting of the stockholders being not distant.

The Report of the Treasurer with the usual balance sheet and the statistical tables accompanying it, will exhibit the financial and business operations of the company, for the fiscal year just closed.

The earnings of the Road have been, from Freight \$149,551,65; from Passengers \$72,628,67; from Mail \$9,900; and from other sources \$719—amounting in the aggregate to \$232,799,32. The total expenses have been \$154,465,07; leaving a balance of \$76,573,59. Out of this sum eight thousand dollars have been carried to the sinking fund and a dividend of six per cent declared on the capital stock—amounting to the sum of \$58,398,00, payable on 12th December next, leaving a ballance of \$10,175,59 applicable to future disbursements.

It is the practice of Railroad companies to set down to construction or extraordinary account, many items which properly belong to, and should be charged under the head of ordinary expenses. In the Report of the Treasurer now submitted, the proper discrimination is aimed at, and all expenditures belonging to the latter class are charged as such; thus swelling the amount for such objects, during the last year beyond that of any previous year.

The Board have not deemed it advisable to make the improvements at the various depots on the line, and at the N. C. station, suggested and recommended in their last annual report. The state of the finances—the current demands upon the treasury, and a prudent regard for the interests of the company, admonished against so large an expenditure. At Milbrook, Brown's and Wake, accommodations have been erected for the Section Master and hands. Similar accommodations will be required at several other places during the current year.

The bridge over Roanoke at Gaston, has I een completed, and a noble structure it is. The wooden drains between Gaston and Weldon with the exception of five, have been renewed with stone in a most substantial and permanent manner. It has been found necessary to purchase and put on the track a great many cross ties; this will be a source of expenditure for several years, as it is advisable to continue such repairs annually till the whole be renewed.

The bridge over Tar river is undergoing thorough repairs, and very soon will be in far better condition than when first built. An inspection and examination of the other bridges on the line are proposed and in progress; and repairs where necessary, with a view to strength and permanency will be made—a skilful builder has been employed for that purpose, and materials already obtained.

A large ditching force whose labors will not be completed sooner than the first of January next, has been employed during the year—the attendant expense is necessarily heavy. No expense or labor, however, have been better employed, since the condition of the main track of the road, upon which the safety and success of running chiefly depends, was never better at any former period.

The locomotive engines and car equipment of the company, have been well kept up; and the expenses of the transportation department have been consequently great. One new locomotive, (the Mordecai,) of twenty tons, from the shops of R. Norris & Son, has been added to the list, and has proved to be all we could desire. Two superior second class and baggage cars, (one of which was built in our own shops,) have been put on the road. We have also built fourteen flat cars and rebuilt fifteen house cars; and the repairs of others have been greater than in former years, owing to the increased business and the inadequate supply of such stock.

Our trains have run with great regularity and safety, not a single passenger has been injured. An unfortunate occurrance happened in Raleigh, occasioned by a man jumping from the train while in motion between the depots, and falling under it, causing death. Accidents causing delay and failure in connection, have been very few. For this, much credit is due to the industry, energy and fidelity of the subordinates and operatives in your employ-and they deserve at your hands all praise. The safety in running, and the striking decrease of accidents, to our cars during the past year, attest as well the strength and efficiency of the rolling stock of the company, as the excellent condition of the track; and the highest credit is due the Superintendent and Master Machinist, for the skill and energy employed in their respective departments. The appended statement of the master machinist will exhibit the condition and value of the rolling stock and materials on hand.

The insufficiency of our shops and buildings at Raleigh, resulting from the small space within which they are confined, as well as the contracted room for labor render

it indispensable that measures should be taken, either to enlarge the present building, or to build others of suitable capacity. Sheds for cars are greatly needed; and an engine house almost indispensable. The injury to cars and machinery, unavoidable in their present exposed condition, will far exceed the interest on an investment

required to protect them.

Notwithstanding the almost unexampled monetary crisis, with which the country has been visited during the past year, and the consequent stagnation and derangment of all business, embarrassing every interest and subjecting to the severest trials Rail Roads and other Institutions—involving some in bankruptcy and ruin and causing others to suspend, it is cause of much congratulation, that this company by the practice of the most rigid economy, and postponing works, almost indispensible have been able to sustain itself-to continue its regular operations, to meet promptly all its liabilities, and to pay the usual dividend. With such a result before us, and in view of the fact that industry and enterprise are now unfettered and business has resumed its accustomed channels, we are encouraged to believe that with the present tariff of rates, and without a recurrence of the late pressure, we shall be able to realize an income sufficient to pay a dividend of six per cent, and to appropriate a sum annually to the improvements so much needed on the line. The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road is not only becoming a favorite avenue for the quick and cheap transit of tonnage to the West, but is now one of the important links of the great central line of travel. which is gaining rapidly in public favor, and is destined to be the great competitor of the East Tennessee & Varoute for Northern and Southern travel. We beg leave to call your attention to the suggestion in our last annual report in regard to the Coalfield Road, and respectfully to submit to the stockholders the propriety of some action commensurate with its importance.

There are no institutions whose expenditures bear so

great a proportion to their receipts as those of railroads; and the importance of cultivating, in a spirit of justice and fairness, the sources of supply with which to meet such expenditures, cannot be too highly appreciated. It should not be expected that railroads will long retain the favor of government, or possess the confidence of capitalist, if they involve the one in debt and produce loss to the other. It would seem but just, that their operations should be so conducted as to yield to the state the interest she is obliged to pay annually upon her investment, and to individuals a reasonable and fair remuneration for their outlay; otherwise the advantage of works constructed at large cost to the whole people, would be exclusively enjoyed by the very small portion relatively who use them, and the burdens of taxation be most unequally distributed. A system of such apparent injustice would not long be tolerated. The spirit of improvement which has done, and is doing, so much for the State and for the people, would sink under it, and the most calamitous results follow.

In conclusion it gives us the greatest pleasure to announce to the stockholders, that the utmost harmony and the kindest feeling exist between all the companies on the connecting lines, and that the co-operation of each in every just arrangment in regard to through freights and tickets, has been most cordial.

Respectfully submitted, W. J. HAWKINS, Pres.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1858.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 6, 1858.

To the President and Directors:

The accompanying statements show the operations of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1858, and the state of the Company's affairs at that date.

STATEMENT A-shows the monthly and total receipts

from freight, passengers and mail for the year.

STATEMENT B—shows the current yearly expenditures.

STATEMENT C—shows the total receipts, expenditures, and payments of the Company, during the year.

STATEMENT D—shows the financial condition of the Company on the first of October, 1858.

STATEMENT E-Stock account.

Table F—Comparative view of the yearly receipts from transportation, from Oct. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1858.

TABLE G—Receipts at the several stations from freights

and passengers, during the year.

Table H—Tonnage and mileage of agricultural products, sent from the stations, north and south, during the year.

TABLE J—Tonnage and mileage of merchandise and manufactures, sent and received at the stations, north and south, during the year.

Table K—Tonnage and mileage—other than agricultural products, merchandise and manufactures—sent and received at the stations during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

STATEMENT A.

Receipts from Transportation for the year ending September 30, 1858.

	Freight.	Passengers.	Total.
October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,	\$ 9,423 70 6,997 90 8,113 49 8,645 80 7,592 73 13,746 13 15,477 53 11,573 03 12,549 85 11,872 84 17,449 17 26,169 48	\$ 7,662 23 4,672 21 5,216 62 4,527 61 3,527 47 4,579 27 4,633 79 5,605 13 6,786 97 7,392 72 7,612 34 10,412 31	\$ 17,085 93 11,610 11 13,330 11 13,173 41 11,120 20 18,325 40 20,111 32 17,178 16 19,336 82 19,265 56 25,061 51 36,581 79
	\$149,551 65 Transporting U. S. Mail, Total,	\$72,628 67	\$222,180 32 9,900 00 \$232,080,32

STATEMENT B.

Current Expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1858.

m · · ·				A-0-100 01
Train wages,		-		\$18,499 21
Agents and Labor at Depots,	-		-	14,623 95
Wood,		-		3,943 28
Oil and Grease, -	-		-	3,010 33
Damaged and Lost Goods,		-		2,164 61
Stock killed,	-		٠.	414 40
Overseers and Laborers,	-		-	13,947 53
Timber for Shops, -				738 84
Road Materials, -	0.0		_	5,618 80
Building,		-		2,283 47
Bridges and Culverts,			_	2,205 29
Ditching,				3,365 42
Shop Labor,			_	14,214 73
Shop Materials,				6,252 83
Wheels, Axles and Tires,				3,279 42
Coal,				560 46
Provisions and Clothing,		-		5,818 01
Salaries,	-		-	3,375 00
Directors' Pay,	-		-	318 00
Stationery and Contingencies	,	-		144 86
Printing and Advertising,	•		-	830 05
Miscellaneous,		-		1,167 33
Profit and Loss, -	-		-	352 77
New Machinery,		-		10,498 34
New Cars, -	-		-	2,20277
Ties,	-		-	10,101 46
				\$129,931 16

STATEMENT C.

Statement of the total Receipts and Disbursements of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company from October 1st, 1857, to September 30, 1858.

TOTAL RECEIPTS:	* 200 000	00		14
From Freight, Passengers and Mail, (a)	\$232,080	32		
From interest on acc't of Sinking Fund				
Balance from last year,	69,603	34	900 400	0.0
		_	302,402	66
By TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:				
	\$129,931	16		
"Extraordinary " to wit:	ф120,001	10		
Iron rail,	10,628	39		
Gaston bridge,	7,009			
Masonry,	8,895			
J. J.				
Total expenditures,	\$156,465	07		
Sinking Fund,	6,000	00		
Interest on Loan,	5,130			
Dividend No. 1, on acc't,	15	00		
" No. 2,	108	00		
" No. 3,	180	00		
" No. 4,	57,931	00	\$225,829	07
Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1858, to wit:			- 76,573	59
manus, sopul os, ever, ever,				=
By Bank of the State of N. C. eash on deposit	e \$47.556	60		
" Petersburg Railroad Company,	11,481			
" North Carolina Railroad Campany,	6,864			
" North Carolina & Western Railroad Co				
" Bills receiveable,	2,135			
" Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Co.,	592			
" Agents,	5,526	29		
		_	\$76,573	59

STATEMENT D.

General exhibit of the condition of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co. on the 1st of October, 1858.

	\$973,300 00 100,000 00	29,757 23	102 00 240 00	529 00 264,139 55	\$1,368,119 78
LIABILITIES.	Capita: Stock, Eonds of the Company due in 1862, Current dues estimated at \$20,000—R. Norris & Son for locomotive (Rea. W. Mordecal)	due July, 1859, \$9,757, 23, Dividends not called for, No. 1,	No. 2)	Profit and loss, to ballance,	
	$\$1,256,146\ 19$	27,700 00 76,573 59			\$1,368,119 78
ASSETS.	The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,—re-construction and equipment, 97 miles in length, costing.	Sinking Fund—invested, Treasurer's balance—statement C,			

To Amount Capital Stock Subscribed.	By Rec'ts from Subscription to Capital Stock.	
By Individuals and Corporations, \$485,800 00 487,500 00	From Individuals and Corporations, Control State of North Carolina, Unpaid by Individuals,	\$485,178 26 487,500 00 621 74
\$973,300 00	00	\$973,300 01

STATEMENT F.

Comparative View of the Receipts from Transportation of the R. & G. R. R. Co. from Oct. 1, 1851, to Sept. 30, 1858.

		FREIGHTS.			PASSENGERS.		MAIL.	Total yearly increase.	Total yearly Total yearly Total yearly increase. decrease,	Total yearly receipts.
DATE.		Gain.	Losz.		Gain.	Loss.				940
Fiscal yr, Sept. 30, 1852,	\$ 35,879 95 64,626 32	28.746 37	ese.	\$ 25,827 09	\$ 20.407 96	40	\$ 3,770 86	58.606	<i>ele</i>	\$ 65,477 90 119,084 53
" " " 30, 1854,	100,707 70	36,081 38 21,319 56		63,595 61,122	17,360 69	2,473 15	9,620	54,839 24 19,216 08	0	
" " " 80, 1856, 104,253 54 " " " 80, 1857, 128,419 58 24,186 04 " " " 80, 1858, 149,551 65 21,132 07	104,233 54 128,419 58 149,551 65	24,186 04 21,132 07	17,793 72	68,597 01 72,628 67	8,151 77 4,031 66	677 35	9,900 00 9,900 00	31,807 26 25,163 73	18,080 92	206,916 59 232,080 32
	\$705,446 00			\$398,451 39			\$61,834 90			\$1,153,832 29

STATEMENT G.

Table of Receipts at the several Stations from Freights and Passengers for the year ending September 30, 1858.

STATIONS			FREIGHT.	PASSENGERS.	TOTAL.
Raleigh, -	-	-	\$65,397,57	\$27,469 22	\$92,866 79
Junction, -		-	23,130 90	4,430 90	27,561 80
	-	-	2,205 58	22,557 63	24,763 21
Henderson, -		-	18,699 28	4,357 02	23,056 30
Warrenton,			10,817 04	4,546 07	15,363 11
Franklinton, -			10,952 77	3,487 88	14,440 65
Wake,		-	4,540 33	1,734 70	6,275 08
		-	5,275 98		6,081 96
			3,252 44		4,160 04
			3,465 34		3,954 88
'		-	1,272 52		1,583 72
~ .			541 90		1,310 70
Kittrell's, -		_	011 00	762 18	762 18
action off 5,				102 10	102 10
Totals,			\$149,551 65	\$72,628 67	\$222,180 39

TABLE H.

Table Showing the Tonnage and Mileage of Agricultural Products sent from the Stations, North and South, for the year ending Nept. 30, 1858.

	it			
	CH WAY.	Miles.	462818 2890 34950 54700 90645 116627 14865 55650 10705 6240 1076 6066	856732
	TOTALS EACH WAY.	Tons.	65338 4458 4458 926 2016 3035 353 1535 480 898 677	15857
		Total Miles.	890 600 11656 4620 2837 830 820 6066	24889
	тн.	Total Tons.	22 4 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	485
	BOUTH	Way Tons.	924 24 20 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	467
		dguordT .snoT	18	18
10001		Total Miles.	462818 2890 34560 54100 90495 104971 13905 51030 10468 5850 756	831843
when on room	тн.	Total Tons.	6533 84 432 902 902 2011 2787 2487 1458 419 890 63	15372 831843
	NORTH	Way. Tons.	628 348 3432 903 2011 2787 3487 1458 4119 8300 63	9467
		Through snort	5905	5905
		STATIONS.		
The same of the sa		Tan Ta	Raleigh, Huntsville, Wake, Franklinton, Henderson, Junction, Warrenton, Macon, Littleton, Gaston,	Total,

TABLE J.

outh,	WAY	Miles.	303220 30805 30805 72244 117379 126265 35304 55245 15120 4108	1004
Vorth and S	TOTALS EACH WAY	Tons.	3502 272 383 383 383 1313 1783 1788 896 896 177	15612
tations, 1		Total Mileage.	2484 270 2484 270 7038 912 4425 235 235 7752	56569
at the S	TH.	Total ZnoT	4 6 8 8 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	609
seeived	SOUTH	Way,	46 6 6 6 7 7 4 48 1 13 4 48	594
n and re		Through.s.	1.00	15
ent from 30, 185		Total Mileage.	303220 20100 80430 69760 1177109 119227 34392 50820 22225 14835 1356	83474
idise and Manufactures sent from for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858.	rH.	Total .znoT	2562 2682 895 2842 1694 1694 113	15003 783474
Manufac rr endir	NORTH	Way.	299 268 358 895 2342 2989 968 1694 889 985 1113	11800
se and I		Through.	8003	3203
Showing the Tonnage and Mileage of Merchandise and Manufactures sent from and received at the Stations, North and South, South,		STATIONS,	Raleigh, Huntsville, Wake, Franklinton, Henderson, Junction, Ridgeway, Warrenton, Macon, Littleton, Gaston,	Total,

Table Showing the Tonnage and Milage other than Agricultural Products, Merchandise and Manufactures, at the Stations TABLE K.

-	CH WAY	[Miles.	523640 765 10176 29558 59300 58408 9384 12100 2050 4137 920 8216	718654
	TOTALSEACH WAY	Tons.	7904 129 437 1186 1206 209 209 404 82 197 76 101	11940
		Total Miles.	90 648 650 83 10	2696
	ти.	Total snoT	24 24 2 3 101	147
858.	SOUTH	VaV.	9 4 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	139.
pt 30, 1		Through snoT	∞	00
ding Se	NORTH.	Total Miles.	523640 765 10086 28910 59300 57758 9301 12090 2050 147 8290	11793 708957
year en		Total Tons.	7904 123 413 1185 1195 207 207 403 822 82 82 82 76	
North and South, for the year ending Sept 30, 1838.		Way.	1110 123 123 413 1186 1193 207 403 82 82 82 82 76	4999
		Through .snoT	64.94	6794
rth and				
Non				
		ons.		
		STATIONS		
			con m,	Total,
			Raleigh, Huntsville, Wake, Franklintor Henderson, Junction, Ridgeway, Warrenton, Macon, Littleton, Gaston,	Tc

THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

That they have examined the books and accounts in the Treasurer's office, and find them correctly and neatly kept.

By reference to the statements of the Treasurer, accompanying his Annual Report, the receipts of the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1858, from all sources, will be found to be \$232,799 32

Expenditures (paid out) during that period.

156,465 07

Leaving a balance of

\$76,334 25

By reference to statement D, of the Treasurer's Report, there appears to be in the Treasury, including the balance brought forward from the last year, the amount of \$76,573 59

Of this amount there is applicable to the dividend of this

year, \$58,398 00

To Sinking Fund, 8,000 00

To unpaid dividends of former vears

years, 923 **0**0

To debt owing by the Company,

not yet due, \$29,757 53

Making the sum of \$97,078 53

This sum shows the exact condition of the finances of the Company, from which it will be seen that the floating debt of the Company

is the sum of \$20,504 94

This is for the purchase of locomotives and other articles now on the road, and payments for which do not fall due until the ensuing year.

The sinking fund, for the redemption of the funded debt was, at the last annual meeting, \$27,790 00

Amount carried to said fund this year, 8,000 00

Making at this time the amount of \$35,700 00

which is to the credit of that fund, and is invested in the bonds of the Company which have been redeemed, or in bonds of the State of North Carolina.

The value of the Rolling Stock, as will appear from the report of the Master Machinist, is \$202,710 00

Showing an increase over the previous year of 15,615 82

The track-way of the road is in 300d order and much improved. Many new sills have been supplied where needed, and it has been materially benefitted by thorough ditching and draining on the sides, and your committee would state that the Superintendent of the road, Mr. P. A. Dunn, deserves credit for the faithful attention which he has given to these important repairs.

The Bridge at Gaston has been completed and may justly be called one of the best structures of the kind in the Southern States. The necessary repairs have been made to the Bridge over Tar River, and it is now, in the opinion of your committee, stronger than it was when first completed. The other bridges are in a safe condition, and are having the necessary repairs put upon them.

The Culverts and other masonary are in good order, with the exception of the culvert nearest Weldon, the lower wings of which have partially given way and may need some repairs before a great while.

Your committee would direct especial attention to the condition of the depots on the road, the necessity for buildings for the protection of locomotives and cars. and the enlargement of the Workshops.

At Weldon, we labor under great disadvantages, both in regard to the accommodation of passengers and freight.

Your committee would recommend that a Ware-house be built for the storage of freight, and that some arrangements be made, either for running the trains under the present shed, or for building a shed for their better protection, and affording more facilities for the accommodation of passengers.

At Henderson and Franklinton new Depots are needed. Reception rooms at all the Depots on the road for the accommodation of passengers are also much wanted.

It is true, that to make these additional repairs would call for too large an expenditure of money at once, but your committee would respectfully suggest that they be made as fast as the finances of the Company will permit.

Your committee would further eall the attention of the stockholders to the necessity of effecting insurance on some or all of the bridges, especially on the bridge over Tar River. For, by reference to all railroad reports, the heaviest items in their expenditures are for the construction of bridges, and should these, by accident, be burnt, a whole year's dividend may be consumed in the re-construction, while by a small annual outlay, should accidents occur from fire, much might be saved.

Your committee would respectfully suggest that the Superintendent of the road be required to make an annual report of the matters which fall under his charge, in addition to the report of the President, Treasurer, and Machinist.

The attention of your committee has been called to the complaints made along the line of the road against the tariffs of freights which have been charged during the past year, especially to the discriminations made on those articles passing over the shorter distances on our road.

Upon mature deliberation, and a thorough examination of the tariff, your committee were of opinion that some revision and alterations were needed. For while your committee were fully impressed that railroads should so regulate their tolls as to support themselves and pay to the stockholders a fair and remunerative dividend on their investments, they still believe that by a system of too high charges and unfair discriminations (though paying at first) the patrons of the road might be driven to seek some other road to market.

There is a reciprocal dependence and mutual interest between the producer, the mechanic and the merchant, and Railroad Companies, which should cause them to be co-laborers.

If by high charges for transportation the farmer is unable successfully to convey his produce to market, of course he will make no great effort to increase his production.

The objection of Railroad Companies should be, to stimulate an increased production, and to promote the sale and dissemination of the production of the country, whether vegetable, animal or cereal.

In the situation in which onr road is placed, with competing lines on every side, it should be the policy of its managers to extend, instead of diminishing, the facilities of transportation both of freight and passengers; and occupying the position of affording an outlet to so many markets, no discriminations in favor of either should be made, but the charges should be fairly and equitably apportioned according to distance, and the trouble of loading and unloading.

Unless these views should obtain, other roads to market will be sought out, and the current of trade once diverted from our road, it will be almost impossible to recall it.

Impressed with these views, your Committee called the attention of the President to this subject, and are pleased to state that the President and Directors have had this matter under consideration, and have made alteration in the tariff to remedy the matters complained of, which we hope will prove satisfactory to the sensible and fair-minded portion of the patrons of our Road.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. BROWN VENABLE, Chairman.

REPORT OF MASTER MACHINIST.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Sept. 30, 1858.

NAMES OF	F ENGINE	s.		· V	ALUATIO	on.	
Alamanc	e,	-	-		\$8,500	00	
Saunders	, -	-			9,000	00	
Mordecai	,		-		9,000	00	
Wake,				-	7,500	00	
Warren,		-	-		8,000	00	
Franklin.	, -	11-11		4	7,500	00	
Raleigh,		•	-		7,000	00	
Granville	, -	-		-	7,000		
Halifax,		- 11	-		7,500		
Graham,	Alasky -	-		-	7,000	00	Rebuilding.
Tempest,		•	-		3,000		
Volcano,		-		-	3,500		
Tornado,	A MINUS				2,000		
Giraffe,		-		-	2,500	00	
				3	89,000	00	

INVENTORY OF CARS.

			VALUED	AT	
1	First Class Passen	ger Car.	\$2,500	00	
1	do	do	2,400		
1	do	do	2,300		
3	do	do	6,000	00	
2	Second Class	do	3,000	00	
2	Baggage Cars,		2,000	00	
2	Baggage & Mail 2	d Class	3,000	00	
1	do do		1,600	00	
- 1	do do		1,750	00	Built in Company's Shops.
72	Box Cars a \$	600	43,200	00	
4	do	200	800	00	
		300	900		
14	New Flat Cars	500	7,500	00	Built in Company's Shops.
32	do g	350	11,200	00	and town control of the same of the
12	Crank Cars,	88	960	00	
20	Gravel Cars,	300	€,000	00	
		-		_	
		8	394,710	00	

\$1,000 00

INVENTORY OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c.

1 Stationary Engine, - -

Sheet and Boiler Iron,

Blocks, Tin, Zinc, &c., 300 gals. Oil, a 90c -1400 lbs, Tallow, a 12½ 50,000 feet Lumber, Oak and Pine,

Carpenters' Tools, &c.,

300 gals. Li seed Oil, Paints, Varnishes, &c.,

New Castings,

Brass Castings,

300 lbs. Copper, 300 lbs. Lead,

1 Stationary Engine,	φ1,000	00
2 Slide Lathes,	800	00
1 Large Wheel Lathe,	1,000	00
1 Planing Machine,	550	
1 Drilling do	120	00
1 Screw do	200	00
1 Punching do	300	00
1 Small Slide Lathe,	250	00
1 Hand do		00
Vices, Small Tools, Patterns, &c.,	1,200	00
Smiths' Tools, Bellows, Anvils, &c.,	500	
Jack Screws,	275	
Carrying Jacks,	150	
	\$6,420	00
	4,0,120	
INTENTION OF MAREDIATE		
INVENTORY OF MATERIALS.		
6000 lbs. Old Springs, a 7	420	00
4000 bs. New do. a 11	440	
28 New Plate Wheels, a \$14 00	392	
4 pr New Tender do. a 75 00	300	
20 pr Car, a 40 00	800	
Old Wheels and Axles,	1,000	
3 Sets Engine Truck Wheels, a \$100 00 -	300	
3 Extra sets Drivers,	1,800	
1 so Hand Car Wheels and Axles,	60	
6 Wheels,	42	
Extra parts of Machinery,	500	
10 Tons Scrap Iron, parts, (part good)	400	
50 Axles,—good and bad,	300	
30 Ne w Axles,	450	
Old and New Tires,	300	
4 Cattle Guards,	160	
2000 lbs Spring Steel,	150	
20,000 lbs. Bar Iron,	800	
Charles Inch	000	UU

\$12,580 00

200 00

6 00 18 00

503 00

500 00

240 00 400 J0

1,000 00

A. JOHNSON, Master Machinist.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Newton, August 27th, 1857.

Pursuant to public notice given, the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, convened in general meeting, in the town of Newton, N. C., this day, at 12 o'clock, M.; when,

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., the Hon. D. F. Caldwell was called to the Chair, and T. W. Bradburn and J. J. Bruner, were appointed Secretaries.

The Committee on proxies reported that 114 Stockholders, holding 1398 shares, were represented by proxies; and that 77 Stockholders, holding 1209 shares, were personally in attendance.

On motion of D. A. Davis, Esq., the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 О'сьоск, Р. М.

The meeting was called to order by the Chair.

On motion, the Annual Reports of the President, Chief Enginneer, Secretary and Treasurer and Committee of Finance, were called for and read in the hearing of the meeting.

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., the meeting proceeded to ballot for four Directors.

The Chair appointed D. A. Davis and M. L. McCorkle, Esqrs., Tellers, to take the vote, and when they had performed that duty, reported to the meeting, that the Hon. D. F. Cald-

well, O. Gillespie, J. Cline, and D. A. Davis, had a majority of the votes east, and were, therefore, duly elected—which report, on motion, was adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning

8 o'clock.

August 28th, 8 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chair. The proceedings of yesterday were read, amended, and approved—when, it was

Ordered, That E. J. Erwin, F. P. Glass and Wm. C. Erwin, be appointed a Committee on Proxies, to serve at the next annual meeting of Stockholders.

It was, also,

Ordered, That Milas F. Greeland, A. W. Jamison and Chas. A. Carlton, be appointed a Committee of Finance, to examine into the Finances of the Company, the accounts of the Treasurer, and make report at the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

On motion of R. F. Simonton, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That six hundred copies of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the reports of the officers, be printed in pamphlet form, for the use of the members of this Company.

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. D. F. Caldwell for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby tendered to T. W. Bradburn and J. J. Bruner, for their services as Secretaries of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. D. A. Davis, the meeting now adjourned, to meet in the town of Morganton, on the last Thursday in August, 1858.

D. F. CALDWELL, Chairman.

T. W. Bradburn, Secretaries.
J. J. Bruner,

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Office Western N. C. Railroad Company, Newton, August 27th, 1857.

To the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:

I submit to you the following Report of the progress of the Road, and the Financial condition of the Company, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857:

Amount in the Treasury, 1st July, 1856, Amount received from all other sources, from	\$4,086.89
1st July, 1856, to 1st July, 1857,	335,790.39
stands filter had at a subsequent fading, been attact on the service mean, that is, at the celimates	\$339,877.28
Amount disbursed from 1st July, 1856, to 1st July, 1857,	\$247,561.88
Showing a balance in the Treasury on the 1st	of the late to
July, 1857, of,	\$92,315.40

The receipts in the Treasury have been derived from instalments called for, and paid in by the individual Stockholders and by the State. The disbursements, during the same period, have been made on account of Grading, Masonry, purchase of Iron, and other general expenses incident to the building of the Road. Reference may be had to the Report of the Treasurer, which has been examined and verified by the Committee of Finance, and will be laid before you for a more detailed statement of the financial affairs of the Company.

Two Instalments of 20 per cent. each, in addition to the original 5 per cent. demanded by the Charter, have been

called for, and payments have been made thereon, by the individual Stockholders, with as much promptness as could have been expected under the circumstances. The Charter of our Company seems to contemplate, indeed, expressly authorises, the payment of subscriptions of stock in work and labor, and most of our Stockholders are, either directly or indirectly, interested in grading contracts at this time, or expect to become so; of course, therefore, the amount received on the second and third instalments have been, in a great measure, paid by individuals in work and labor; and considering the nnusual scarcity of provisions during the present year, and the sickness prevailing at some localities on the line of Road, it has been a matter of surprise, as well as of congratulation, that there has been so much punctuality observed in making payments.

I had the honor of reporting to you, at the last Annual Meeting, that the contracts for Grading, Sills and Masonry, had been let at the Engineer's estimates, from Salisbury to a point near Statesville, and that the line of Road from Statesville to the Catawba River had, at a subsequent letting, been put under contract on the same terms, that is, at the estimates of the Chief Engineer; but that the remainder of the line from the River, passing near Newton to the end of the section, would not be let to contractors, for reasons stated, until after the meeting of the General Assembly. Soon after the letting of contracts from Statesville to the West bank of the Catawba River, contractors commenced work without delay, and the same is now being prosecuted with commendable energy. The undersigned begs leave to refer to the Report of the Chief Engineer for particulars connected with the progress of contractors upon the above sections of the road.

The amendments proposed to our Charter by the last General Assembly, and adopted by you with so much unanimity at the last called meeting, held to consider the same, made provisions, as you are aware, for the settlement of our difficulties with our friends, Stockholders in the county of Catawba. The Board gave to the subject the most deliberate consideration, and adopted, in a spirit of conciliation, that one of the alter-

natives presented in the amended Charter, which they thought would best promote the interest of the Stockholders immediately involved in the controversy; they resolved to locate the line of Road on the most eligible and cheapest route from the River to the end of the Section, and extend a branch road from the main line to the Town of Newton. Surveys were made, pusuant to this Resolution, and the main and branch roads were located; and on the 4th day of June last, the entire remainder of the first section of the Road, as contemplated by the original Charter, including the branch road, was let to contractors at the Engineer's estimates, and the Grading, Sills and Masonry, put under contract thereon, will be in a state of progress so soon as the contractors can make arrangements to commence operations.

Whilst the amended charter may not extend to the Stockholders of Catawba all the relief which they hoped to obtain, yet, it certainly makes concessions, and grants privileges, which indicate a spirit of conciliation and compromise on the part of the Legislature, and I am gratified in being enabled to announce, that our friends in Catawba have met the question in the same conciliatory spirit, and with commendable magnanimity have surrendered, for the sake of harmony and the cause of the Road, their original demand in this behalf, and accepted the branch road in lieu of the main line through the town of Newton. The amicable settlement of this difficulty has been a source of profound gratification to the Board, and will no doubt be alike gratifying to you; and I feel contident that when the excitement, which such subjects engender, shall have passed away, that the persons who had most feeling in this matter, will unite most cordially with us in pressing forward the great work which lies before us.

The Company are authorized, by the amended Charter, to open Books for the subscription of Stock, by individuals, to the amount of Two or Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, or some intermediate sum, to be applied to the extension of our Road to Morgauton, (which is made the terminus of the first section,) when the State shall have subscribed double that sum. Believing it to be of the first importance to secure the

cheapest and best line for our Road, and that a few dollars expended in making additional preliminary surveys might, in the end, prove to be the wisest economy, and, besides, having a strong desire to deflect the line northwardly, as far as the same could be done after passing the junction with the Newton branch, consistently with the interest of the Company, so as to accommodate our citizens living in counties North of the Road, the Board have caused a ronte to be surveyed from the end of the present section, up the Catawba River, to the month of Ward's branch, and thence to Morganton. The survey has been completed, but the exact estimates have not been made out; yet, such knowledge has been obtained as to secure the building of the Road to Morganton, on either line, within the estimates heretofore reported, and the Board have caused Books to be opened for an additional subscription of Stock on the part of individuals to the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

I need not dilate upon the importance of having this subscription of Stock made and secured at an early day. We all appreciate the eminent advantages to us as Stockholders, and to the State, which would result from a speedy extension of our Road through the mountains to the Tennessee line, and the immediate extension to Morganton would be regarded as a progressive step towards that glorious consummation. re-survey of the mountain section from Morganton, made within the past year, under the order of the Board, disclosed the gratifying fact, that the entire Road to the Tennessee line could be built within the amount originally estimated for building the Road to the French Broad Valley, near Asheville, and establishing beyond all question that our projected line of Road is the cheapest Railway route ever surveyed, or located through the Alleghany chain of mountains. I invoke most earnestly your active co-operation and influence in securing a subscription of the additional Stock now required.

By order of the Board, I have contracted for a sufficient quantity of Iron to lay the track for 25 miles, or as far as Statesville. A cargo of 1010 tons has been shipped, and is expected to arrive at Portsmouth at an early day; the remain-

der is in readiness subject to our order. I am advised by the Inspector, that it is of excellent quality, standing the tests required, and in every way conformable to specifications. Two Locomotives were ordered by the Chief Engineer, intended to be in readiness on the arrival of the Iron.

By the terms of the several contracts the Grading and Masonry were to have been completed from Salisbury to Statesville by the 1st of July, 1857; but the unusual scarcity of supplies, necessary for contractors, and other unavoidable difficulties, incident to such operations, have occasioned some delay at points along the line, and must consequently delay for some months, the laying of Iron.

The right of way has been seenred along the entire line except in a very few instances. Most of these occur at Salisbury and its vicinity, where lands are of more value, and consequently are held at high prices, and the matter, for these reasons, has been in some cases, and may be in others, referred to Commissioners as provided in the charter.

The North-Carolina Railroad Company have agreed to unite with us in building joint Freight and Passenger Houses in the town of Salisbury, and the same are now under contract and will be completed with all necessary despatch. The Chief Engineer has likewise contracted for the building of such number of Cars as will be required for the use of our Road, at an early day, and they will also be in readiness in due time.

The Report of the Chief Engineer accompanies this Report, and will furnish all the additional information not herein communicated, which you may desire touching the present condition and future prospects of the work confided to our charge.

I have had the zealous and active co-operation of the Chief Engineer and his worthy assistants in promoting the progress of the Road, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to their efficiency and fidelity.

The Treasurer, likewise, deserves high commendation for his efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, R. C. PEARSON, President Western N. C. R. R. Co.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Engineer's Office Western N. C. R. R. Statesville, August, 1857.

To the President and Directors of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: As your By-laws require an annual exhibit of the past operations, as well as present condition, of each Department of your Company, I shall proceed briefly to state the duties performed, as well as the progress made, in the

department under my charge.

At the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, I had the satisfaction of announcing to you that, in accordance with an order of your Board, a line had been located from Salisbury, on the North-Carolina Railroad, via Statesville and Newton, to Morganton, a distance of 77\frac{3}{4} miles, the estimated cost of which was \$2,035,069 50; but, in the same report, I also suggested that another line, leaving the located line about four miles east of Newton, and continuing on the Longcrier Ridge, would shorten the distance 2\frac{1}{4} miles, and reduce the cost \$176,887.

It will further be remembered that, in the same report, I also suggested that if the Longcrier Ridge line should be adopted, that then it would be perfectly practicable to connect near the Horse Ford, with a line which I traced, in 1854, along the valley of the Catawba, and thus obtain a favorable line westward.

At a meeting of your Board, on the 28th of August, 1856, I was not only directed to locate this line, but to make such other examinations west of Morganton, in view of passing the mountains, as, in my judgment, the interest of the Company demanded.

A corps of Engineers was at once put in the field, west of Morganton, for the latter service. A report of their proceedings, with an estimate of the cost of your Road, fully completed and equipped to the French Broad River, and thence to the Tennessee line, is herewith submitted.

An amendment to your charter, passed by the last Legislature, and subsequently adopted by your Company, fixes Morganton as the terminus of the first section, and authorises the Company to either locate the Road within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the town of Newton, or locate a Branch Road not exceeding 3 miles in length, or release to the Stockholders of the town of Newton their subscription to the Road.

By your authority, the Longcrier Ridge line, with a Branch Road to Newton, near 3 miles in length, has been located and adopted, thereby saving to the Company \$155,000 over the former location.

On the 3rd day of June last, 15 miles (in addition to the Branch to Newton) of the Graduation, Masonry and Crossties, of the Road were contracted for at equitable prices, making the whole distance from Salisbury 52.2 miles, the estimated cost of which, when equipped with Locomotives and Cars, and a suitable number of Ware-houses, Car and Engine-houses, with wells, Wood and Water Stations, and other contingencies, is \$1,200,000, the amount already subscribed for the completion of this portion of the Road.

In relation to the construction:

The Masonry, which should always precede the Graduation, but is often neglected, to the prejudice and injury of the Road, has here been prosecuted with much energy and perseverance.

And it affords me much pleasure to inform you that all the Masonry between Salisbury and Statesville has been finished, whilst that west of Statesville, including the Catawba River Bridge, is under contract, and fair progress made.

The following statement of the number and description of the different structures may not be without interest.

1st. The *Viaduct* over Grant's Creek is substantially built of granite of superior quality; it is 166 feet in length, and 33 feet from surface of water to grade. The water-way con-

sists of two arched spans, of fifty feet each, resting upon abutments with an intermediate Pier, and each being the segment of a circle of 36 feet radius, it is, consequently, ten feet above the springing line to the intrados of the arch. This is a handsome and durable structure, founded upon rock and built at a moderate cost.

2d. Walnut Branch passes under a semi-circular Arch Culvert of 14 feet span, 132 feet long, built of granite, on a timber foundation.

3rd. Granite Abutments founded on Rock, for a Lattice Bridge of 125 feet span, over Second Creek, from grade to surface of water, 19 feet.

4th. Third Creek—Abutments of granite, founded on Rock, for Bridge of 125 feet span, 32 feet above water surface. The Masonry in all these structures has been completed, and reflects credit upon the contractors.

5th. The second crossing of Third Creek is a Viaduct 250 feet in length, founded on Rock, and consists of five semi-circular Arches, four of 34 feet span, and one of 60 feet span, 60 feet from surface of water to grade, Granite Abutments and Piers, with Brick Arches.

6th. Back Creek Viaduct is 89 feet in length, founded on Rock, having three spans of 20 feet each, also semi-circular Arches of Granite, 33 feet above surface of water.

7th. Fifth crossing of Clark's Creek, requiring three semicircular Arch Culverts and two Girder Bridges.

8th. Buffaloe Shoal Creek will be crossed by a Bridge consisting of Stone Abutments, and a Lattice of 125 feet span, 22 feet above water surface, all on Rock foundation.

9th. The Catawba River will also be crossed by a Bridge, consisting of four spans of 135 feet each, Abutments and Piers of Granite, on Rock foundations, from grade to water surface 48 feet.

10th. Maclin's Creek—a Viaduct of three semi-circular Arches of Granite, to wit: one of 50 feet, and two of 34 feet span, resting on Abutments and Piers of Granite, on Rock foundations, from surface of water to grade, 45 feet.

You will perceive that six of these structures only require

a wooden superstructure, whilst eight are built entirely of indestructible material, and, therefore, free from all risks of fire.

The *Graduation* of the Road bed for that part of the line between Salisbury and Statesville, was, by the terms of the contracts, to have been completed by the 1st of July, 1857.

This, I regret to state, has not been done, but is attributable to unforeseen difficulties, owing first, to the extraordinary high prices which labor and provisions commanded, and especially on account of the great scarcity of the latter; and again, the verry remakably cold and long continued winter greatly retarded the progress and efficiency of the operations.

But I am glad to be able to add that, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the contractors have, with a becoming firmness, not only not relaxed their energies, but pushed on with a proud determination to overcome all difficulties, even willst those on some other Roads have suspended operations.

Nineteen of the 25 miles of this part of the Road, are now, or will, in a few weeks, be ready for the Iron; and the remainder, with one or two exceptions, will be, in a short time thereafter.

That part of the Road between Statesville and the Catawba R'ver, being 12.2 miles, is, by the terms of the contract, to be completed by the first of January, 1858. About six miles have been graded, and the remainder will be vigorously prosecuted to completion.

Upon that part of the line west of the River, in Catawba county, recently put under contract, but little has been done except by way of preparation.

The contracts being generally awarded to gentlemen engaged in agricultural pursuits, it is expected that they will commence active operations during the ensuing month. But whilst this delay may subserve their convenience, by a vigorous prosecution after commencement, it will be no detriment to the Company; for if the progress of the past, under such embarrassing circumstances as a hard winter, high prices of provisions and labor, be any evidence of the future, may we not confidently expect that, with the present abundant har-

vest, the whole energy of the contractor will be greatly revived and stimulated to more extraordinary exertions?

The Cross-Ties for the Road from Salisbury to the Catawba River, have been gotten under contract—a large proportion of them delivered. They are generally a superior lot of sills, and will compare favorably with those of any Road in the Union.

Two thousand five hundred tons of Iron have been purchased, one thousand of which are daily expected at the wharf, and simultaneously with the contracts for Iron, contracts for two Locomotives, one for Freight, and the other for Passengers, were made, to be built according to specifications. These, the Swannanoa and Catawba, have been delivered.—They are machines of superior finish and workmanship, and highly creditable to their builders.

For Freight and Baggage Cars, a contract has been made to build all the Company may require during the next three years. This is being done at a Factory built on the Company's land, in the town of Salisbury, and under the direction, and subject, at all times, to the inspection of this Department. I hope thus to secure good Cars, of uniform size and appearance, combining all the modern improvements, at a moderate cost.

By your authority, also, an agreement with the North-Carolina Railroad Company has been made to build joint Freight and Passenger Houses at Salisbury. These buildings have been contracted for, and are now in process of construction.

Contracts have also been made for erecting War-houses at Statesville, Newton, and intermediate points.

You will, therefore, perceive that we may soon begin to lay down the Iron, and before the next anniversary of your organization rolls round, I can confidently expect that the reverberations of the shrill whistle of the Locomotive will greet you along the valley of the Catawba.

Your Road has now been located and put under contract, as far as \$1.200.000, the amount originally subscribed, will build and equip it according to the terms of the original charter. The amended charter provides for extending it to Morganton,

and terminating the first section at that place, twenty-three miles beyond the present terminus. But before this can be done, it also provided that the line shall be located, and an estimate of the cost made. This had previously been done, but by the adoption of the Longcrier Ridge Line, and your order, I was enabled to present to you a choice of lines—as between the Ridge line and the River line—the location of the latter having just been made.

I herewith present you a map showing all the lines with their profiles; also an estimate of the cost of each; but as the difference is small, I should regard the lines, so far as the cost is concerned, as about equal. In order to get a near approximation to the actual cost by determining the character of the excavations, I have caused borings of each line to be made, and

the estimates corrected accordingly.

The River Line leaves the Ridge Line about 13 miles east of Hale's Store, and crossing near the forks of Horse Ford Creek, descends to the River near the head of the Horse Ford Shoal, a distance of four miles; thence up on the south side of the River, crossing consecutively Drowning Creek, Jumping Gully, Cold Water, Bridge Creek and the double Branches to Ward's Branch, thence up the valley of this stream to the Ridge, separating it from the Jewel Branch, thence down it to a point at which it intersects the Ridge Line. Here, another choice of lines may be had, either to run to Morganton by the continuation of the Ridge Line, running on the north side of Jewel Branch, and crossing Hunting Creek, near R. C. Pearson's mill, or by the continuation of the River Line, which runs along the spurs on the south side of Jewel Branch, and crossing Hunting Creek a few hundred feet above the Stage Road Ford.

The location of the River Line is such as to fix the Grade at least three feet above the freshet of 1826, which is higher than any other on record. This line also runs through the Island at the Devil's Shoal, at which point we shall have to incur extraordinary expense to render it secure. But our estimate contemplates a practicable, safe and sure line, in every respect, and to cross the various water-courses above enumerated, the

175,570

estimate provides for substantial stone viaducts on rock foundations.

I have been enabled to preserve and not exceed our maximum grade of 53 feet to the mile on all these lines; yet they differ; the Ridge Line presents an undulating grade, whilst the River line has long reaches of comparatively level grade, but the descent to, and ascent from, the River, is each a long stretch of maximum grade.

In curvature the Ridge Line no where exceeds our minimum radius of 1432 feet, whilst the River Line, has, at a few points, a curvature of 716 feet radius; but this, with one or two exceptions, occurs only in fitting the line around the points of some of the Rock Bluffs, in order to cheapen it.

The following is an estimate of the First Section, extending from Salisbury to Morganton, which, by the River Line, is 75.65 miles, but for convenient reference, I will submit it in two divisions.

1st Division, extending from Salisbury to point of divergence of River and Ridge Lines, near Hale's Store, distance 52.2. miles.

Graduation, Masonry, Bridge Super. & Cross Ties,	\$634,141
10 per cent. on above for Contingencies,	63,414
Engineering and General Superintendence,	37,000
Iron for Superstructure and laying down the same,	336,445
Wells, Wood & Water-Stations, Ware-houses &	300,110
Repair Shops,	55,000
Land Damages,	10,000
Equipment, Locomotives, Cars, &c.,	64,000
Total cost of 1st Division,	\$1 200 000

2nd Division, extending from point of divergence of Ridge and River Line near Hale's Store to Morganton, distance 23.45 miles.

Graduation, Masonry, Bridge Super. and Cross	
Ties,	\$354,546
10 per cent. on above for Contingencies,	35,454
Engineering and General Superintendence,	20,000
Iron for Superstructure and laying down same, .	175,570

Wells, Wood & Water-Stations, Ware-houses &	
Repair Shops,	20,000
Land Damages,	5,212
Equipment, Locomotives, Cars, &c.,	47,400
Total cost of 2nd Division,	\$658,182
Total cost of First Section,	\$1,858,182

This is the estimated cost of the Road from Salisbury to Morganton when fully equipped and provided with the necessary Ware-houses, Wells, Wood and Water-Stations, Engines, Houses and Repair Shops; and this sum also includes an ample allowance for contingencies. I can, therefore, confidently recommend it to you.

Six Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-Two Dollars, (\$658,182) being the estimated cost of the line from its present terminus to Morganton, one-third of that amount must be subscribed either by individuals, counties or companies, before the State can make its subscription of two-thirds. The Books are open for that purpose. Will the people of Western Carolina hesitate? A few mistaken men may. But that the subscription will be made, and made speedily, I feel very confident.

When this is done and the contracts awarded for the work to Morganton, then let it be known to the people, and like an avalanche, from hill top to mountain glen, will the enterprising mountaineers come to the rescue, and demand of you the location of the Second Section, which, by the terms of the amended charter, terminates at a point only ten miles east of the Western Portal of the Swannanoa Tunnel, and that when the cost of this Second Section is ascertained, you will cause Books to be opened for the subscription of one-third the estimated cost, that contracts may at once be made for the completion of this Second Section.

Should not this be encouraging to our transmountain friends? Is it not a virtual knocking at their Eastern Portals, and extending an invitation to come forward and assist in the great

and good work of unlocking the most accessible, best and cheapest mountain pass in the whole Alleghany Range.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,

Chief Engineer Western N. C. R. R.

Doc. No. 17.]

LIST OF THE OFFICERS

Of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, on the 27th of August, 1857, with their Duties and Compensation:

NAMES.	Duties.	Compensation.
R. C. Pearson, Wm. Murphy, O. Gillespie, M. L. McCorkle, . E. J. Erwin,	President, Directors on the part of the private Stockholders.	\$2,000 per annum Mileage.
A. Henderson,	Directors on the part of the State. Sec'tary & Treasurer. Chief Engineer.	mneage.

LIST OF ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS

Employed on the Western North-Carolina Railroad, August 27th, 1857:

R. C. McCalla, Prin. Assistant Engineer, \$1,800 per annum. Nerens Mendenhall, Resident Engineer, \$1000, and allowance for horse and buggy.

W. A. Eliason, Resident Engineer, \$1000, and allowance for horse and buggy.

S. S. Kirkland, Resident Engineer, \$1000, and allowance for horse and buggy.

Wm. Raeder, Dranghtsman, \$1000 per annum.

T. J. Armstrong, Rodman, \$1.00 per diem.

S. P. Caldwell, Rodman, \$1.00 per diem.

Containing the relative length of Tangents and Curves, also the rates of Grade, and whole number of Degrees deflected, upon the River and Ridge Lines, from Sta. 2755 to Morganton:

IVER LINE.

fer of the length of Total Number of Level (Frade	of To
2	grees De
Deflected	
	1787

Longest continuous Maximum Grade in favor of Trade 3.24 miles.

" against Trade 3.98 miles.

RIDGE LINE.

84300	13500	6700	6200	9780	40268	80604
40 to 52.8 in feet.	20 to 40 in feet.	Level to 20 in feet.	Level Grade in feet.	Total Length of Total Length of Total Number of Level Grade Level to 20 to 40 40 to 52.8 Tangents in feet. Curves in feet. Degrees deflected.	Total Length of Curves in feet.	otal Length of angents in feet.

Longest Maximum Grade in favor of Trade, 1.82 miles.

TABLE

Of Bridges, Viaducts and Arch-Culverts, on 1st Section of Western North-Carolina Railroad, extending from Salisbury to the end of 1st Division, near Hale's Store—52.2 miles.

PLAN OF STRUCTURE.	Stone Viaduct,	Arch Culvert,	Irussed Bridge,	Stone and Brick Viaduct.	Stone Viaduct,	Stone Arch Culvert.	6 33 33 33	33 33 33	Trussed Girder,	, ,,	Trussed Superstructure.	22 4 33	Stone Viaduct.
Height of Grade above surface of water.	65 5	20.7	n 60	09	33	23	18		1-	6	22	48	45
Water way in feet.	100	41 6	125	196	09	9	00	00	16	20	125	540	118
Length of Structure in feet.	166	132	190	250	88	63	48	42	90 50	40	168	578	151
Distance from Salis- bury in miles.	2.22	19.90	14.58	27.63	29.17	30.70	31.65	31.80	32.16	32.46	34.05	37.12	39.04
No. of Stream.	1 Grant's Creek,	2 Walnut Branch,	4 3rd. Creek.	5 2nd. Crossing 3rd. Creek, .	6 Back Creek,	7 1st. Crossing Clark's Creek,	8 2nd. " "	9 3rd. " "	10 4th. " "	11 5th. " " "	12 Buffaloe Shoal Creek,	13 Catawba River,	14 Macklin's Creek,

ABLE

Of Bridges, Viaducts, and Arch Culverts, on River Line, extending from the point of divergence of the Ridge and River Lines, at Station 2755 to Morganton—23.2 miles.

	PLAN OF STRUCTURE.	Arch Culvert,	" "	Stone Viaduct,	" "	"	3	3	77	33 33	33 33
	Length of Length of Grade above Structure Span in surface of in feet.	45	37	21	17	28	28	28	600	32	523
	Length of Span in feet.	000	œ	2 of 30	- 14	30	50	40	50	3 of 18	50
	Length of Structure in feet.	111	28	85.	40	56	96	09	96	92	96
11 100	Distance from Salis- bury in miles.	55.10	55.19	57.70	60.62	63 02	64.28	66.23	67.04	68.75	73.90
The sile	No. of STREAM.	1 Leftfork Horseford Creek,	2 Rightfork "	3 Drowning Creek,	4 Jumping Gully,	5 Island Creek, "	6 Cold Water,	7 Bridge Creek,	S Double Branches,	9 Ward's Branch,	10 Hunting Creek,

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee of Finance, to audit and report upon the accounts of R. F. Simonton, Treasurer of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, for the fiscal year ending 1st July, 1857, respectfully beg leave to submit the following statement as their Report:

RECEIPTS.

1st July, 1856. To balance in hands of Treasurer, \$ 4,086.8 " " am't due from General Commissioners,	39
missioners, 1,252.	39
1001. Cash from muvidual blockhol-	
ders, 130,535.8	10
" " cash State 1st Instalment, 200,000.	10
" " " " Interest on Bonds, 4,002.0	0
70201611	
\$339,877.5	28
DISBURSEMENTS.	
1st July, 1857. By cash paid for Grading, \$123,412.	37
" " Masonry, 39,799.	17
" " Iron, 43,145.	11
" " Engineering and	
Gen. Super'ing, 13,700.	00
" " Sills, 6,943.	00
" " Right of Way, 2,675.	00
" " Lime and Cement, 2,445.	00
" " Mile'ge of Dir'c'rs, 266.	55
" " Engine, 8,783.	50
" " President's salary, 2,000.	00
" " Sec. & Treas. do., 1,000.	00
" " Freight, 488.	47

1st July, 1857.	By cash paid	for Office Expenses, .	169.43
	"	" Printing,	156.25
	"	" Int'rst & Exch'ge,	1,609.73
	"	" Miscellaneous Ac-	
		counts,	10.00
	Palance du	e from Commissioners,	957.50
	" on	hand,	92,315.40
		r politice may breef a	\$339,877.28
July 1st, 1857.	To balance	in hands of Treasurer,	\$92,315.40
Consisting o	f the followin	gitems:	
64 State 1	Bonds,	\$64,000.00	
	anced Contr		
	f the Board,		
Cash in ha	ands of Treas	urer, 2,765.63-	-\$92,315.40

N. N. FLEMING, A. W. JAMISON, Finance Committee.

Doc. No. 18.]

Ordered to be Printed

Rolling & Wilson, Printerly to the State.

POURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAULED COMPANY

Morntagene August 20th, 1859.

The Studiosiders of the Western North Caroling Railwood Company conversed on general conditions the Town of More company N. C. the day of the chartest when

On motion of H C. Pensein, Pop. George F. Davidson, Equ. was apprecial University, not on motion, the meeting was further organized by the appriorance of Smarel McD. Tate and M. L. M. Cowle. Secretary

Whereapon R. I. I was been below the Committee on Preside and the Land of the Committee of Preside, repaired that 141 and the delical holding 1188 shares of such and acceptance, and as Stock-below, below to be an expectation of the compact of the supering than said. Report that the required made a long of Stockholdens, bridges a majority of the stack and anticipal of talk indicate, were present, as person and to present the Community designed the majority of the stack anticipal of the first manufactured the present as person and to present the Community design of the stack and the stack of the standard of the stand

Eurges S (lattice logs presented and online animals authorizing and experienced, bits to star to see an log press and representative of the State of North-Caronas, which were their resolved, and he was allowed to take his sent in the mostling accordingly, "The Religion of the President on the lines of the lines and there requires and their author of the lines and their author of the lines and their authorized and their sentents of the feather and their sentents and their sentents of their sentents and their sentents.

On motion of M. i. McConhlat sife receiting proceeded to

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROD COMPANY.

Morganton, August 26th, 1858.

The Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company convened in general meeting in the Town of Morganton, N. C., this day at 11 o'clock—when

On motion of R. C. Pearson, Esq., George F. Davidson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion, the meeting was further organized by the appointment of Samuel McD. Tate and M. L. McCorkle, Secretaries.

Whereupon E. J. Erwin, Esq., on behalf of the Committee on Proxies, reported, that 141 Stockholders holding 1138 shares of stock were represented by Proxies, and 69 Stockholders holding 3181 shares were personally in attendance, which report was received and adopted; and it appearing from said Report that the requisite number of Stockholders, holding a majority of the stock subscribed by individuals, were present in person and by proxy, the Chairman declared the meeting duly organized and ready for the transaction of business.

Burges S. Gaither, Esq., presented credentials authorizing and empowering him to act as the proxy and representative of the State of North-Carolina, which were duly received, and he was allowed to take his seat in the meeting accordingly.

The Report of the President on behalf of the Board of Directors, as also the Reports of the Chief Engineer and Committee of Finance, were then severally submitted and read, and on motion laid upon the table.

On motion of M. L. McCorkle, the meeting proceeded to ballot for four Directors.

The Chair appointed D. A. Davis and E. J. Erwin, Esqrs., to take the vote, who, upon performance of that duty reported, that John I. Shaver, of Rowan, Otho Gillespie, of Iredell, Jonas Cline, of Catawba, and John C. McDowell, of Burke, had received each a majority of the votes cast, and were therefore duly elected Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders for the ensuing year, which report was concurred in.

On motion, the meeting then took a recess until 2½ o'clock,

P. M.

2½ О'сьоск, Р. М.

The Meeting was called to order by the Chair.

On motion of Charles F. Fisher, Esq., the Reports of the President, Chief Engineer, and Committee of Finance were taken up and considered, and after debate, were severally received and adopted.

Tod R. Caldwell, Esq., offered the following resolutions, to

wit:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance for the ensuing fiscal year be required to furnish to the Stockholders, at the next annual meeting, a report or statement showing how and for what the funds belonging to the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company have been expended, and that in their said report or statement they set forth each item of expense, to whom due, by whom contracted, and how paid, and that said report extend back to the beginning of the first fiscal year.

Resolved further, That said Committee, after they shall have completed said report, shall cause a sufficient number of copies of the same to be published so as to furnish each individual Stockholder with a copy thereof on the first day of the next general Meeting of the Stockholders, and that the Treasurer of the Company be authorized to defray the expense thereof.

D. A. Davis, Esq., moved to amend the first resolution by striking out all after the words "how paid." After debate, andb efore a vote was had upon the amendment, the resolutions together with said amendment, were, on motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., laid upon the table.

It was then Ordered, That Milus F. Freeland, A. W. Jameison and Charles A. Carlton, be appointed a Committee of Finance to examine into the Finances of the Company, and the accounts of the Treasurer, and make report at the next annual meeting of the Stockholders.

It was also Ordered, That D. A. Davis, N. N. Fleming and J. E. Kerr, be appointed a Committee on Proxies to serve at the next annual meeting.

On motion of Charles F. Fisher, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer be increased to twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., it was

Resolved, That six hundred copies of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Reports of the Officers, be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members of this Company.

The following resolutions were then offered by John A. Dickson, Esq., and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to George F. Davidson, Esq., for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are likewise tendered to Samuel McD. Tate and M. L. McCorkle, for the efficient services rendered by them as Secretaries.

On motion of Wm. F. McKesson, Esq., the meeting now adjourned to meet in the town of Salisbury, on the last Thursday in August, A. D., 1859.

G. F. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

S. Mod. Tate, M. L. McCorkle,

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Morganton, August 25th, 1858.

To the Stockholders of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:

I have the honor to submit the Third Annual Report of the progress of the Road and the financial condition of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, ending 1st July, 1858:

Bal. in the Treasury 1st July, 1857, \$ 92,315 40

The disbursements amounting to the sum of \$442,505 17, comprise the entire outlay during the year for the general construction of the Road, the cost of iron, chairs, spikes, and all other expenditures incident to the prosecution of the work. The various items which make up the aggregate disbursed, are so fully set forth in the accompanying Report of the Treasurer, as also in the Report of the Committee of Finance, who

have had access to all the books and vouchers on file in the office, that it is considered unnecessary to go further into detail, but refer to those Reports for additional particulars.

The remaining instalments due from individual stockholders upon stock subscribed for building the first section of the Road under the original charter, have been called for, and a spirit of promptness and punctuality as commendable as could be expected under the circumstances, has been manifested by them in meeting these demands.

For satisfactory reasons assigned in my last Annual Report, that part of the first section of the Road under the original charter, extending from the River to a point near "Hale's," was not let to contractors until the 4th June, 1857. These contracts, like those which preceded them, were taken by stockholders or by persons representing stock, and the instalments due on stock thus bid upon, are being paid in labor. Great energy and dispatch have been exhibited by the contractors on this part of the line, in progressing with the work, and from present indications the instalments due on the stock they represent, will be paid in ample time to meet the demands of the Company, whilst no delay in the track-laying need be apprehended on account of the late period when they commenced operations.

The Grading and Masonry on the line from Salisbury to Statesville, has been completed, and the necessary number of sills, superior in quality, delivered along the line for the same distance. A large force is now employed by the several contractors between Statesville and the River, and the progress of the Grading and Masonry will be such, we hope, as not to retard the laying down of the superstructure. A sufficient quantity of Iron was purchased as stated in our last Annual Report, to lay the track as far as Statesville, and the same has been received and is now being laid. The Board, acting under the advice of the Chief Engineer, determined to have the track laid to Statesville by contract, as being the cheapest and most expeditious mode of consummating that part of the work. A contract to that effect was accordingly made with Charles F. Fisher, Esq., and as soon as the difficulties attend-

ing the completion of some of the contracts for Grading were overcome, after the spring opened the track-laying began under the immediate supervision of our Engineers, and has progressed rapidly ever since. The track is now laid to a point within — miles of Statesville, and the cars will run through to that place within a few weeks, probably by the ——

As soon as that point is reached, arrangements will be made to accommodate the public by transporting passengers and freight. Upon the completion of the Road to Statesville, it is likewise the intention of the Board to propose to contract with the Postmaster General for the transportation of the United States Mail, daily, between Salisbury and Statesville, and by thus extending to the public without delay, all the facilities which railway communications afford, stimulate the speedy completion of the Road to the next station. The Steam Engine, as it penetrates a country upon its iron track, becomes itself the most potent of all arguments for its continued and rapid advance; even the hardest fisted tax-payer, who had shuddered at the recital of its cost, whilst unseen, releases his hold upon his pocket when he beholds its down train laden with his products, and revels upon the thoughts of the rich return which its up train will make to his coffers; and just as we bring nearer home to every man on the line this practical argument, will the fear of Railroad taxes vanish into thin air, and each recipient of the benefits which Railways confer become a willing and active agent in pressing our great work on to completion.

The Board take pleasure in announcing the gratifying fact, that the private or individual Stock required for building the Road from a point near "Hales" to Morganton, as anthorized under our amended charter, has been subscribed and the five per. cent. thereon paid, and the Board of Internal Improvement notified thereof by proper certificates forwarded to His Excellency, the Governor, Chairman of said Board, to the end, that double that sum should be subscribed on behalf of the State as provided in our charter; the estimated cost of the 2d division extending from the end of the 1st division near Hales Store to Morganton, was \$658,182, and the amount of Stock

directed by the Board to be subscribed by individuals or connties, and for which Books were opened was \$220,000, as that sum was recommended as one third the estimated cost in round numbers by onr Chief Engineer; of this sum the county of Burke subscribed for 500 shares of \$100 each, making \$50,000. and Charles F. Fisher, Esq., agreed to take, and did take the remainder (1700 shares) equal to \$170,000. The Board have contracted for the entire completion of this second division at the original estimates of the Engineer; the contract was taken by Charles F. Fisher, Esq., who is required to complete it by the 1st day of January, 1861. He has already commenced operations, and the Board have every confidence in his willingness and ability to comply fully with his contract, and entertain the opinion that but little if any delay will occur in the continued and steady progress of the Road to Morganton. except in the winter months, when it is the part of wisdom and economy to desist from laying track, unless forced by pressing necessity to do so.

It is proper here to state that since the subscription of \$50,000 was made by the County of Burke, some of her citizens have impeached the validity of that subscription, upon the ground that some of the proceedings of the Magistrates and people of the County whereby the County claimed authority to subscribe to the Capital Stock of our Company, were informal and illegal, and have taken legal steps within a few days to test the validity of the subscription. Before the subscription was made by the County of Burke, and accepted by the Board, proper enquiries were instituted, and legal advice taken touching the authority of that County to make the subscription, and the uniform testimony borne on the subject, as also the uniform legal opinion given, were to the effect that the County had the authority to make the subscription at the time for the sum, and in the manner she did, and that all the preliminary steps required by law to be taken in order to make her subscription valid and obligatory had been taken. legal notice of these proceedings has been served upon the officers of the Company, but legal advice has been again sought upon the points involved, and the Board are confirmed in the

opinion that the subscription will ultimately be realized by the Company, though some delay may be occasioned in collecting it, if this suit concerning it is prosecuted to a final hearing.

The legal proceedings to which reference is made in the matter of the Burke County subscription, have, as already stated, been instituted within the last few days, since the Certificate of the President and Treasurer was forwarded to the Board of Internal improvements, authorizing them to make the subscription on the part of the State under the amended Charter.

The amended Charter provides that as soon as the subscription of Stock for building the first section to Morganton, as therein authorized shall be made, our Company shall survey, locate, and ascertain the cost of the second section, which is to extend from Morganton to a point within 10 miles of the Western Portal of the Swannanoa Tunnel, with a view to open Books for the subscription of Stock to the amount of one third the cost so ascertained. Immediately upon securing the subscription referred to in said amended Charter, a corps of Engineers was organized by direction of the Board, and are now engaged in making a survey and actual location on the line from Morganton to the point within 10 miles of the Western Portal of the Tunnel. Reference can be had to the Engineer's Report for particulars connected with that survey, and the progress made in the location.

The stations at Salisbury are in progress of building jointly with the North-Carolina Railroad Company; one of them intended for Freight and Merchandize is completed and occupied, the others will be completed in the course of the present year, and will we think, when finished, compare favorably with any similar buildings of the same cost to be found on the line of any Railroad in the country. The Depots at Rowan Mills, and at Statesville are completed and ready for use, and we think are neat substantial and convenient houses for the pura-

poses intended.

The report of the Chief Engineer accompanies this report, and by reference thereto you will obtain more particular information touching the progress of the Road.

I take pleasure in still being able to bear testimony to the ability and zeal displayed by the Chief Engineer and his worthy assistants, in the discharge of the respective duties devolving upon them, and likewise to the fidelity of the Treasurer in the department confided to him.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PEARSON,

President.

TREASURER'S

R. F. Simonton, Treasurer,

1857. July 1, To ba " " an	lance in nount du	hands ie from	s of Treasurer, general Commissioners,	\$	92,315 957	
July 1, To an	"	66	from individual Stockholders, . State's 2d instalment,		128,528 100,000 100,000	00
	"	u	interest and premium,		50,000 $2,222$	
						-
						-
				-	474,023	00

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Finance Committee having examined the Books and Vouchers in the hands of your Treasurer, respectfully report the above account to be a correct Statement of the Finances of the Company, on the 1st July, 1858.

A. W. JAMISON, M. F. FREELAND, C. A. CARLTON.

STATEMENT.

In account with Western N. C. Railroad.

1858						
July	1,	By	balance	due	from general Commissioners,	\$ 957 50
"	44		amount	paid	for Grading,	190,283 10
46	44	66	44	- 66	" Masonry,	54,205 44
44	66	66	44	46	" Sills,	22,044 92
44	46	66	44	66	" Iron,	79,652 44
44	66	66	44	LL	" Depot and Stations,	12,959 00
44	46	46	44	44	" Construction,	4,539 39
46	66	66	44	"	" Lime and Cement,	2,584 88
66	66	66	46	44	" Cars and Engines,	17,796 29
44	44	46	66	66	" Engineering,	14,907 95
44	66	66	44	46	" Right of Way and Real Estate,	6,45840
46	66.	66	44	44	"Bridge Superstructure,	2,715 91
46	66	66	44	4.4	"Freight,	2,222 25
46	44	66	46	4.4	" Salaries President and Treasurer, .	3,000 00
46	44	66	44	66	"Interest and Discount on Bonds, .	
44	66	66	"	66	"Office Expense,	
44	46	46	44	46	" Printing,	56 87
44	46	46	"	44	" Mileage of Directors,	167 90
46	66	66	44	46	" Sunday Assounts	90 68
44	66	11.00	44		"Sundry Accounts,	91 510 51
1111		1	710 DE 1	run	ls in Treasurer's hands this day,	31,518 51
						A 171 000 CC
						11\$474,023168

1858		550	The same			The Control of the Co	7 10 19	BUS TILA
July	1,	Bala	nce	in h	and	ls of Treasurer, consisting		tin lander
33113		of	the	follo	wi	ng items:		\$ 31,518 51
"	46	Ame	unt	dep	osit	ed in Bank at Morganton, \$	11,000.00	12 -11 -1 +10
46	44	Casl	ac	lvand	eed	Contractor, by order of		
		Be	oard	Dir	ect	ors,	6,046.11	
46	44	Cash	n in l	nand	s of	R. C. Pearson, President,*	9,762.48	Charles or
46	44	66	66	.66	66	J. C. Turner, Chief Eng.,* Treasurer,	2,769.92	main la
44	44	64	44	44	66	Treasurer.	1,940.00	
		, Trus				THE TENNESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		\$ 31,518,51

R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

^{*} NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT.—The moneys in the hands of the President and Chief Engineer were paid them for the settlement of accounts North, the Vouchers for which are yet unadjusted.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Engineer's Office, Western N. C. Railroad, Salisbury, August, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Gentlemen:—As the annual meeting of your Company will be held in a few days, I propose to lay before you a brief statement of the progress and condition of that department

committed to my charge.

The graduation of the First Division of the First Section, with one exception, has been completed to Statesville, and over this exception a temporary track has been laid in order to facilitate the progress of the track laying. Of the graduation west of Statesville and east of the Catawba River, there remains four sections yet to be completed. West of the Catawba River and east of Hale's, fair progress has been made; and although only ----- sections have at this time been completed, the remaining part of the work has been so far advanced as to leave us no cause to complain. This brings us 52.2 miles—the termination of the first section under the original charter. The terminus of the first section under the amended charter is at Morganton and 23.45 miles distant; but of this part of the line I shall submit further information in a subsequent part of this report. The Masonry on all the line between Salisbury and Hale's has been finished except at three points:

1st. The second crossing of third creek near Statesville. This is a viaduet of 250 feet in length, consisting of granite abutments and piers for 5 arches—one of 60 feet and four of 34 feet span; the abutments and piers have been built. The arch of 60 feet is of granite and has received the key stone, whilst the remaining four arches of 34 feet span each, have all

been built of brick, and the whole structure will in a short time be finished.

The 2nd point is Buffalo Shoal Creek. The Masonry here consists of abutments only for a Bridge of 125 feet span. This work has been somewhat delayed, but it is hoped it will be done in time to prevent any interruption in the track laying.

3rd and last, is the Bridge at Catawba River, which will be 530 feet in length, consisting of granite abutments and piers, supporting four spans of wooden superstructure. At this point the two abutments and two of the three piers have been built; the third and last pier has not been commenced owing to a defective foundation. But active preparations have been made to procure such machinery and material as may be necessary to secure a sure and safe foundation.

The viaduct over Macklin's Creek, consisting of three arches, one of 50 feet and two of 34 feet span each, rests on abutments and piers of granite. From surface of water to grade is 45 feet. To this structure, as well as those at the second crossing of Third Creek and Grant's Creek, I most respectfully invite the attention of all who may feel interested in the success and permanency of the Road. These are beautiful and substantial structures built at a moderate cost and reflecting credit both upon the contractors and the Company. The Joint Freight House at Salisbury, has been built and nearly completed. The Joint Passenger House is in progress of construction, and will be finished in a short time. The Station Houses at Third Creek, midway between Statesville and Salisbury, and at Salisbury, have both been completed, and are well suited to the necessities of the Road. The Station Houses at Catawba River, and at Newton, are in progress of erection. The wells have been dug at Salisbury and Statesville, and a good supply of water obtained. Wood and Water Stations will in a short time be erected at Third Creek, and the supply of water obtained from a spring near by, through the medium of a hydraulic ram; but intermediate between Salisbury and Third Creek, we have availed ourselves of a spring which arises in the deep cut known as Ellis' cut, from which the water is conducted in pipes to the Water Station.

water is supplied in great abundance, without the expense of pumping. By this method I propose to furnish the greater part of the water for the use of the entire Road, and thereby save to the Company, for all time to come, the expenses of Wells, Pumps and their repairs, as well as the labor to pump.

Under the contract referred to in last year's report, I have had all the Flat Cars now in use built; and whilst the same contract provides for the construction of Box and Baggage Cars, &c., we have had built in all only 22 Cars, including one Baggage and one Car for light Express Freight. Thus we propose to have built, from time to time, such Cars, and as many of them, as the necessities of the Road require. Two First Class Passenger Cars have been purchased from a manufacturer in Jersey City, and are daily expected to arrive. Additional motive power, which will soon be required both for construction and freight, has been contracted for, and will soon be ready for delivery.

The necessary Books and Stationary for the agent at the regular stations, have been provided. The Graduation and Masonry of the First Section having been completed to Statesville; the Bridges having been built and now only requiring covering and weatherboarding to complete them; the crossties having been furnished and laid down on 22 miles of the Road, and upon which the iron has been laid for 20 miles; the Iron Horse has been in training along this whole distance -sometimes performing the drudgery pertaining to the construction of the Road, whilst occasionally he has been permitted to draw cars loaded with freight and passengers. It was our purpose not to put on either a passenger or freight train until the track had been laid to Statesville; but the urgent appeals to us to carry both Freight and Passengers, have led us to the conclusion that we can, without serious inconvenience, run a Freight and Passenger train in connection with the Construction train, and this we are now doing. In the absence of any directions from the Board, I have for the present instructed our agents to be governed by that tariff of freight which has been adopted and used on the North-Carolina Railroad.

Thus it may be seen that the Cars may in a few days be running to Statesville; yet we do not propose to delay them, but to continue laying down the cross ties; and as soon as Third Creek viaduct is completed, it is our purpose, in order that there may be no delay, to trestle over the approaches to the viaduct, and then form the embankment with the Cars, and thus push forward the track-laying to the Catawba River.

One word in relation to the track. I invite the attention of the Company to it. It has been but recently laid, and in some instances upon green embankment; but I challenge the Southern country to shew a more substantial track, notwithstanding the Iron weighs only 53 lbs. to the yard, and laid on cross ties of white and post oak, not equalled by any South of Mason and Dixon's line, embedded two feet apart from center to center, and when we shall have the few slides which have fallen, removed, and the ditches opened, it will at least equal our expectations.

The question has been asked, whether the grades on the Road were not heavy. In answer to which I hear take occasion to say, that there is no Railroad in the interior of any of the Southern States, away from the sea coast, but what has grades equal to, and in many instances greater than those on this Road. The maximum grade on the entire Road, between the town of Salisbury and Morganton, a distance of 75.65 miles is only 53 feet per mile; whilst upon some of the neighboring Roads it is 60 feet per mile. It will therefore be seen that the grades on this Road are not extraordinary.

I cannot permit this occasion to pass without calling to the attention of the Company, the importance of having and owning such hands as may be required upon the Road, but more especially the train hands, and such as are required at the stations. The importance and necessity of this may be seen at once, when it is recollected that the duty assigned them is of no ordinary character, but such as requires experience, industry, sobriety, honesty and good judgment. The qualifications may be found occasionally combined in the hands you hire; but when it is recollected that for such hands you have to pay extraordinary wages, besides the uncertainty of retain-

ing them, there can be no doubt but that to buy such as will suit, and instruct them, is the most economical, besides being much the most desirable and reliable.

Since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the amount of Stock necessary to be subscribed by individuals, counties or corporations, to wit: \$220,000, has been made, and a contract entered into with C. F. Fisher, Esq., for the completion of the entire Second Division of the First Section, extending from a point near Hale's Store to the town of Morganton, a distance of 23.45 miles.

It will be recollected that the line adopted by the Board was the Ridge line. This line requires less Masonry, and is about — of a mile shorter than the River line. The location of the line near the town of Morganton has not been made; but it is hoped and believed that no serious difficulty will arise in making that location what the interest of the Company demands. The work thus under contract is to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1861. Preparations have been made to begin the graduation, whilst the Masonry has already been commenced. It is, therefore, hoped that no serious obstacle will be presented to retard the progress of the work.

The amended charter provides, further, for the extension of the Road to the base of the Blue Ridge; and that so soon as the Stock shall have been subscribed for the completion of the First Section, and the contracts let out, that then the Company may have the Second Section located, and an estimate of its costs made. Therefore, in view of such contingency, I have, by your authority, organized a corpse of Engineers for that purpose. They are now engaged in the discharge of that duty; and I am gratified to be able to inform you, that in a few weeks the Second Section of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, extending from Morganton to "Old Fort," or the foot of the Mountains, will be ready for the contractors. When this location shall have been completed, I shall embrace that opportunity of giving further information upon that subject.

In conclusion it affords me renewed pleasure to bear testi-

mony to the industry, ability and general efficiency in discharging the respective duties assigned them, of each member of the corps of Engineers now in service.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,

Chief Engineer Western N. C. Railroad.

LIST OF OFFICERS

On the Western North-Carolina Railroad, on the 26th August, 1858, with their Duties and Compensation:

NAMES.	DUTIES.	COMPENSATION
R. C. PEARSON,	President.	\$2,000.
J. L. S. CORPENING, N. WOODFIN, M. MURPHY, A. M. POWELL, G. F. DAVIDSON,	Directors on the part of the State.	Mileage.
D. F. CALDWELL,	Directors on the part of the private Sockholders.	Mileage.
J. CLINE, R. F. SIMONTON, JAMES C. TURNER,	Secretary and Treasurer. Chief Engineer.	\$1,000. \$3,000.

LIST OF ENGINEERS AND ASSISTANTS

Employed on the Western North-Carolina Railroad, August 26th, 1858.

FIRST SECTION.

- James S. Morrison, Assistant Engineer and Superintendent Track laying, \$1,000 per annum.
- J. CALDER TURNER, Assistant Engineer and Superintendent Track laying, \$720 per annum.
- W. A. Eliason, Resident Engineer, \$1,000 per annum, and allowance for Horse and Buggy.
- S. S. Kirkland, Resident Engineer, \$1,000 per annum, and allowance for Horse and Buggy.
- J. S. Wilson, Resident Engineer, \$720 per annum.

SECOND SECTION.

- R. C. McCalla, Principal Assistant Engineer, \$1800 per annum.
- Dr. N. Mendenhall, Assistant Engineer, \$1,000 per annum.
- T. COLEMAN, Transit Man., \$720 per annum.
- S. P. Caldwell, Assistant Engineer Leveler, \$720 per annum.
- Sion Dessey, Draftsman, \$1,000 per annum.
- T. J. Armstrong, Rodman, \$1,00 per diem.
- ____ Lewis, Rodman, \$1,00 per diem.

Doc. No. 19.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOL-DERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Stockholders met at the Episcopal Church in the town of Kinston, on the 16th day of July, 1857.

On motion of Lewis C. Desmond, Council B. Wood was called to the Chair.

On motion of I. Dissosway, W. H. Oliver and Walter Dunn were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of J. M. F. Harrison, a committee was appointed to ascertain the number of Stockholders and the amount of stock represented in person and by proxy. This committee consisted of Jno. M. F. Harrison, J. W. Cox, and I. Dissosway, who proceeded to the discharge of their duties, when, through their Chairman, Mr. Harrison, they reported the amount of stock represented,

There being more than a majority of the stock represented, and by more than ten individual stockholders as required by the bye-laws, the meeting was declared duly organized for the transaction of business.

On motion of Geo. Washington, the officers were called on

to report. Whereupon,

The reports of the President and Treasurer were read by Mr. Oliver. By request of the meeting, the Chief Engineer read his report.

The Report of the Committee on Finance was also read by I. Dissosway.

Moved by E. Cuthbert, and carried, that these reports be

accepted.

Mr. John D. Whitford stated that Miss Sarah E. Metts was the only lady who had taken stock in the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad; he therefore moved that she be allowed a free ticket, for life, on the entire line. Carried unanimously and by acclamation.

Resolution by George Green, Esq.:

Resolved, That the proposition of the State to loan to this Company four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of 1856–'7, chapter 76, entitled an Act to provide for the completion of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, be accepted by this Company according to the terms of said Act.

Resolution by Mr. Stevenson:

Resolved, That the amendment of the Charter of this Company made by the General Assembly of this State, 1856-'7, by an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company and the North-Carolina and Western Railroad;" be approved and accepted.

Unanimously adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION:

At 3 o'clock the Stockholders met according to adjournment, and the meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

Moved by J. C. Washington, and carried, that we now proceed to the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and that John H. Peebles and E. Cuthbert be appointed to superintend said election. The committee proceeded to the discharge of their duty, when they announced that John D. Whitford, Wm. P. Moore, George Green; and Council Best were duly elected.

On motion of W. B. Wadsworth,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance of the past yearbe re-appointed.

Moved and carried that the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders be held in Newbern.

Moved by W. B. Wadsworth, and carried, that 500 copies of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Reports of the officers, be published in pamphlet form, and that the Secretaries superintend its publication.

C. Wooten suggested the propriety of a statement (which was concurred in) by the Contractors as to when the Road would be completed.

The Contractors severally answered to their names and assured the meeting that the whole line would be so far completed as to run the train through by the first day of January next. That the Road would not be completed as there would be some unfinished bridges, culverts, and a considerable of finishing up, besides the stations, ware-houses, &c., &c., requiring some time for completion.

Resolution by Mr. Washington:

Resolved, That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be held hereafter on the last Thursday in June, in each and every year.

Passed.

Resolution by Mr. Dissosway:

Resolved, That the fiscal year of this Company shall terminate on the first day of June in each and every year.

Resolution by Mr. Green:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby tendered to the members of the Episcopal Church for the use of their building.

Resolution by Mr. Desmond:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion of C. Wooten, the meeting adjourned sine die. C. B. WOOD, Chairman.

W. H. OLIVER, WALTER DUNN, Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: In accordance with the requirements of your Charter, the Board of Directors now have the honor to submit their third Annual Report relative to the present state and future prospect of the work, entrusted by you to their

management.

Since your last annual meeting the Road has been extended gradually from Bachelor's Creek turn out, nine miles above New-Berne, to within two miles of Kinston, and from Sheppard's Point westward a few miles. A construction train is now in the possession of Mr. Washington and the track laying toward's Goldsboro' will be pushed on as rapidly as practicable. The rails are all contracted for—ten thousand tons—five thousand nine hundred tons have been received, and no delay need be apprehended in the delivery of the residue, judging from the promptness with which the contracting parties in New York have heretofore complied with their engagements. In addition to this the entire grading, masonry and bridging from Beaufort Harbor to Goldsboro' is in a state of great forwardness, and is being steadily and vigorously prosecuted.

That portion of the Road now in operation, is in excellent running condition, and its practical working in every depart-

ment proves entirely satisfactory.

On the 1st day of January 1857, the track having been laid to Core Creek, a second class passenger Car was placed on the Road and run with the construction train, for the accommodation of passengers, in connection with the New-Berne, Kinston and Goldsboro' line of Stages to the above named point, 16 miles until the 3rd day of April, when it was extended to Rouse's, a distance of 24 miles, where it continued to run until the 28th of May. It was then extended to Tilghman's, a distance of 27 miles, where it will terminate for a few weeks, and until the South West Creek Bridge is completed. The track having already been laid to Neuse River, as soon as the

bridge is crossed, there will be no further delay in reaching that point. This train besides carrying freight and passengers has transported all the materials necessary for Mr. Stanly's contract, who on the 16th day of November 1856, surrendered the train to the Company, as he considered it most conducive to your interest to open as fast as completed the line to freight and travel. Accordingly an arrangement was made with him to receive the Road when finished in sections of three miles, and to freight the materials for his work at a stipulated price.

The receipts of freight and passengers for the whole time referred to were \$2,794,65—exclusive of Mr. Stanly's freight.

To accommodate the increased travel, a first class Car has

been ordered, which will be delivered in August next.

No accident of consequence has occurred during the running of the train. Not the slightest injury has happened to a single passenger. These facts speak well for the competency and faithfulness of the employees of the Company, more especially when it is remembered that this is the first year's operations of the Road. With the machinery untried and many of the employees inexperienced, for such results the company is no doubt indebted to the great vigilance on the part of the officers who occupy the more responsible positions in their service and to the substantial character of the work and stock of the company.

There are four Locomotives on the Road in daily use. Two of them were furnished by the Rogers locomotive and machine works, Paterson, New Jersy, and two by Breese, Kneeland & Co., Jersey City. They have been thoroughly tried, and thus far have given entire satisfaction. There are also on the Road, 1 second class passenger Car, 4 House Cars, 20 Platform Cars, 16 Gravel Cars and 2 hand Cars. As this number will have to be increased as the progress of the work is extended, we have ordered 20 Platform and 6 House Cars, which will be received in a few weeks. All the Cars so far have been purchased of Mr. William Cummings, Jersey City, who has proved himself to be a neat and faithful workman.

During the year one of the Engines, the "Charles Fisher"

has been kept at work filling in about the Depot and in the streets of the town of New-Berne through which the Road runs. It has also taken the place of the "Gov. Bragg" when that Engine required relief. The "John Baxter" since it was put in motion on Gov. Morehead's contract, on the 13th day of May last has been busily employed, and the "John Stanly" is now ready to commence on Mr. Washington's work. Mr. Wood, in consequence of the advanced state of his work will soon require the aid of a train.

The Directors to avoid long continued delay on the extension of the track, between New-Berne and Kinston, were compelled last autumn and winter to increase the force on the contract referred to, at the expense of the contractor. As all experience has proved, under such circumstances the daily laborers were unreliable, and expensive, as compared with the contract work, however, the work performed by the Company's force was of the most disagreeable character, and greatly assisted in extending the track to where it terminates at present.

Reference is had to the Chief Engineer's Report submitted herewith, for full details, as to progress of construction, and other matters connected with the Road, which it is hoped will

prove satisfactory to the Stockholders.

The real estate account has not been increased since our last report, and not withstanding the damages may prove greater than was anticipated, it will not probably exceed in the aggregate the estimate made by the Chief Engineer for the entire line. We have to thank many of our citizens for their public spirit and liberality in relinquishing the right of way through their land. Some few cases only are now in progress of adjustment by legal condemnation.

The Agents of Craven and Lenoir, as well as all the individual Stockholders, with the exception of a few, whose stock amount in the aggregate to about \$9000 have paid up their stock in full, and certificates of stock will be furnished them as soon as they can be prepared. This company should be deeply grateful to those two noble Counties for the generous aid extended to it from its organization up to the present moment,

and whether as directors or Stockholders we pledge ourselves, now to use every effort not detrimental to the interest of the road to advance their interest and prosperity.

It is doubtless, already known to you, that it was found necessary to make application to the Legislature of this State, at its recent session, to obtain further relief and assistance for the Company, and in consequence the following Act was passed:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Public Treasurer is authorized and instructed to loan, in behalf of the State, to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars (400,000,) to be paid in Coupon bonds of the State, bearing interest at six per cent to be paid semi-annually and runing thirty years, on the condition that they set aside the receipts of the road over and above their annual expenses as a sinking fund to pay the said debt and interest, to be paid before the said company shall order any dividends on the Stock of the company, and that said sinking fund so produced shall be semi-annually paid into the Public Treasury.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That no part of said loan or bonds shall be delivered to the said company, until the President and Directors thereof shall execute and deliver to the Governor of this State a Mortgage on the entire road, and its Ware-Houses, Stations, and rolling stock, conditioned to save the State harmless against loss of both principal and in-

terest of said loan.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 2nd day of February, 1857.

J. G. SHEPHERD,Speaker of the House of Commons.W. W. AVERY,Speaker of the Senate.

We are of the opinion, that although this act is not exactly what was desired, yet as it authorizes a loan to the company upon as liberal terms as was granted to any other corporation, and affords the necessary relief, it should be adopted by the Stockholders. We therefore recommend its adoption, fully believing, that the necessary relaxation of the restrictions could be obtained from the next Legislature.

The General Assembly, also, you will observe by the subjoined act, has directed the payment of the fourth and last instalment of State's subscription to the road if required by the Company, previous to the payment of the Carteret County subscription. These two acts of the Legislature will increase your means of availability for constructing the road something upwards of \$600,000, and will enable you to complete the work. Such liberality and confidence on the part of the State, should stimulate and encourage the company, to renew and double their energies in the collection of the stock due and in the completion of the enterprise.

"An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate the Atlantic and North-

Carolina and Western Railroad Company.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever it shall be certified in the manner now required by the Charter of said Company to the Board of Internal Improvements, that all the solvent stock has been paid for except that of Carteret County, the Board of Internal Improvements shall order the fourth instalment of the State's subscription to be paid, provided, the insolvent stock of said Company does not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars."

The Board are under obligations to the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements of the State for their strong desire to promote the interest of the Road, likewise to the Public Treasurer for his promptness in meeting the wants of this company.

The financial affairs of the company have been thoroughly investigated by the committee appointed for that purpose.—

Their report, with the statement of the Treasurer, will be laid before you, and will furnish all the information of the fiscal operations of the past year. No higher compliment can be paid the Treasurer than to state that after a scrutinizing investigation by an intelligent and highly competent committee his accounts have been found correct.

The depression of State Bonds caused the Board some months since to order the suspension of all the work not actually essential to the construction of the Road, consequently buildings and other work have been postponed until after the completion of the track from Shepard's Point to Goldsboro'.

Mr. Pulaski Cowper, Agent of the Company in Raleigh, has been fortunate in the sale of State Bonds, and his efforts tended much to keep them up in price in this State. In New York, the principal market for the sale of Bonds, as well as in this State, they are greatly depressed, and we regret to say there is not much probability of an increase of price now that good 8 per cent. Bonds are authorized by the Assembly of this State.

It will be observed by the appended statement of all the officers now in the employ of the company that the Engineer corps is full. We are satisfied that in a few months a portion of them could be dispensed with, and by January next the work will be so far advanced that the services of but few, if any, will be required on the Road. We take pleasure in commending to your favorable consideration the Chief Engineer and his assistants, also the officers and employees of the company.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. WHITFORD,

President.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the
Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith of submitting for your consideration the operations in the Department under my charge in the prosecution of the construction of this Road to July 1st, 1857.

On the 8th of October last, I was instructed by a resolution of the Board to make out and submit to it, a statement of the amount required to complete and equip the Road from Goldsboro' to Beanfort Harbor, to serve as a basis upon which to found the then contemplated application to the Legislature for further aid.

That report stated in a detailed tabular form—in dollars and cents—not only the amount of work executed in each branch of construction to October 1st, 1857, but the amount required to be done to finish the Road, which report will be found in the appendix to this.

I shall simply at this point aggregate the results obtained from that report, so that by comparing them with a similar tabular statement, made out to July 1st, 1857, you will be able to see at a glance not only the whole progress made in construction to July 1st, and the amount yet required to be done to complete the road, but will also be able to judge of the progress made since the report of October last.

These statements are full, and are believed to be amply sufficient to cover every *legitimate* object connected with the construction and equipment of the road.

STATEMENT

Of value of materials delivered and work performed on Eastern Division A. & N. C. R. R., including amount required to complete, and total cost, July 1st, 1857. The Eastern Division extends from Beaufort Harbor to a point eight miles West of Newbern.

	III alas ar					1	
	Value of		I	Required	to	m-4-1	
	terials, &			Complet		Total.	
	July 1, 18	5%.		1			
Graduation,	\$ 94,731	91	8	64,305	58	\$ 159,037	49
Culverts,	4,654	90		37,236	25	41,889	15
Bridges,	72,026		133	89,800	74		37
Superstructure,	231,878			252,642	63	484,520	71
Cattle Guards,	165			4,361	57	4,526	97
Road Crossings,	185			1,559	37		79
New-Berne Wharf				2,000		-,,	
& Warehouse,	14,563	97		5,436	03	20,000	00
Engine House and	11,000			0,100	00	20,000	
Machine Shop,	13,508	13		14,091	87	27,600	00
Water Stations,	692	46		3,707		4,400	
Warehouses,				2,200		2,200	
Sheppard's Pt. wh'rf				-,-00		_,,	
& Warehouse,	5,305	62		24,694	38	30,000	00
" Car House		V /		1,200		1,200	00
" Engi'e Shed, " Turn Outs, . " Turn Tables,	581	45		3,418			00
" Turn Outs	001	10		4,500		4,500	
" Turn Tables				2,600			00
Engineering & Su-				2,000		2,000	
perintendance,	14,500	00		12,500	00	27,000	00
New-Berne Carpen-	11,000	50		12,500	00	2.,000	
ter Shop,	741	00		4,259	00	5,000	00
" Pas'ng'r shed,	741 1,548	20		8.451	00.	10,000	
" Turn Outs,	Life and make			8,600		8,600	
Superstructure on				and mile		least to the same	
Hancock St.,				8,000	00	8,000	00
Land damag's, New						7,77	
Berne,	18,000	00				18,000	00
" On Line, .	5,296			4,704	00	18,000 10,000	00
Ware House, &c.,	0,200	-		4,101		20,000	
Carolina City,				10,000	00	10,000	00
Caronia City,							
	\$ 478,377	17	\$	568,269	31	\$1,046,646	48

STATEMENT

Of value of materials delivered and work performed on Western Division A. & N. C. R. R., including amount required to complete, and total cost, July 1st, 1857. The Western Division extends from a point eight miles West of New-Berne to the North-Carolina Railroad at Goldsboro'.

ALUMAN DESTRUCTION OF STAN	Val. materials, &c., July 1, 1857.	Required to complete.	Total.
Graduation,	\$ 82,687	\$ 91.658	\$104,345
Culverts,	11,283		
Bridges,	2,879	19,566	
Superstructure,	259,101	199,622	
Neuse River Viaduct,	22,399	27.493	
Engineeri'g and Superintenda'ce,	14,452	16,748	
Two Car Houses,	la ministration	2,500	2,500
Four Ware Houses,		8,500	8,500
Eight Water Stations,	800	8,000	8,800
Land Damages on Line,	628	9,372	10,000
" at Goldsboro',	7,300	1,200	8,500
Turn Table at Goldsboro',	MAF WIT	2,600	2,600
Furn Outs and Water Stations,		9,000	9,000
Station Buildings and fixtures,	Market Street	12,500	12,500
Turn Outs-J. C. Washington's	o salah /		The same
Contract,	- brank is	7,828	7,828
	2 101 500	\$ 000 000	0001 155
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	\$ 401,529	\$ 399,928	\$801,457

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of materials delivered and work performed. Amount required to complete, and total cost of Railroad to October 1st, 1856.

Anndone and Sufamore	Value of me terials, &c Oct. 1, 185	e.	Required complete		Total	Cos	t.
Eastern Division as per statement, Western " "Rolling stock and	\$ 245,009 3 246,694 0	36 00	\$ 801,637 554,763	12 00	\$ 1,046, 801,	,646 ,457	48 00
contingencies,	Lack of		151,896	52	151,	,896	52
	\$491,703 3	36	\$1,508,296	64	\$ 2,000	,000	00

Carried and the second second second second

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of materials delivered and work performed, amount required to complete, and total cost of Atlantic & North-Corolina Railroad. July 1st, 1857.

The state of the s	Value of ma terials, &c. July 1, 1857	Required to	Total.
Eastern Division as per statement, Weste'n Division as	\$ 478,377 1	7 \$ 568,269 31	\$1,046,646 48
per statement, Rolling Stock and	401,529 0	0 399,928 00	801,457 00
contingencies,	42,097 2	8 109,799 24	151,896 52
lie off and his	\$ 922,003 4	4 \$1,067,996 55	\$2,000,000 00

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK UPON THE WESTERN DIVISION.

The Track is laid to Tilghman's, 27 miles, and in such order as to admit of the safe passage of trains. The openings for Bridges and Culverts with a few exceptions, being crossed by a temporary framing. Thence to Neuse River the track is laid down, but not continuously on account of Bridge and Culvert openings. The graduation is mostly completed to Neuse River, with the exception of widening out some of the embankments, and the backing in behind Bridge and Culvert walls after they shall have been completed. There are several brick culverts upon the line. The foundations are laid at Core Creek, and the masonry commenced. The masonry for Neuse River viaduct is nearly finished, and will be ready for the Snperstructure in about six weeks. The framing of the Superstructure has been commenced. There are 15000 c. yds. of embankment to be made in the Neuse river bottom. Thence to Kinston the grading is complete, with the exception of some dressing up. Several Culverts are finished between Kinston and Falling Creek, and the road bed ready for the Superstructure, with the exception of some Culvert openings. From Falling Creek to Bear Creek the grading is mostly finished, but will require some ditching and dressing up. There are several Culverts finished in this distance. From Bear Creek to Stony Creek the graduation is complete with the exception of 13 miles requiring about 10,000 c. yds. of embankment. From Stony Creek to Goldsboro' there are about 4,000 c. yds. of waste excavation and 12,500 c. yds. of embankment yet to be done. The graduation is so far advanced upon the entire Division, that the Track laying can proceed steadily forward, by raising temporary framing for the Culverts. The iron to reach from Kinston to Falling Creek, about six miles, has been delivered, and the Contractor has received notice of a cargo having sailed from the other side, which it is expected will reach here by the time that on hand is laid down. The sills from Kinston to Goldsboro', are being delivered at a rate which would seem to indicate that no delay will arise on that score.

STATEMENT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK UPON THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD. JULY 1st, 1857.

Graduation.—The Graduation upon this division is so nearly completed that the Contractors will have no difficulty in finishing the same in time for the Superstructure; so that no delay will arise from that cause. The only point not completed, with the exception of backing up the Culvert and Bridge abutments, are at Horse Island, Carolina City, New Port River, East Creek, Slocum's Creek, the approaches to the Trent River viaduct, the New-Berne Depot, Hancock Street, two short Laurel Thickets between Newport River and East Creek. The grading of the Carolina City arm will be commenced shortly.

Culverts.—All the Culverts West of New-Berne are so far completed as to allow of the trains passing over them. The foundations of several Culverts East of New-Berne are excavated and the foundation timbers and plank in place ready to receive the masonry. The arrangements for manufacturing Brick by the Contractors are on an extensive scale, so that no fears can be entertained of any delay from that source, and the plan adopted by the Contractors of using temporary trestle works to pass over the spaces to be occupied by the Culverts, afford them economical and expeditious facilities of transporting brick, cement and sand.

Bridges.—Jack Smith and Bachelor Creek Bridges are completed with the exception of a small quantity of filling at the Eastern approach of Bachelor Creek Bridge. The foundations for the abutments of Scott's Creek and Slocnm's Creek Bridges are completed. The piles for the Newport Bridge are now being driven with as large a force as can be economically employed. The timber for the last named Bridge is much of it sawed, and the iron for the same under contract.

Trent River Viaduct.—The foundations of this Structure are finished, and the masonry is nearly completed. Ten spans of the Superstructure are in place, and another span about ready to raise. The Irons for the Draw are delivered. The Bridge Landings are progressing, and the work will be ready for use in about 3 months.

Superstructure.—Three miles of the track at the Eastern terminus is laid and it is progressing at the rate of about a mile a week. Iron Rails to lay as far as Slocumb's Creek are now delivered, and the balance contracted to be delivered at an Early day. Sills are being delivered rapidly, and this, which is so often a source of delay in Railroad Contractors, would appear to be nearly obviated.

Wharf and Ware House.—The Wharf at Neuse River has been nearly completed for several months, and has afforded the Contractor very great facilities in receiving his Brick, Lumber, Cement and other materials. The Brick walls of the Ware House to receive the freight discharged at the Wharf, are so far completed, that the roof has been placed upon the

same, and about ready for the Slate.

Preparations are made by driving temporary wooden piles at Newport Channel, to commence sinking in a few days the Cast Iron Screw Piles for the Sheppard's Point Wharf and Ware House. Seventy-two sections of these Piles have been delivered; the machinery for sinking the same is now being adjusted, and much of the lumber for the Superstructure has been delivered, so that, unless prevented by extraordinary storms, the work will progress steadily and be completed at an early day.

Engine House and Machine Shop.—The Building is now ready to receive its Machinery. The Brick walls are nearly completed. The Roofing will be completed in a few days, when the windows and doors will be arranged in place.

Carpenter Shop.—Some of the lumber for this building has been delivered.

Passenger Shed.—The old factory was purchased by the Company; this building, 50 by 100, has been conveniently arranged for Passengers and Express freight.

Water Stations.—A Station at New-Berne has been completed, and the one at Sheppard's Point, though not yet enclosed, is used daily to supply the Locomotive running with the construction train.

From the foregoing tabular and descriptive statement of the present condition of the work, it is seen that the grading—

the most tedions description of labor, and that requiring the longest time to execute—is nearly complete; that the remainder yet to be done cannot delay the track laying, which will now progress steadily forward to completion. To facilitate this last description of labor, as well as the brick-masonry and other work, the contractors are provided with Locomotives and construction trains: The John Baxter at Sheppard's Point, the Gov. Bragg and Charles Fisher, as either may be required, from New-Berne to Kinston, and the John Stanly, which it is expected will be fitted up in time to enable the Contractor to begin track-laying from Kinston towards Goldsboro' next week, should there be no unreasonable delay in the arrival of the remainder of the Iron contracted for, we may expect, before many months have passed, to rnn regular trains through the entire road.

Could dollar for dollar be realized upon the State and county Bonds, upon which the Company chiefly relies for the construction and equipment of the road, the work could readily be executed with the means at the command of the Company. Whatever the difference may be between the market value of the Bonds and their par value, will indicate the sum necessary to be raised from some quarter to complete the work.

The charter provides for such a contingency, and with the securities at the command of the Company, I can foresee no difficulty in raising the necessary amount—as it cannot be large. In anticipation of such a contingency and with a wise forethought, the Board instructed me by resolution, dated March 17, 1857, to postpone the erection of certain structures until the completion of the track from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbor, amounting in the whole to \$59,317; and also to curtail as far as possible every expense, but what may be found necessary to get the track through, and furnish the necessary rolling stock. Their views I shall endeavor to carry out.

As the two most important Bridge structures upon the line of the road—those over Trent and Neuse rivers—are near completion, a description of them is not out of place in this report:

The Trent River Viaduct spans the river at the foot of

Hancock street, in the town of New-Berne. It is 1836 feet in length, including the abutments-with an embankment protected by a Rip Rap wall from the west abutment to the shore line of 447 feet, and from the east abutment to the shore line of 127 feet. It rests upon two abutments and 12 piers, including the pivot octagonal pier for the Draw. The spans are 156 feet from centre to centre of pier, and 120 feet in length of Draw, affording 50 feet openings for the passage of vessels. In establishing the foundations of this important structure, it was ascertained by accurate borings that the water varied in depth from 7 to 18 feet in the channel, that after a layer of mud and sand, varying from 12 to 22 feet in depth, the rod reached a conglomerate shell rock, common to this region of North-Carolina, and extending entirely across the river. This rock is composed of shells of different sizes, united and bound together by a strong cement. Upon this rock the piers and abutments have been founded in the following manner: Considering the depth of material above the rock as ample to hold in position a system of piles, I adopted the plan of driving piles over the whole space to be occupied by each pier and abutment down to the rock, penetrating it slightly; these piles were then sawed off to an exact plane 10 to 12 inches above the alluvial deposit at the bottom of the river, by means of a saw attached to a proper framing, and let down from the steam Pile-driver, by which it was worked, and the piles sawed off with great rapidity and accuracy, their number being 950. A grillage was then formed of a size to project 2 feet beyond the masonry, of three thicknesses of 12 X 12 in timber, fitting close and well bound together by 2 inch treenails, every 6th timber of the bottom course of this grillage projected 18 inches. It was then floated over the piles which had been sawed off. and secured in its position by guide piles driven on the out side and in contact with the projecting bottom timbers. These guide piles were then sawed off 2 feet above the surface of the water of the river, and capped with a 12 X 12 inch sill. Into this sill there were female screws fitted to receive screw rods, which took hold of the projecting timbers, and were long enough to lower the grillage down upon the piles. A timber

cribbing was then commenced upon the grillage, and as each course was framed and hand-packed with stone, it was lowered into the water by means of the screw rods the depth of that course, and so on for each succeeding course until the grillage was settled down upon the piles at the bottom of the river. This process admitted of all the work being done above the water with accuracy, without the expense of coffer dams .-When settled in its position, the top of the crib was 12 inches below low summer water, and after being planked over the masonry was begun upon it, and the first course laid before its final settlement upon the piles. This masonry is solid and durable work, the bottom courses and coping courses being of Port Deposit Granite, and the intermediate masonry of hard brick, all laid in hydraulic cement. The piers and abutments have been protected on the out side by a course of Rip-rap extending around them from the bottom of the river to the top of the cribbing.

The Superstructure is the most approved plan of Hows Truss, with four substantial wooden arches to each span, the arches, embracing the Truss, and each system acting independent of the other in sustaining any required load, and thereby not only facilitating any future repairs, by permitting the removal of unsound or decayed timbers without danger to the structure or the interruption of the traffic, but symplifying the adjustment of the systems. As this is an important structure to the Company, whether we consider its magnitude and character-which will compare favorably with any other in our Southern country-or the fact that it forms an important connecting link upon the road, I have been anxions to roof and weather-board it, which would preserve the timbers for an indefinite period. It has been represented to me that the gales which prevail here at certain seasons would endanger the structure. I have not witnessed any in the last four years that could have affected it. In fact, after calculating the weight of the materials in the Bridge, and adding the anchorage due to the piers and abutments, I find that a gale of 30 pounds to the square foot of surface, which would be considered a tornado, would not endanger the Bridge-which is in fact protected to some extent by the Town from the serverest gales. I therefore advise that it be covered in without delay, for which the present estimate for the Bridge will prove ample.

Neuse River Viaduct is now nearly ready for the superstructure, upon which the framers are at work. It is 800 ft. long, a portion of it being askew to the river. It has a draw in it of 120 feet total length. The superstructure is of the same character as that of the Trent river viaduct. The piers and abutments are of solid stone masonry; the stone for which was procured in the vicinity, with the exception of the coping which is of Port Deposit Granite, they are raised upon concrete foundations, with the exception of the Pivot and two adjacent piers for the draw, which rest upon piles as in the Trent viaduct. The other Bridges—with the exception of Newport Bridge, which is upon the plan of Hows Truss, are to be built upon the plan of Town's Lattice, with the addition of straining beams, suspension rods and girder bracing.

The road to Tilghman's, 27 miles from New-Berne, has been opened for the transportation of freight and passengers for some time past and as it will shortly be opened to Kinston, when we may expect a considerable accession of business, it is proper that I should offer a few remarks in regard to the working of the road. It is not my intention to go into a full discussion of this important subject, but merely to submit a few remarks which may hereafter be more fully elaborated.

The first point should be to organize an economical road force; say 3 hands for each 5 miles, to be employed in preserving the level and direction of the track, restore the washings from the slopes of the embankments, keep open the ditches, replace broken spikes and chairs, and defective sills. In a word to keep the road way, track, culverts and bridges in perfect order. This will insure safety, reduce wear and tear of road and rolling stock, the expense of haulage and consequently increase the profits of the Company.

The running expenses of Locomotives and trains, including wood, water, oil, waste and repairs, and all incidental expenses should be precisely known. The arrangement of a proper tariff of charges for tonnage should be studied and well understood. There is, perhaps, no task more difficult than the arrangement of such a tariff as will insure to the company the greatest profit, and at the same time attract produce to the Road. This can only be done by revising frequently the rates charged upon the various articles offering, and making such alterations from time to time as may be found necessary. It will require an enlarged view of the whole subject, taking into consideration the distance the produce is to be hauled and graduating the charges accordingly, the kind of produce to be haudled, and the competition with other roads—if any.

To accomplish what I have above alluded to, is by no means so complicated a task as it may seem to be at the first glance.

Upon every well regulated Railroad in our country, necessity and dear bought experience has taught their managers nearly perfect systems, by which balance sheets can be made up monthly and laid before the Directors, to enable them to see precisely how the expenditures compare with the receipts, and at what cost they are operating the road.

These systems are made up of simple printed forms properly headed and arranged to suit each description of labor and work performed, so that the employees of the company have merely to make the daily entries upon them, all of which are returned to the treasurer or proper officer, who makes out the balance sheet above alluded to. I would respectfully urge upon the Board, instead of attempting to work out a suitable plan for operating the road—which could only be done at considerable expense—to cause an examination to be made into the systems of some of the best managed Railroads in the country, and adopt such a one as experience has taught to be effective.

In this connection, also, it is important that a properly arranged system of signals, for the day as well as for the night, should be established, as no Railroad can be operated with safety and regularity without it.

In regard to the business of the road, enough has transpired already to induce the belief, that even its most sanguine friends are to be agreeably surprised in the amount of local freight and travel which this road will attract to itself. For although

the running of the train from Newbern towards Kinston has been mainly for the purpose of construction, and to facilitate the operations of the contractor, yet the receipts from freight and passengers have for some time past more than defrayed the expenses of running the train, when it was generally supposed that this would become a tax upon the Company.

It is only an illustration of a general principle, which seems to have become a fixed fact in this age of progress, that "the wealth of a country keeps pace with the progress of its Railroads"—"that these roads generate the trade by which they

are sustained."

To be satisfied of this, we have only to cast our eyes to the far West, and we there see vast schemes of Railroads penetrating the wilderness for hundreds upon hundreds of miles, upon the routes of which, in their incipiency, it would seem that there was a total deficiency of produce as well as travel to keep them up, and yet by the time the Locomotive is ready to make her through trips, there seems to have sprang up, as if by magic, by this railroad creative power, enough of transportation to carry their iron ways along triumphantly; and could we raise the curtain which shrouds from our view the future of North-Carolina, we should perhaps see that we have not been laboring in vain in this our day and generation, in constructing this great and important link in a chain of Railroads connecting Beaufort Harbor, through the North-Carolina Railroad and the Western Extension with the South-west. with Knoxville and Memphis; thus bringing to the great harbor of the State not only the wealth gathered upon its way through her own agricultural and mineral districts, but receiving from the great water-shed on the West of the Alleghanies the varied and teeming productions of that exhaustless region.

Permit me gentlemen in view of the rapid approach to completion of your Road to offer my congratulations. The time is near at hand when the work of construction will cease, and the road be turned over to the Transportation department; you will then have the consoling reflection, that though your path has been beset with many difficulties you have triumph-

antly overcome them all. It is to the energy and zeal of a few public spirited gentlemen that the credit is due for the construction of this important work. Its ameliorating influences upon the condition of the people will be found in its future history, conjecture cannot fathom them—figures would be at fault if they were to be applied to the solution of its stimulating effects upon landed property and the commercial interests of this section of country and the State at large.

I have been assisted, during the past financial year, in urging forward the work, by James Miller, Prin. Ass't Engineer of the Eastern Division, and Benj. D. Frost, Prin. Ass't Engineer of the Western Division; to the labor and zeal of these gentlemen and their respective Assistants I bear cheerful testimony, with fewer Assistants than usual for the length of their respective Divisions. They have always kept their work up, and deserve the highest praise.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,

Chief Engineer.

LIST OF OFFICERS

And employees of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, July, 1857.

	SALARY.
John D. Whitford, President,	. \$2,000
Wm. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer,	
D. S. Willis, Secretary and Treasurer,	
Thos. S. Isaacs, Draftsman,	. 1,000
EASTERN DIVISION.	
James Miller, Principal Assistant Engineer,	. 2,000
R. H. Lee, Assistant,	. 1,200
Thos. H. Allen, Assistant,	. 600
WESTERN DIVISION.	
Benj. D. Frost, Principal Assistant Engineer,	. 1,825
F. T. Hawks, Assistant,	. 1,200
Geo. P. Wilson, Assistant,	. 1,000
Henry L. Brown, Master Machinist,	. 1,250
O. H. Savage, Road Master,	. 1,000

LIST OF MACHINERY

Belonging to the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company.

- 1 Double-geared Lathe and fixtures for turning Iron.
- 1 Cylinder boring Machine.
- 1 Valve Seat Plainer.
- 1 Press Punch.
- 1 L. A. Stocks and Dies.
- 1 Hand Drilling Machine with Ratchet.
- 4 Vices.
- 1 Portable Forge.
- 2 Sets of Blacksmith's Tools. 1 Bellows.

The Engineer's Corps consists of the following officers:

W. Beverhout Thompson, Chief Engineer.

James Miller, Prin. Ass't Engineer of Eastern Division.

R. H. Lee, Resident Engineer.

T. Allen, Lat. Assistant.

BENJ. D. FROST, Prin. Ass't Engineer of Western Division.

F. T. HAWKS, Resident from Newbern to Falling Creek.

— WILSON, "Falling Creek to Goldsboro'.

HISER RICHARDSON, Leveller.

F. CAMERON, Rodman.

F. Isaac, Draughtsman.

There is more work going on now than at any former period since the work of constrction was commenced, and the above gentlemen are fully and unremittingly employed in attending to the various works now in progress upon the entire line.— As soon as it is possible to dispense with the services of any of the corps, without injury to the character and interests of the work and the Company, it will be done.

It is true economy, and the interests of the Company require, that unceasing vigilance should be observed in the establishing of the foundations of the different bridges and culverts now going on, in the erection of the masonry, in the superstructures for those works as well as the track laying, in the grading, in the construction of the wharves, ware-houses, water stations, turn-outs, and all the work necessary to the completion of the road. It is only by such vigilance that durability and safety can be insured.

STATEMENT OF CARS, BY H. L. BROWN, MASTER MACHINIST, JULY 1ST, 1857.

Description of Cars. Manufacturers.	Name of Manufac- turers.	When Received.	Condition.	Cost of Repairs.	Condition. Repairs. Oil used. Weight. Capacity.	Sstimated Weight.	Capacity.
1 Passenger Car with William Good Run-Mail and Bag. Room. Cummings, Dec. 26, 1856, ning order.	William Cummings.	Dec. 26, 1856.	Good Run- ning order.		3 gallons \$3.90 10 Tons.	Tons.	and the
4 House Freight Cars.	op	Dec. 26, 1856.	do		\$ \$21.95 7 Tons.		10 Tons.
20 Platform Cars.	qo	Dec. 8, " April 4, 1857. Mar. 4, 1856.	qo	\$44.75			10 Tons. 5 Tons.
16 Gravel Cars. 2 Hand Cars. 1 Hand Car.	do do Burns & Co.	Dec. 12, 1856.	do	4.50	Elements Leanners Leanners Leanners		

will be ready for shipment next month. 20 platform and 6 box cars have also been ordered, one half In addition to the above, one first class passenger car has been ordered from Wm. Cummings, which from Wm. Cummings and the other half from the Union Car Works of Portsmouth, Virginia.

STATEMENT OF LOCOMOTIVES, BY H. L. BROWN, MASTER MACHINIST, JULY IST, 1857.

N X	181.75 647.42 241.20
E Se	11.2
ns ar	818
ot of	(2)
47	GD .
of rs.	339
aie	000
de	25 =
O Z	66
7	
8 6 6 6 6	0 20 0
se se	w.c. w.t
all all	1 2 2 2 3
ur po t t	000 00
H K South R	6.1
A CA	4
	1 00 === 0
or or or	36
- F - F	3,5
Zar	H
70	1 00 10
d.	10 2 yo
ola Oa	1 31 181
REM	10° 6° 7
e n	H 02 H 8
p p	ary or
- t	I ZZ ZĽ
of W	et.
ze of W Priv- ers.	an and and and and and and and and and a
Size of W Driv- ers.	Heet vor
of Size of W n- Driv- ers.	22 50 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
e of Size of W lin- Driv- er. ers.	x 20 5 N X 2
ize of Size of W Jylin- Driv- der. ers.	nches Feet. M 3 x 22 5 5 N S x 20 5 N S
Size of Size of W Cylin- Driv- der. ers.	Inches Feet. M 13 x 22 5 N 13 x 20 5 N 13 x 20 5 N 13 x 20 5 N
Size of Size of W Cylin- Driv- der. ers.	(Elnches Feet. No. 13 x 22 5 No. 13 x 22 5 No. 13 x 22 5 No. 13 x 20
Size of Size of W Cylin- Driv- der. ers.	n & Inches Feet. 13 x 20 5 N 5 Co. 13 x 22 5 N thine 13 x 20 5 M Co. 13 x 20 5 N
Size of Size of When placed No. of Expenses, Cylin- Driv- der. ers. the Road. run. oil, tallow, Repairs. penses. Waste, &c.	um & Inches Feet. 13 x 20 5 N 16 Co. 13 x 22 5 N achine 13 x 20 5 N R. Co. 13 x 99 5 R
Size of Size of W Cylin- Driv- der. ers.	chum & Inches Feet. 13 x 20 5 N Ind & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Machine 13 x 20 5 N Ind & Co. 13 x 20 5 N
nes Size of Size of W Cylin- Driv-der. ers.	etchum & Inches Feet. 13 x 20 5 N land & Co. 13 x 22 5 N & Machine 13 x 20 5 N
ames Size of Size of Workers. Ger. ers.	Ketchum & Inches Feet. nor. 13 x 20 5 13 x 22 5 N o.& Machine 13 x 20 5 no. & Machine 13 x 20 5
Names Size of Size of Working of Working Cylin- Drivers.	s, Ketchum & Inches Feet. 7enor. Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Lo. & Machine 13 x 20 5 N 13 x 20 5 N 13 x 20 5 N
Names Size of Size of Worder.	ers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. 13 x 20 5 N 6, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N 13 x 20 13 x 20 5 N 18 Rs. 19 x 20 19 x 20 19 x 20 19 x 20
ē	lgers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. rosvenor. 13 x 20 5 M rese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N rers' Lo. & Machine 13 x 20 5 M rers' Lo. & Machine 13 x 20 5 M see. Keeland & Co. 13 x 29 5 R
Names Size of Size of Worderturers. Manufacturers. Agree of Size of Worder.	odgers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. Grosvenor. 13 x 20 5 M reese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N ogers' Lo. & Machine Works. 13 x 20 5 M reese. Keeland & Co. 13 x 20 5 M
Names of Manufacture	Rodgers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. Grosvenor. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Rogers' Lo. & Machine Works.
Names of Manufacture	Rodgers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. Grosvenor. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Rogers', Lo. & Machine Works. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 20 5 N Rosese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 20 5 N
Names of Manufacture	gg. Grosvenor. 13 x 20 5 Neet. Grosvenor. 13 x 22 5 Neese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 Neese. Rogers' Lo. & Machine 13 x 20 5 Neese. Works.
Names of Manufacture	Rodgers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. Grosvenor. Sher. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Rogers' Lo. & Machine 13 x 20 5 N Works.
Names of Manufacture	Bragg. Grosvenor. Fisher. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Rogers' Lo. & Machine Rogers' Lo. & Machine Baxter. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 20 5 N Stanly. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 20 5 N
Names of Manufacture	Rodgers, Ketchum & Inches Feet. Grosvenor. Fisher. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Rogers' Lo. & Machine Baxter. Works. Stanly. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 20 5 N
Names of Manufacture	ov. Bragg. Grosvenor. 13 x 20 5 M F. Fisher. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 N Rogers' Lo. & Machine 13 x 20 5 M hn Baxter. Works. Reland & Co. 13 x 20 5 M
Names of Manufacture	Gov. Bragg. Grosvenor. C. F. Fisher. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 22 5 May 13, 1857. 5,054 231.20 John Baxter. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 29 5 May 13, 1857. 5,054 231.20 John Stanly. Breese, Keeland & Co. 13 x 29 5 May 13, 1857. 5,054 231.20

The running cost of the Locomotive, Charles F. Fisher, is comparatively low, on account of the low price of Runner's Wages. The Locomotive, John Baxter, is running the Gravel Train, making about --- miles per day, and is steamed up about 15 hours each day, which would enable the Engine to run three times the distance without increasing expenses.

STATEMENT

Of Force employed in the construction of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad, July 1st, 1857:

Control of the Contro	MEN.	Boys.	Mules
John M. Morehead's Contract, Council B. Wood's Contract,	215 70	20	30 18
Edward R. Stanly's Contract, John C. Washington's Contract,	114 253	3	46
William Murdock's Contract, Stone & McDowell's Contract,	35 25	1 8	8
Edward R. Stanly's Building Contract,	33		SILP.
	745	33	102

STATEMENT

Of Officers and Hands Employed by the A. & N. C. Railroad Company, July 1st 1857:

The Locomotive Runners and Firemen, except those engaged upon the Mail Train, are chargeable to the Contractors.

Upon the completion of the work through Hancock Street, New-Berne, the number of Road Hands can be decreased.

STATEMENT

Of the days work performed under the following heads by the Company's hands, July 1st, 1857:

Approximation of the second of	
Dressing Road Bed, Levelling and Lining Track,	1968 days
Grading Road, Damages by Rain, Stages, &c.,	121 "
Engine Turn Table, New-Berne,	12 "
Moving and setting up temporary Turn Tables,	272 "
Loading wood,	143 "
Preserving Ties from Fire,	52 "
Laying Turn-Outs at New-Berne,	8 "
Setting up Pumps,	7 "
Mail Train,	31 "
Repairing Bridges,	4 "
Inspecting Cross Ties,	4 "
Repairing Passenger Car,	5 "
Loading Switch Timbers,	10 "
Cleaning out Core Creek,	29 "
Hancock Street,	862 "
Transporting Passengers left by Mail Train,	2 "
Digging Wells,	54 "
Hauling Sand,	9 "
New-Berne Warehouse,	4 "
Commissioners Town of New-Berne,	23 "
Sallaman I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I	
	34911

The time of the Company's hands for January is not included in above. On account of the inclemency of the weather, only 20 of the yearly hands were collected by the 12th, and the balance did not arrive until the 26th of January. The severity of the weather prevented the accomplishment of little work, except to keep the Road in a passable condition for the Mail and Construction Train, cut wood for same, and haul material for filling the Depot grounds at New-Berne. Three Carpenters hired by the year, with such additional daily force as was found necessary, have been employed in building at the New-Berne Depot most of the present year.

O. H. SAVAGE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Auditing Committee, appointed at your last Annual Meeting, have carefully investigated the fiscal transactions of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year ending June 30th, 1857, and beg leave to submit herewith the result of their labors in the statement following, showing the receipts and disbursements for the twelve months prior to and inclusive of that date, exhibiting the amount paid for each particular item of expenditure, and showing, also, a balance to the credit of the Company, at the time following specified, of Five Hundred and Eleven Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-Seven Dollars and Eighty-Nine Cents.

The Committee would avail themselves of this opportunity to reiterate the opinion, expressed a year ago, commendatory of the skill and efficiency of your Secretary and Treasurer.

I. DISSOSWAY,
WM. G. SINGLETON,
JAS. W. CARMER,

July 1st, 1857.

FINANCIAL

Of the Treasurer of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Com-

	0	_	
Construction account to July 1st, 1856,	g Inligati	1	\$379,669 99
1857. Survey,	\$ 483		LOWE THEF
July 1, Graduation,	78,121	19	July 1, and
Cross Ties,	34,298		Carri
Road Crossings,	20	32	Balas
Track Laying,	30,382	12	
Watchmen,	317	.0	19-11-11-1
Land Damages,	397	20	
General Administration,	1,950	118	
Office Expenses,	26	13	
Water Stations,	5,441	13	
Engineering and Superintendence,	16,659	34	
Iron Rails,	163,176	76	
New-Berne Passenger Shed,	1,530		77
Sheppard's Point Wharf and Warehouse,	800		
Real Estate,	8,667	10	
Locomotives,	1,14		
Charges on Iron Rails,	547		
Exchange,		16	
Interest,	3,594		
Salaries,	4,548		
Trent River Bridge,	34,500		
Neuse River and other Bridges,	17,37!		
Discount on Bonds,	11,667		
Machine Shops and Engine House,	8,624		
Cattle Guards and Fencing,		15	
Culverts,	8,679		
Spikes and Chains,	9,195		
New-Berne Wharf and Warehuose,	6,414		
Machinery in shops,	569		
Right of Way,	125		
Mail, Platform and other Cars,	16,662		
New-Berne Carpenter Shop,	592		
Track Laying through New-Berne,	192		
Temporary Turn Table,	121	1 6	
Core Creek Turn Out,	97		
Sheppard's Point Engine Shed,	465		467,724 82
supplied by the linguist blied,	400	10	401,12402
Total cost of construction,			\$ 847,394 81
Transportation Expenses	\$ 425	30	\$ 011,00101
Transportation Expenses,	A 470	90	
Construction,	184,690	34	
Cash, Bills Receivable and Available Bonds	104,030	OT	
on hand,	511 697	80	\$ 696,752 53
maile,	311,007	00	\$ 000, 102 00
			1,544,148 34
		1	1,011,110 04

STATEMENT

pany, from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 1st day of July, 1857.

July 1. end	ck Capital paid in to July 1st, 1856, Receipts from Stock for the year ling July 1st, 1857, portation Receipts, ces and Bills payable,	\$ 566,711 82 2,794 60 265,428 98	834,935 40
			100
	amula de la companya	of morning of	See West of the
	Market State		1000
	adda the same and I make the	and the same	PROPERTY.
	Marine Charles and Share Which	10 102 10 10	The state of the last
	AND A VIOLENCE TO THE PARTY OF	- 1,3(1) 10	local lev
	History and the second	A PAUL BY	
	Alleria del la companya del la	1 / D	
		A Transaction	au-l
			Marin M
	The same of the sa	100	mult 1
		in the state of	
	Market Company of the action o		Windson In
	man and the same of the same o		
	ME PER CONTRACTOR OF THE PER CONTRACTOR OF T	11 77 77 30	115/11
			The state of the s
	edentar transferrence of	THE WEST	live of the live of
	The state of the state of the state of	HAN S	
	bakten repel selection the decoding	man Mania	Sheps
		1 600	
		(2) Military	and a
	Dinaing or	and a gr	
	delicate and last and any transfer	Department of the	INC.
			1,544,148 34
By C	ash, Bills Receivable and available	A Lungal	
Bon	nds remaining on hand,		\$ 511,637 89

APPENDIX,

To the President and Directors of the A. & N. C., R. R. Company:

GENTLEMEN: According to instructions I have the honor herewith of submitting to the Board a detailed estimate of the amount necessary to complte the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad from 18 feet water in Beaufort Harbor to Goldsboro'.

In presenting this estimate I desire to state that great care has been observed in its preparation. The character of each work is specified, and its cost carried out, and from the experience of the cost of the works already erected and in progress, there can be no doubt of the sufficiency of the sum named to complete the road and all of the essential appendages, to facilitate cheapness of transportation and avoid unnecessary and expensive handling of produce.

The object kept in view in the construction of this Road has been to obtain as nearly as practicable a durable work upon which the yearly repairs and the working of the Road will approach a minimum—to place it at least upon a par with the North Carolina Railroad, so that the State will, upon its completion, have secured a permanent way from her Western borders to her Eastern coast; the effect of which must be to elevate her, in a commercial point of view, to that position which, from her great natural resources, her rivers, and secure and capacious harbors, she is eminently entitled to occupy, but from which she has been heretofore excluded from the want of such internal communications. At this time especially, when the mind of the Southern patriot is pondering upon the establishment of commercial facilities for the South, and anxious to secure direct communications with European ports, where can a safer, a more secure harbor, affording ample depth of water, be found, than that upon which this system of Railroads will terminate—a system not only traversing the entire

State, but which, after passing her Western limits, will reach the great valley of the Mississippi?

Upon this Road, therefore, as upon the North Carolina Railroad, permanency of construction has been duly considered. Trestle work has been entirely excluded. The Culverts, Bridge Abutments and Piers, Machine Shops, principal Warehouses and Passenger Stations are of the best description of brick masonry.

The Wharf at Newbern is a substantial and convenient structure, upon which a commodious brick Warehouse is in course of construction, affording every facility for the reception and shipment of produce directly from the cars which run through its entire length, thereby reducing the cost of handling the produce materially.

The Wharf at Sheppard's point upon Beaufort Harbor will be built upon screw Piles, upon which there will also be erected a commodious Warehouse, with every convenience for receiving and shipping goods and produce of all kinds directly from the cars to the shipping, and vice versa.

The permanent manner of constructing this Road and its various works, so wisely sanctioned by your honorable body, and the convenient Warehouse and shipping arrangements at Newbern and Beaufort Harbor above alluded to, must operate materially in the future to the advantage of the producer and purchaser or receiver.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, Chief Engineer.

ESTIMATE

Of the amount, in dollars and cents, necessary to complete the Railroad from Bar Water, in Beaufort Harbor, to Goldsborough: including Warehouses, Machine Shop and Fixtures, Wharves, Rolling Stock, Water Stations, Engine Houses, Passenger Depots, Car Houses, Purchases of Land and Land Damages, and every expense necessary for a finished and durable Road, according to the present plan.

From Goldsboro' to Newbern as per contract:	
For Grading, Masonry, and Superstructure,	835,570
Engineering and Superintendence	31,200
Council B. Wood's contract,	273,000
John M. Morehead's contract,	325,369
H. G. Cntler's contract,	22,464
Station Buildings at Goldsboro' and fixtures,	12,500
Turnouts and Water Station at Goldsboro',	9,000
Turn-Table at Goldsboro',	2,600
8 Water Stations from Goldsboro' to Newbern, .	8,800
4 Warehouses from Goldsboro' to Newbern,	8,500
2 Car Houses from Goldsboro' to Newbern,	2,500
4 water stations from Newbern to Sheppard's point,	4,400
2 Warehouses from Newbern to Sheppard's Point,	2,200
Wharf and Warehouse at Sheppard's Point,	30,000
1 Car House at Sheppard's Point,	1,200
Engine House at Sheppard's Point,	4,000
Turnonts at Sheppard's Point,	4,500
Turn Table at Sheppard's Point,	2,600
Engineering and Superintendence,	27,000
Mach. Shop, Eng. House and fixtures at Newbern,	25,000
Carpenter Shop, and fixtures at Newbern,	5,000
Turn Table at Newbern,	2,600
Warehouse and Wharf at Newbern,	20,000
Passenger Depot and fixtures at Newbern,	10,000
Turn Outs at Newbern,	8,600
Grading at Newbern,	2,000
Hancock Street (Newbern) Superstructure, and	
Iron on Bridge,	8,000
Hancock Street Grading,	1,000
Trent River Landing,	5,000
Trent River Viaduci,	97,000
Land Damages through Newbern, say,	18,000
Land Damages at Goldsboro',	8,500
Land Damages on the Line,	20,000
Warehouse and Fixtures at Carolina City,	10,000

Brought forward (from page 36,)	\$ 1,848,103
ROLLING STOCK. 6 Locomotives, delivered and fitted up,	52,200 7,500 3,000 15,000 30,000 6,400 800
- Italia Cars,	\$ 114,900
Add for Contingencies, Interest, Exchanging and General Administration, &c.,	\$ 1,963,003 \$ 1,963,003 \$ 36,997 \$ 2,000,000

Terroris No. 100 - Student

the matter and M. Marris and S. Commission and S

Doc No. 203

10, 80% 180%

designed to be freezed.

Helian A. W. Sons, Constant to Malbana, Co.

Maria

POURTH ANNUAL MATTER OF THE STOCKHOL.

Parental to training of the land of the land of the Atsecondance with pasteries and the characteristic than the Courtlantic dr-Northel arches the land to the pasterior and the Courthouse, in the town of Northern on Installation and 24th day of June, 1858.

The meeting vaccous has relie to his Comist Wooks.

and on his motion, use their the Labour, we colled to the

On modes of J. D. Lauten, Land California and George Washington were appeared reservoires

On marion of J. C. Wessen

Analysis, That a committee is these to appreciately the these, to sower

J. C. Women, and described and services of construction of the con

The mosting was thereupon declared dalp organized and ready to proceed to business.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC & NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to resolution of the last annual meeting, and in accordance with published notice, the stockholders of the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company met in the Courthouse, in the town of Newbern, on Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1858.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Council Wooten, and on his motion, the Hon. M. E. Manly was called to the Chair.

On motion of J. D. Flanner, Emmet Cuthbert and George Washington were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of J. C. Wooten,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain the number of shares represented.

J. C. Wooten, J. M. Morehead and W. K. Lane were appointed such committee, who, after due examination, reported that there were 15,236 shares of stock represented, of which 2,301 shares were represented in person, and 12,935 by proxy, and that there were more than ten stockholders present. Governor Bragg was present in the meeting, and represented the State.

The meeting was thereupon declared duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of J. M. Morehead, the same committee was instructed to scale the votes, and ascertain and report the number of votes to which each stockholder present was entitled under the amended charter.

Moved by E. R. Stanly, that the officers of the Company make their reports; whereupon, it was stated by the President that in consequence of the resignation and absence of the Engineer in Chief, there would probably be no report submitted from him at this meeting; but that it was hoped that his report might be obtained at an early period, and in time for publication.*

By request, the Report of the President of the Company

was then read by one of the Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. M. F. Arendell, the meeting then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the stockholders met according to adjournment, and the meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

The Report of the Finance Committee was then read by I.

Dissosway, the Chairman of the Committee.

On motion of Governor Bragg, both the reports of the President and Finance Committee was laid on the table temporarily, on account of the absence of certain stockholders largely interested.

After the reading of the Report of the Committee of Finance, and while the meeting was awaiting the report of the Committee instructed to scale and report the number of votes to which the different members were entitled, the President, Mr. John D. Whitford, intimated that he, and perhaps the meeting, would be happy to hear some expression of opinion from Governor Bragg, who was present representing the State, as to the management and condition of the road, and the affairs of the Company.

^{*} This Report has since been received, and will be found in its place.

In response, (to Mr. Whitford's intimation,) the Governor stated that he had heard complaints as to the management of the affairs of the Company, and especially as to the cost of the Road, and had taken occasion to enquire somewhat into these matters. It was true, his opportunities had not been as good as he could have wished, but he would state that the officers of the Company had invited him to make a full examination of the books and accounts, and had offered to him every facility for doing so, and for obtaining the fullest information in regard to its affairs.

After enquiring as to many matters touching the affairs of the Company, and explanations from the officers as well as the Finance Committee, who were present, he was satisfied that the charges which had been made were unfounded.

It was true, that the cost of constructing the road would reach an amount considerably in excess of the capital stock of the Company, and also of the sum for which it was originally estimated it could be done. But when it was remembered that the work was carried on at a time when labor and materials were at the very highest prices—prices, he would venture to say, above those adopted in the estimates—and when it is also remembered that the larger portion of the means of the company was in State and other bonds, which could not be sold at par, it will readily appear why the Road has exceeded the original estimate of its cost.

Again, the Company was compelled to take the loan of State bonds, authorized by the last Legislature, though the terms of the loan were pretty hard, or stop the work. These bonds, at the time, were below par. Heavy liabilities were incurred, payable in New York, for iron, and they matured during the worst part of the late financial storm which swept over the country. It is well known that northern funds could not be obtained, except in small amounts, at any price; and the company was compelled to sell the bonds in New York, and raise the amount at a heavy sacrifice, or to break its word of honor and its sacred engagements. It submitted to the loss of the money. He trusted that the time would never come when North-Carolinians would hesitate what to do, when

money was in one scale, and honor and plighted faith in the other.

The Governor further said that it was with much regret that he saw a want of harmony of feeling between communities more immediately interested in the Road. Such a state of things was viewed with surprise in other sections of the State, where this was regarded as a great State work, the beneficial effects of which would be shared by all. It was natural that every community should desire its own success in preference to that of others, but he hoped that all sectional jealousies and strife would give place to better feelings. He was sure, if they would act together and in harmony, they would not only secure the success of the work, but promote their own interests.

Some remarks were also made by Ex-Gov. Morehead, on the same subject, to the effect that there had been a very general mistake as to the capital of the company being limited to \$1,600,000. He insisted, and showed from the charter, that the capital of the company had not been limited; nor had the Legislature, at the time the charter was granted, contemplated that the Road would be completed for \$1,600,000; but, on the contrary, had expressly provided in the 2d section of "Amendments," to the charter-"That the said company at any time, may increase its capital to a sum sufficient to complete said road, by opening books for new stock," &c. Such was the provision of the 2d section, after the first section had enacted that "the capital stock of said Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company shall be sixteen hundred thousand dollars." The Ex-Governor also remarked upon the peculiar character and stringency of the financial crisis through which the construction of the road had to be carried on, and which had been done with but comparatively little hindrance, and no failure on the part of the Company to meet its engagements. He remarked also upon the utter impossibility of negotiating the bonds without heavy sacrifice, &c.

The President also made some remarks explanatory of the same subject, showing the great fluctuations in the price of materials, &c., and the difficulties unavoidably encountered in

carrying on the work of constructing the road, with due regard to the interests of the stockholders, and the engagements of the company; and, in explanation of the general mistake as to the cost of the road, he called attention to the difference between the mode of construction, as first estimated by the Engineers, embracing tressel-work and other temporary structures, and the substantial and permanent manner in which the road had finally been built.

The President also gave the meeting an explanatory account of the running schedule of the road, and its connections with other roads.

Moved by Dr. Dissosway, that the committee on votes be called upon to report. Said committee reported accordingly.

Moved by W. H. Oliver, that the reports of the President and Finance Committee be taken off the table; and, at the request of Ex-Gov. Morehead, the report of the Finance Committee was read a second time.

Moved by W. H. Oliver, and concurred in, that both reports be received and adopted.

Moved by W. K. Lane, and seconded by Ex-Gov. Morehead, that S. D. Pool, having exhibited to the meeting a transfer from E. W. Pigott, of one share of stock, be allowed to take his seat as a stockholder. On being put to vote, the motion was carried.

On motion of Gov. Bragg, it was

Recolved, Teat the Treasurer of the Company cancel the scrip for one share of stock in this company to E. W. Pigott, and not yet delivered; and it appearing that the said share of stock has been transferred by said Pigott to S. D. Pool, it is ordered, that scrip be issued to said Pool for said share, upon his filing the transfer thereof with the Treasurer.

Moved by C. B. Wood, and carried, that the meeting proceed to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and that three tellers be appointed by the Chair to superintend the election and count the vote.

Messrs. C. B. Wood, W. G. Singleton and W. H. Oliver, were appointed tellers.

On the vote being counted, the Committee reported that J. D. Whitford had received 657 votes; George Green 494 votes; W. P. Moore, 620 votes; and Conncil Best 504 votes. And, it appearing that J. D. Whitford, Geo. Green, W. P. Moore, and Council Best had received majorities of all the votes cast, they were duly declared elected Directors on the part of the stockholders for the ensuing year.

On motion of Dr. M. F. Arendell, and amended by Geo. S. Stevenson,

Resolved, That the 1st by-law concerning Directors, be amended so as to read as follows: "The Board of Directors shall meet once in every two months. The first meeting shall take place in Newbern, and all subsequent meetings at such places as the Board may direct; and the President shall be at liberty to convene the Board as much oftener as the interests of the Company may require; and the Directors shall receive as full compensation for their services, at the rate of ten cents per mile travelled to and from the place of meeting; and seven members of said Board, including the President, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

The President then produced to the meeting the following correspondence between himself and the 2nd Assistant Post Master General, in relation to carrying the United States mails, which was read by one of the Secretaries, as follows:

Washington, June 12th, 1858.

Sir: During the conversation with you yesterday, relative to carrying the United States Mail, daily, over the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbor, I understood you to say that the law did not allow, for the service on a road classed as ours, but \$50,00 per mile per annum.

I would therefore thank you to inform me whether I am correct in my understanding of the amount stated by you; and, also, whether a temporary arrangement could be made for the performance of the service? I wish to lay the matter before our Company for further instructions.

With high respect, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN D. WHITFORD.

Hon. W. H. Dundas, Second Assistant Post Master General.

Post Office Department, Contract Office, June 12th 1858.

Sib: In answer to your inquiry whether you correctly understood me, in our conversation of yesterday, as stating that the Department could not allow more than \$50,00 per mile, per annum, for mail service on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, I have to say that you did correctly so understand me. The Department cannot possibly allow more than \$50,00 per mile, on a Railroad classed as that necessarily must be.

As to a temporary arrangement, that would be inexpedient, inasmuch as the present service would be discontinued if mails were placed on the Railroad, and then, in case of a failure to make a permanent contract, the Department would be left without any service on that route.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. H. DUNDAS, Sec. Ass't P. M. G.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, Pres. A. &. N. C. Railroad Washington, D. C.

The President further stated that the Directors had instructed him to decline entering into a contract for the mail service, at the amount offered, and requested the action of the meeting upon the subject. Whereupon, on motion of A. Justice, it was

Resolved, That the subject of contracting for carrying the mails, be left in the control of the Directory, and that their action in the matter, so far, be approved.

It was then moved and carried, that I. Dissosway, W. G. Singleton, and J. W. Carmer, be re-appointed Committee on Finance for the ensuing year.

A motion was made by C. B. Wood, that the next annual meeting of the stockholders be held at Newbern, to which Dr. M. F. Arendell moved, as an amendment, that said meeting be held at Beaufort, and called for the ayes and noes on the amendment, which resulted as follows; ayes 6, noes 34. So the amendment was lost. The vote then recurring on the original motion, it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Ex-Gov. Morehead, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion of Geo. Green, it was

Ordered, That three hundred copies of the proceedings of this meeting,

together with the reports of the officers, be printed under the superintendence of the Secretaries.

The Chairman, on relinquishing his seat, made a few brief remarks, expressing his gratification, and, he had no doubt, the gratification felt by all, at the flattering prospects of their Road, as indicated by the reports of their officers, which had been read. That it was a cause of much regret that there had appeared any want of good feeling between different sections on the Road; and, in conclusion, earnestly urged upon all to drop sectional animosities, and to work together with that harmony of feeling, and concert of action which alone could ensure the desired success of our enterprise.

The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

M. E. MANLY, President.

EMMET CUTHBERT, Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen: In submitting their fourth annual report, the Board of Directors take pleasure in congratulating you upon the completion of the track, from the Western terminus of the Road at Goldsboro', to the Eastern terminus, at the City of Morehead, on the Harbor of Beaufort.

During the past year, the work has been pressed forward as expeditiously as the interest of the company would justify. Early in January last the construction train, passed over the Bridge at Neuse River, and on the 8th day of the same month, the connection was made between the tracks of Messrs. Stanly and Washington, and a passenger train ran through to Kinston. The track was then laid with great rapidity to Moseley Hall, and the train on the 17th day of February, reached that place. In anticipation of the event, notice had been given that an Excursion train would leave Newbern and Kinston, to accommodate those who wished to participate in the celebration of the completion of the Road to that point; and not withstanding the inclemency of the day, several hundred of our citizens along the line, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of meeting the citizens of Mosely Hall, and of partaking of their hospitality. After a hearty repast. they left that thriving little village, highly gratified and pleased with the ride, and the liberal and courteous manner in which they had been entertained. On the 20th day of April, the Road was opened to Goldsboro'. The inhabitants of the town of Newbern, who had been looking forward to the day, when they should chronicle the first arrival of a train with passengers and freight by rail from the West, announced to the public, that the celebration in honor of the opening of the Western division of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, would be held in that place, and a general invitation was extended to the citizens of the State, to participate with them on the occasion. This invitation was generously responded

to. In addition to our own trains which were crowded with citizens from the different stations on the Road, they were honored with trains from the Wilmington & Weldon, North Carolina, Raleigh & Gaston and Western North Carolina Railroad, all heavily laden—the people having turned out en masse to join in the jubilee. Nothing occurred by accident, or otherwise, to mar the pleasure of any, and all returned to their homes, loud in expressions for the success of our enterprise and the welfare of our people.

On the 19th of February, 1858, Trent River was spanned with a Bridge, and the first crossing of the Locomotive was announced with the roar of cannon and the huzzas of many hundred people, who had assembled to witness the feat. The 31st day of May, brought the tracks of Gov. Morehead and Mr. Wood together, and on the 7th of June, the first train ran through from Goldsboro' to the ocean. A most singular and happy coincident! Without any preconcerted arrangement or knowledge of what each other were doing; at the very moment, when thousands of the fair daughters and distinguished sons of the good old North State, had assembled in the west, around the base of a column, eager and breathless to catch the eloquent words that fell from the lips of a patriotic citizen, in praise of him to whom it was erected, we were then engaged in the East in completing a monument to the great projector of Railroads, more lasting than stone and more durable than adamant—the cherished scheme of his life—uniting the East and West in iron bonds and perpetual brotherhood. But when they shall all have crumbled to dust and shall have passed from the memory of man, then will the practical wisdom and sound forecast, the spotless names and glorious deeds of a Caldwell and a Gaston, stand brighter upon the pages of their country's history, and shine and continue to shine, and illumine the pathway of generations yet unborn.

Since your last annual meeting, there have been serious difficulties to encounter, in the construction of the work. Just at the period when trade was stagnated, and the country seemed completely paralyzed by the panic which swept over the United States and Europe, and deranged the monetary

affairs of the world, the bills of two of our contractors, Messrs. Wood and Washington, for iron, fell due in New York, and had to be paid. In preference to a general suspension of the work and the serious loss which would have followed that course, if pursued by the Directors, to the Company as well as to the contractors, we concluded to make the sacrifice in the sale of State Bonds to an amount sufficient to secure the iron and enable us to push on the track to completion. Under the most favorable circumstances, there would have doubtless been some loss on the bonds, but it would have been trivial compared with the loss we sustained by having to force sales at the unpropitious time, which it was our misfortune to encounter—a time of reverses and derangements wholly unexpected and almost without a parallel in the financial history of the world. However, the downward tendency of State Bonds' market a year ago, counseled the Board to order the suspension of all the work, not actually essential to the construction of the Road.

This order was promptly carried out and has enabled us to finish the track and equip the road sufficiently to commence operating without embarrassment to either the company or the contractors.

The loss sustained on \$1,066,600 00, State subscription:

Discount on Bo	onds, \$ 65,952	10
Discount on \$40	00,000 State Loan Bonds, 50,000	00
THE STATE OF THE S	,	
at Unitherthood	ate Bonds, \$ 115,952	10

You were informed by the Directors, in the report of the Chief Engineer at your last annual meeting, that if "dollar for dollar could be realized upon the State and county Bonds, upon which the Company chiefly relies for the construction and equipment of the road, the work could readily be executed with the means at the command of the Company. Whatever the difference may be between the market value of the Bonds and their par value will indicate the sum necessary to be raised from some quarter to complete the work."

The amount necessary to finish the entire work including wharves, warehouses, passenger sheds, water stations, machine shops and machinery complete, and to equip the Road, according to the plans of the Chief Engineer, would not be as great as the discount in the Bonds. The exact sum we are not prepared to state. We have learned from the experience of another year that it is absolutely impossible to calculate with certainty the cost of any work, and that when we least expect reverses they are nearest upon us. However, in the cost of this road we have neither been deceived or disappointed. We stated to the Legislature of the State two years since, in reference to its cost, if it is built as the North-Carolina Railroad is, permanently, and of the best materials, that it may be operated as cheaply and with as much safety, it would cost about the same that work did-\$20,000 per mile. And we now reiterate what we then stated. To have adopted a cheaper plan, in our opinion would have been against the best interest of the Stockholders and the State. In its construction and cost, the road will compare favorably with any Railroad in North-Carolina or in the entire South.

Agreeably to the resolution passed at your last meeting, the Directors of the Company executed a mortgage to the Governor of the State, and obtained the loan of four hundred thousand dollars in State Bonds. In connection with this matter, it will be remembered, that although we advised the acceptance of the loan upon the terms proposed by the Assembly, we did so under the belief that the necessary relaxation of the restriction of the act could be obtained from the next Legislature. We are still of the opinion that it would be but right and proper for the State to either make up the loss on the bonds or to release the Company from the interest on the debt, to the amount of the loss we sustained.

The Legislature of North-Carolina, with a liberality and public spirit that cannot be too highly praised, passed a law at its last session, authorizing the payment of the 4th and last instalment of the State's subscription to this road, previous to the collection of the subscription of the county of Carteret. This act was rendered necessary in consequence of the refusal

of the magistrates of Carteret to provide for their county's subscription. Suit was postponed with the hope that it would be unnecessary to coerce payment. Such not being the case, we have instituted suit against the Magistrates of Carteret, as well as other delinquent subscribers, to the stock of the Company.

We are pleased to be able to state that while a few land owners have demanded excessive damages for the right of way, and have resorted to legal proceedings when we were forced to decline to pay their unjust and exorbitant demands, we are under obligations to many others who have voluntarily and gratuitously given the right of way to the Company. A few cases have been compromised, and reasonable compensation allowed to those who we believed were entitled to it.

It is also gratifying to announce to you the interest manifested for its success and welfare by the citizens residing along the line of the road. They have generally been watchful for the safety of the trains, prompt in reporting accidents to the track, and never backward in giving aid when it was required. In consequence of this liberality on their part, we have ordered the payment of stock killed on the road and every practicable accommodation they have desired.

The Engineer corps has been reduced during the year from time to time as the work diminished, and at the close of the fiscal year, the Chief Engineer, Col. W. B. Thompson, tendered his resignation which was accepted, and Maj. James Miller, Principal Assistant Engineer on the Eastern Division of the Road, was appointed to fill the place. The Chief Engineer is of the opinion that he will require but the aid of one Assistant to finish up the work. That office will be abolished at the earliest possible moment without injury to the Company.

Annexed we submit a statement of the officers now in the employ of the Company. They have generally performed their duty and have given satisfaction.

The passenger train has been run with regularity, meeting with no accident of importance during the year. The freight trains from necessity have been irregular. Besides their

freighting, they have been constantly employed in the construction of the road.

The receipts of freight and passengers for the year were, \$13,847 60. But we have received no direct aid from the earnings of the road, towards its construction, its receipts thus far, being no more than sufficient to defray the expense of operating it. However, under all the circumstances, the prospect of business is flattering, and we believe the receipts of the road in another year will surpass the expectations of its most sanguine friends. On and after this day a regular passenger train will be run from Morehead City to Goldsboro', and as early as practicable, a regular daily freight train will be put on the road. Until that can be accomplished, a freight train will be rnn through as often as required to accommodate the freight. It was the intention of the present Board of Directors to run a few freight cars with the mail train and a passenger car with the freight train. This arrangement would give us close connections with the Wilmington & Weldon Road for the mail and passengers, and also with the North-Carolina Road for passengers and freight. In a few weeks the road will be in good order for business, and in consequence of its substantial construction, direct alignment and easy grades, it can be operated with safety and economy. For nine-tenths of its length it is straight, and either level or under ten feet grades to the mile. As for the balance of the distance the maximum grade is only twenty-six feet, therefore the same amount of labor can be performed on this road with lighter engines than any other road within the State. In the purchase of machinery and the equipment of the Road, we have encouraged that enlightened economy which must redound to the prosperity and welfare of the stockholders. The rolling stock of the Company now consists of six locomotives, intended for either freight or passengers, one mail and baggage, three passenger, two express freight, - box, - platform and - gravel cars. Two of the locomotives have been recently purchased of Messrs. Richard Norris & Son, Philadelphia, and are not yet in running order. But from the known reputation of the builders, they will doubtless prove to be superior machines. Some additional cars will be required during the ensuing year, which can be obtained as the business of the road increases. The present supply of tools for the shop will only answer for the ordinary repairs of locomotives. But, as the Stationary Engine purchased by us has sufficient power to drive all the machinery that will be required for the road, other tools can be purchased and the carpenter shop erected, as soon as the means of the Company will allow it.

The passenger fare is fixed at three and four-fifth cents per mile, which corresponds with the fare of other roads in the

State.

The tariff of freight is now in the hands of a committee, who have been constantly engaged upon it for some weeks. It is a difficult subject, and time and experience are essential to a proper adjustment of a rate of charges for freight over the road.

It would be needless to give you, at this time, a full description of the character of the work finished on the road. You have already been made familiar with it from the elaborate reports of the Chief Engineer, which have been presented and read at your annual meetings. But, it is proper for us, now, to say, that in our orders for the suspension of portions of the work to enable us to complete the track, we have been careful not to disturb that which was essential to the durability and traffic of the road. Hence, you have a work-if not complete in all its parts—in such a state of forwardness that it can be operated with safety, and completed without encountering additional loss from the delay. The wharf and warehouse at Morehead City are progressing steadily on to completion. The piles are driven for the wharf at Carolina City, and the warehouse is already raised. The warehouse at Goldsboro' is covered in, and will soon be finished. At Newbern, the wharf and warehouse can be made ready for use, with the assistance of a locomotive for a few weeks. In consequence of the absence of the Chief Engineer, the commencement of the Kinston warehouse has been postponed. As soon as the plans and estimates can be prepared by the present Chief Engineer, they will be placed in the hands of the contractor and the

building commenced. At an early day as will be required by the business of the road, station-houses and additional water-stations will be erected along the line. The machine shop and locomotive house at Newbern are nearly completed. And, notwithstanding they were planned on quite an economical scale, and contracted for the sum of \$21,156 20, they will answer at present for repairs, and are entirely fire-proof, which precaution might prevent an accident from fire that would destroy every locomotive on the road, and cripple it almost beyond recovery. They are also so arranged that either can be extended when necessary, without interfering with the original buildings. The carpenter shops, car shops and other buildings have been postponed for the present. Temporary sheds can be put up for the repair of cars and the protection of coaches. All the foundations of the bridges and culverts have been prepared with great care, and they are constructed in the most substantial manner.

Without wishing to be invidious, it is but justice to mention that much credit is due to Mr. Wm. McDowell, for the superstructure, and Mr. Wm. Murdock, for the masonry of the Neuse and Trent river bridges, two of the longest and most important viaducts in the State. Those gentlemen carried out their contracts faithfully and skilfully, and to the entire satisfaction of the Company.

The connection at Goldsboro' with the North-Carolina Road has only been temporarily made. In a short time the plans will be perfected for a permanent connection, when our passenger trains will run down on the east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Road to the passenger shed which we will then be compelled to enlarge, to occupy it conjointly with the other roads.

The Committee of Finance have been busily engaged for some days in over-hauling and thoroughly examining all the books and papers of the Company, and are now prepared to lay the result of their labors before you.

For more minute information of the financial affairs of your Company, you are referred to the annexed report of the Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. WHITFORD, President.

LIST OF OFFICERS

And employees of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad. May 1, 1858.

principality of almost all are contacts the proving a burden	SALARY.
John D. Whitford, President,	\$2,000
Wm. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer,	3,000
D. S. Willis, Secretary and Treasurer,	1,000
THE THE ALL OF MILLIAMENT OUR SINGER OF BEHAVERS	148,0d
EASTERN DIVISION.	
James Miller, Principal Assistant Engineer,	2,000
Thos. Allen, Assistant,	600
WESTERN DIVISION.	
Benj. D. Frost, Principal Assistant Engineer,	1,825
F. T. Hawks, Assistant,	1,200
H. V. Richardson, Assistant,	600
Henry L. Brown, Master Machinist,	1,250
O. H. Savage, Road Master,	1,000
CONDUCTORS.	
Denard Hancock, (Passenger,)	600
C. D. Jones, (Passenger,)	600
Will. B. Lane, (Freight,)	600
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.	THE STATE
John E. Earl,	900
M. H. Huston,	900
AGENTS.	V00
Wm. P. Metts, Newbern,	500
J. G. Parker, Goldsboro',	400

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: Circumstances of a peculiar nature, and over which I could have no control—without entirely disregarding considerations involving interests of considerable magnitude—have operated to prevent my presenting the Fourth Annual Report of the Engineer's Department in time for the annual meeting of the stockholders, which will be more fully alluded to below. I regret that this should have been the case, but I trust that it will not be attended with any inconvenience to the Board of Directors, as I understand that everything passed off to the satisfaction of the stockholders, from the facts presented by the President of the Company, as well as by the Treasurer.

From repeated reports and statements heretofore made to the Board, the character of the road and its structures have been fully dwelt upon, and nothing more is necessary here than to state briefly the present condition of the work.

In presenting this report, permit me to include in the belief that your expectations from the construction of this work may be fully realized, and that the State at large, the counties upon the line of the Road, and other stockholders may reap the full reward of their subscriptions to the stock, if not in an immediate per cent. upon their investments, at least, upon the increased aggregate wealth created in many ways, and necessarily growing out of the construction of this important work, which must, in all time to come, be felt by the section of country directly traversed by it:

STATEMENT

Of value of work performed and materials delivered on Western Division of the A. & N. C. Railroad. Also, amount required to complete, and total cost as per estimate. June 1, 1858.

	Value o		Require	ed	nes rekiril	
WORKS.	work to J			4 13	Total Co	ost.
	1, 1858		complet	e.		
Graduation,	\$ 99,035	69	or auto	nte	\$ 104,345	00
Culverts and Cattle		199		uld.	TERRITORY AND	
Guards,	24,939	21		100	64,624	00
Bridges,	23,347	10			22,445	
Superstructure,	457,508	53			458,723	
Neuse River Viaduct,				151	49,892	
Engineering and Su-	Martin I m			071	rently and	
perintendence,	19,372	53		de	31,200	00
Two Car Houses,	502			1.44	2,500	
Four Ware Houses,	(83)			101	8,500	
Eight Water Stations,	935	55		300	8,800	
Land Damages on line,		45		J.Br. ing	10,000	
" at Goldsboro',				90/3	8,500	
Turn-table at "	marking !	10.0		THE STATE OF	2,600	
Turn-outs and Water	Enol Inca			11	late to an	
Stations at Goldsbo-	on Honean					
ro',				(i(C)	9,000	00
Station buildings and				331	Sattle Sale	
fixtures,	5,182	00		1536	12,500	00
Turn-outs on J. C.	Ole Sealth	100		1183	to still of	
Washington's con-	in ed litto Bu	191		10		
tract,	terret de	111		94	7,828	00
canny ways, and notes	\$ 697,826	68	8 103,630	32	\$ 801.457	00
of this amount sint by	Ψ σσ , , σ = σ	0019	,	13 100	p , , , , , , , -	-

STATEMENT

Of value of materials delivered and work performed on the Eastern Division of the A. & N. C. Railroad, including amount required to complete and total cost as per estimates returned. June 1st, 1858.

		Value of	1					
worde		rk to Ju			equired 1		Total.	
works.		1, 1858.	116	(Complete		Total.	
and the latest and th		1, 1000.						-
Graduation,	8	109,617	14	\$	49,420	35	\$ 159,037 4	9
Culverts,	1,6	15,851	91			24	41,889 1	
Bridges,		125,797	58			79	161,827 3	7
Superstructure,		468,040	51		16,480	20	484,520 7	1
Cattle Guards,		369	00		4,157	97	4,526 9	7
Road Crossings,		426	67		1,318	12	1,744 7	9
New-Berne Wharf					77/8		de allouitation	
& Warehouse,		18,244	14		1,755	86	20,000 0	0
Engine House and					10000		wall will sind	
Machine Shop,		23,057 981	68		4,542	32	27,600 0	
Water Stations,		981	05		3,418		4,400 0	
Warehouses,					2,200	00	2,200 0	0
Sheppard's Pt. wh'rf						14/11		
& Warehouse,		26,360	36		3,639	64	30,000 0	
" Car House, .					1,200	00	1,200 0	
" Engi'e Shed,	-	675	97		3,324	03	4,000 0	
" Turn Outs, .					4,500	00	4,500 0	0
Engineering & Su-							Million mois	
perintendance,		19,420	53		7,579	47	27,000 0	0
New-Berne Carpen-		1 strate				Un	am vil masa	
ter Shop,		828			4,171		5,000 0	
" Pas'ng'r shed,		2,136			7,863		10,000 0	
" Turn Outs,		1,431	75	-	7,168	25	8,600 0	0
Superstructure on	191							
Hancock St.,		8,000	00			SHO	8,000 0	0
Land damag's, New		30.000	0.0			720	10.000	
Berne,		18,000 5,821	00				18,000 C	00
" On Line, .	-	5,821	45		4,178	55	10,000 €	JU
Ware House, &c.,		0.400	0.4		7 100	0.0	10,000	10
Carolina City,		2,406	04		7,593	96	10,000 0	JU
Shepard's Pt. Turn					0.000	00	0,000	10
Table,	1			1	2,600	00	2,600 0	JU
	0	047 407	00	0	100 170	0 =	01 040 040	10
	1	841,461	06	刘黄	199,178	80	\$1,046,646	ŁÖ

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of material delivered, and work performed, amount required to complete and total cost of the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad. June 1, 1858.

WORKS.	Value of materials, &c., June 1, 1858. Required to complete.	
Eastern Division as per statement, Western Division as	\$ 847,467 63 \$ 199,178 85 \$1,046,646	48
per statement, Rolling stock and	697,826 68 103,630 32 801,457	00
contingencies,	151,896	52
00 000.0g ha 577	\$2,000,000	00

To W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the A. &. N. C. R. R. Company:

STATEMENT

Of the progress of the work on the Eastern Division of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. June 1, 1858:

Graduation.—The graduation of this division is completed, except from Calico Creek Slue to the Wharf at Beaufort Harbor; the filling in of the trestle work temporarily used for passing the trains over the culverts during their construction; the backing up the Bridge abutments and the raising of the Western approach to the Trent River Bridge, which last mentioned work has been assumed by the Company.

Culverts.—All the important culverts are now completed; there only remains yet to be constructed open culverts of not great height, and requiring comparatively, with those now finished, but little material and labor to complete.

Bridges.—The foundations and superstructure of all the Bridges are so far completed as to admit of trains passing over

them. The parapets of the abutments require yet to be constructed; some of the smaller bridges require painting; the tinning of the Newport Bridge is now being put in place, and some few of the irons for the swing require adjustment.

Superstructure.—The track is laid on this division with the exception of that portion from Calico Creek Slue to Newport Channel, distance about two thousand (2000) feet and turnouts.

Wharves and Ware Houses.—The Wharf and Ware House at Newbern is completed.

The Wharf at Newport River is ready to receive the docking with the exception of sinking three (3) cast iron piles, and placing the caps and forty one (41) piles—the work of about one week—when the iron arrives. The Bill of Timber and the plan for the Ware House to be constructed on this wharf, have been in the hands of the Contractor since August 7th 1856, and it is hoped there will be no delay in completing the same as soon as the Wharf is ready to receive it.

The Ware House at Carolina City will be completed and ready to receive freight during the month of July. The Wharf at this place, together with the work connecting the same with land, is in progress; and strenuous efforts will be made

to complete it by the 1st of August.

Engine House and Machine Snop.—This Building is completed with the exception of the stationary Engine Shop, Cupola and Core oven, which could not be completed until the arrival of the machinery, which is now being received.

Carpenter Shops.—All the lumber for this building has been

procured.

Water Stations.—In addition to the stations at Newbern and Morehead City, one has been commenced at Lucknow and will be ready for use in July.

JAMES MILLER, Prin. Assist. Engineer.

May 31st, 1838.

1858-'9.7

To W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the A. &. N. C. Railroad.

STATEMENT

Of the progress of the work on the Western Division of the A. & N. C. Railroad up to June 1, 1858:

Main track completed for full distance.

Siding track at Moseley Hall completed. Grading for the other side tracks are completed, and Iron delivered for same.

A portion of the side tracks (or turn-outs) at Goldsboro' laid down.

Bridge at Falling Creek completed.

Masonry at Bear Creek Bridge nearly completed and ready for superstructure.

Masonry of Stoney Creek Bridge commenced.

Bridge superstructure of Bear and Stoney Creek Bridges framed, and ready to be raised. A force has commenced raising Bear Creek Bridge.

Culverts and cattle-guards up to section 38 nearly complete. Thence to Goldsboro' one half done.

Neuse River viaduct complete.

Ware House at Goldsboro'-walls complete, and roof trusses framed and in place.

Water Station at South West Siding-well dug and tank set up.

A Water Station, temporary engine shed, and temporary Ware House built at Kinston.

> B. D. FROST, Prin. Assist. Engineer.

From the above tables and the reports of the Principal Assistant Engineers of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Road, Mr. Miller and Mr. Frost, a full understanding of the condition of the work can be obtained-having regard to the estimate of the cost of the road, heretofore submitted to the President and Directors.

The work, however, during its construction, has been chang-

ed to some extent, and the plans varied with a view to economy, so as to reduce in some degree the cost of building the road. From which causes I find, upon an examination of the probable cost of the work yet remaining to be done, that in round numbers (\$200,000) two hundred thousand dollars, properly expended, will be quite sufficient to complete the road in full—instead of (\$302,808) three hundred and two thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, as indicated by the tables, which, as I before remarked, have reference to the original estimate of the work, which states the probable cost at \$2,000-000.

I will here remark that the column in the tables showing the amount of the work done in dollars and cents, is compiled from the regular monthly estimates of the work as executed, and materials furnished by the contractors, and therefore exhibits the cost of construction thus far to be paid for.

The amount paid for rolling stock I have not been able to obtain, but believe that the amount, \$151,896 52, as stated in

the estimate, will be found to be amply sufficient.

I must again call the attention of the Board to the necessity of covering in and roofing the Trent River viaduct. In its present condition it will not last exceeding seven years, whereas, if covered in, it will be good for an indefinite period. I stated in a former report to the Board, that there yet remained unexpended from the estimate for that work \$15,000, and that it would require about \$10,000 of that sum to roof and side it.

I desire to say a few words personal to myself in connection with the work, when I will conclude. In December last I was offered the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Virginia & Kentucky Railroad Company, and being persuaded at that time that your Road would be very nearly finished by the 1st of June thence ensuing, I did not feel myself at liberty, in consideration of my duties to my family, to decline the appointment, especially as it was understood with that Company that it would only be necessary to visit their work occasionally, until the completion of your road. You were disposed to take a liberal view of the question, when I submitted

it to you, and sanctioned my occasional visits to Virginia.— From information received on the 1st of May last, from Virginia, I was obliged to leave for that State on the 5th of May, on which day I wrote to the President informing him of that fact. I fully expected to return in two or three weeks, but found it impossible from the pressing and urgent nature of the business upon that Road, to return to Newbern in time for the stockholder's meeting, and wrote to the President on the 5th of June. In the meantime, ¶ sent in my resignation, as follows, which was read to the board on the 15th of May:

To the President and Directors of the
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: The period being near at hand when the track of the Road will be finished throughout the entire line, as well as most of the principle structures upon it, I herewith tender my resignation as Chief Engineer of the A. & N. C. R. R. Co., to take effect on the 1st of June next.

In thus severing my connection with the work, I must be allowed to say that I have had but one object in view from the beginning, and that has been to construct a first class road, so far as the materials at command would admit. Whether it has been done, the work itself will show. With the ordinary attentions and precautions to the bridges upon the line—such as protecting them from the weather, and guarding against fire—they will last for an indefinite period; and when your road-bed becomes consolidated, the expense per mile of keeping up your Road must be comparatively small.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to be able to say that my intercourse with the Board since the commencement of the Road, and during the trials, and occasionally the trouble from which this Road has not been exempt, has been of an agreeable nature, and that I shall always refer to it with pleasure and gratification. As there are a few of the principal structures upon the Road not yet finished, and among them the screw-pile wharf at Sheppard's Point—a new character of work for which I am wholly responsible, any failure in which would

injure me personally—I would respectfully suggest to the Board that I be retained as consulting Engineer until the completion of this and other works, with a nominal compensation, or *none at all*, as the Board may please. This arrangement would also enable me to close up the main contracts upon the Road, which can probably be done more satisfactorily to all parties by me than others.

Very Respectfully,

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,

Chief Engineer.

April 21st, 1858.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,

Chief Engineer.

June 1st, 1858.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Auditing Committee, appointed at your last annual meeting, beg leave to present the accompanying statement, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer, for the eleven months last past, ending with the 31st day of May, 1858, at which time, by a resolution passed at your last meeting, the fiscal year is made to terminate.

They find the charges to be sustained by proper vouchers, and report a balance in hand at the time above specified, of one hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and nineteen cents, (\$194,924 19,) consisting of cash, bills receivable, State, Lenoir and Craven County bonds and claims against the town of Newbern.

Respectfully submitted,

I. DISSOSWAY, WM. G. SINGLETON, JAS. W. CARMER,

Newbern, June 1st, 1858.

STATEMENT OF THE

Of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company,

a faring the first of the first	lon a	aion		1001-001
Construction account to July 1st, 1857,				\$ 847,394 8
1858. Track Laying,		,445		man St
June 1, Road Crossings,		,889		contil 1
Land Damages,	1	,050	90	Reces
General Administration and Incidentals, .	11	,287		
Office Expenses,		270		
Engineering and Superintendence,		,841		
Iron Rails,	142	,754	08	
Water Stations,		,403		
Sheppard's Point Wharf and Warehouse,		,208		
Locomotives,	18	,358	28	a la bane si
Exchange,	- 11	30	81	S MISTAN S OT
Trent River Bridge,	43	,876	63	
Machine Shops and Engine House,	13	,532	19	- 0 d. 0. v n
Graduation,		292		
Cattle Guards and Fencing,		,316		
Culverts,		,561		
Neuse River and other Bridges,		,976		
Superstructure,		,469		
Discount on State Bonds,		,972		
Cross Ties,		,751		
New-Berne Wharf and Warehouse,		,284		
		100		
Right of Way,		647		
Tools and Machinery,				
Passenger and other Cars,		,786		
Goldsboro' Warehouse,		,145		
Loss on Craven County Bonds,		,850		
Temporary Turn Table,		400		
Carolina City contract,		,823		
Hancock Street,	2	,485	1	
Watchmen,		351		
New-Berne Carpenter Shop,		261	13	707,424 8
Total cost of construction, to June 1st,				
1858,				1,554,8196
Superstructure on hand,	\$ 9	,060		
Transportation expenses to June 1, 1858,	11	,810	08	
Stock materials,		856		
Wood and Coal,		380	31	
Oil and Waste,		314	34	
Balance receivable mostly chargeable to				
Construction,	250	,820	28	
Cash, State Bonds and Bills Receivable re-		,		
maining on hand,		,974	19	468,2164
		, , , ,	1.	
70 880 280 2 Total,	11		1	2,023,0360

FINANCE COMMITTEE

from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of July, 1858.

June 1, Trans	sportation acc	Stock to July 1, 1857, count to July 1, 1857, to June 1st, 1858,	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,274,924 & 76 \\ 2,369 & 36 \\ 272,352 & 02 \end{vmatrix}$	1818. Tenel
Trans	portation rece	eipts to June 1st, 1858,	13,847 60	
Recei	ved for tents,	&c., used on survey, .	132 80	
Recei	ved for rent of	house and lot on South	3	Office
Fre	ont St.,		14 00	
		payable,	58,395 59	
Loan	from State in	bonds,	400,000 00	Pale W
			1111011 1111	Total I
			100710	10001
				I I I
			na annula	The No.
			0.00	Grad
			true elmacie	LEYALD-
				Culvar
		Dor Hrydgen,	Diver and	Rens
			a Sampara	Supe
			ome on h	LONG L
				The state of the s
				duisi i
				alooT
				Passin
			100 11 100	distribution in the same of th
			3 mayar J	to benefit
			THE RESERVE	Temple
			1000	O TOURS
			100000	Tale of the last o
				1000
			700 TO 310	Totalle
rale in a zz.				184
			an radius	Saparel
			a militari	omer!
				a store
				- Balan
		,	1	
			Line Bounds	dari)
			had no pel	mam .
70/000,000		Total,		2,023,036 07
By (Cash, Bills R	eceivable and available		0 104 074 10
Bo	nds remaining	on nand,	U	18 194,974 19

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, FOR 1857.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALLED MEETING.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 4th, 1857.

At a called meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, held by appointment, and after due notice, in Wilmington, on the 4th day of February 1857,

On motion, A. H. Van Bokkelen, Esq., was called to the chair, Henry A. London and Henry Nutt were appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries were thereupon appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented by proxy and in person.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe presented the commission of the Governor, appointing him to represent the stock held by the State of North Carolina, at this meeting.

The committee having reported that there was a majority of the stock represented, the convention was declared duly organized for the transaction of business.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Thursday, February 5th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill,

Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Col. John McRae, Dr. James H. Dickson, John D. Williams and M. Q. Waddell, be appointed a committee to consider what plan, if any, can be devised for the prosecution of the works of this Company, and that all persons having any schemes to present be requested to report them to said committee.

On motion of John H. Hanghton, Esq., seconded by John

A. Taylor, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of this Company from its organization to this date,—to inquire into the causes of the failure of the Company heretofore to complete the improvement; and also, if possible, the cause of the refusal of the late Legislature to grant to this Company the aid asked of them, and that said committee is hereby clothed with all the powers and authority which this meeting can confer upon them for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of this resolution, and they report to a future meeting of this Company.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 3½ o'clock.

3½ o'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq., on the part of the committee of five appointed under the resolution of Dr. F. J. Hill, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the condition of this Company, with the further duty of devising some plan for its relief and aid, have had the same under consideration and directed me to report: that after an examination into the affairs of said Company, with all the care and attention which

the short time allowed them would permit; they beg leave to suggest the following plan for the relief of this great work:

We find the indebtedness of the Company to be \$85,000, of which sum \$30,000 are not due until 1859, leaving a ballance of \$55,000, of which \$40,000 are now in judgments, and the remaining \$15,000 soon will be, if not provided for; therefore it becomes an indispensable preliminary that the \$55,000 above mentioned, should be provided for by the Company in some way, as the equity of redemption in the property of the Company is liable to be sold, which, it attempted, would prevent persons from engaging in the prosecution of the work.

In regard to some plan to extricate the Company from the debts spoken of, your committee are scarcely able to recommend any thing specific, but would venture to suggest to the Stockholders the following:—To authorize the sale of preferred stock at ten (10) per cent;—and, as this will not meet the immediate pressing exigencies of the Company, they would further recommend that \$15,000 be provided for immediately by loan or in any other mode that the judgment of the Stockholders might suggest. If the immediate and pressing necessities of the Company can be provided for, your committee have reason to believe that a favourable contract may be made for the entire completion of the work to the Coal Fields, without calling on the Company for any other or further advances.

On motion, the report was laid upon the table for further action.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, Col. John McRae, Henry Nutt and O. G. Parsley, Esq's., were appointed a committee to devise some means to relieve the company from its present pressing liabilities.

On motion of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Dr. F. J. Hill was added to the committee.

On motion, the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, February 6th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The preceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

O. G. Parsley, Esq., in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday, under the resolution offered by Dr. F. J. Hill, submitted the following report and annexed resolution, viz:

The committee recommend that any number of persons, who may express their willingness to do so, raise the sum of \$16,000, to be applied to the purchase of the present pressing judgments or executions against the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company and securities, which executions shall be held by said parties as security for such advance, and subject to collection at any time said parties may deem necessary; the condition of indulgence on the debt to be purchased, being a satisfactory arrangement within 90 days, for the completion of the work.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed for the purpose of procuring the assent and signature of persons willing to become liable for the sum of \$16,000 recom-

mended in the above report.

On motion of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the report and resolution

were adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. B. Flanner, James Cassidey and N. N. Nixon, as the committee under the above resolution.

Convention took a recess until 31 o'clock.

3½ o'clock, P. M.

Convention came to order.

The committee under Mr. Parsley's resolution reported that the amount set forth in the resolution, (\$16,000,) had been subscribed

The chair appointed the following committee:—Messrs. John A Taylor, C. D. Ellis and James Fulton, under the res-

olution offered yesterday by Jno. H. Haughton, Esq., for investigating the affairs of the Company.

On motion of Hon. W. S. Ashe,

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company are hereby instructed and required to institute suit for the recovery of all such penalties and damages as may have heretofore accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to this Company by reason of any breach of any contract made with this Company, for or on account of the construction of any of the works of this Company.

Resolved further, That the President and Directors may forbear to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, should they believe that any judicious arrangement for the completion of the works of this Company, or any portion of such works, with the consent of the present contractors can be entered

into.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill,

Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, W. A. Wright, John C. McRae, N. N. Nixon and John H. Haughton, Esq.'s, are hereby constituted a committee on the part of this Company, which said committee or a majority of them shall have plenary power to contract with any person or persons, either in this State or elsewhere, to complete the works of this Company, on the Cape Fear or Deep Rivers, or any part thereof, and that the expenses of this committee be paid by the Treasurer of this Company out of any funds of the Company in his hands.

Resolved further, That the committee appointed by the foregoing resolution shall have special power to stipulate, in any contract which may be entered into by them under the foregoing resolution, that the Contractors who may be employed by them, shall receive for a limited time a portion of the tolls which may be earned by this Company for the transportation of Coal, Iron and other minerals, during the continuance of said contract; but said committee shall not stipulate as to the rates of toll on any other articles without the consent of the Board of Directors.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

SATURDAY, February 7th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment; the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq.,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be anthorized and directed to issue the balance of the preferred stock as authorized by the Act of 1854-'5, at such rates of dividend, and with such stipulations as may be suggested by the committee appointed at this meeting to contract for the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

On motion of M. London, Esq.,

Resolved, That the resolution appointing Haywood as the place of the next annual meeting of the Stockholders be rescinded, and that said meeting be held in the town of Wilmington, on the third Thursday in April, 1857.

The following letter was handed in and read to the con-

vention.

To the Stockholders now in Convention:

Gentlemen:—I herewith tender my resignation as a Director of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Yours,

Feb. 7, 1857.

JOHN H. HAUGHTON.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill it was unanimously Resolved, That said resignation be not accepted.

B. I. Howze, Esq., declined to vote as proxy.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1857.

WILMINGTON, March 12th, 1857.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, A. H. Van-Bokkelen, Esq., in the chair. D. E. McNair was added to

the number of Secretaries. The proceedings of February 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, were read and approved.

The committee to contract for the works on the Cape Fear

and Deep Rivers submitted the following report, viz:

To the Stockholders of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Co.:

GENTLEMEN: - The undersigned, a majority of the committee appointed at the meeting of this Company in February last, at this place, "to contract for the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, or any part thereof," beg leave to report that they have succeeded in entering into an agreement with Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., of Philadelphia, to complete the improvement of the Cape Fear and of the Deep Rivers, as high up as the Gulf, and that they are to commence work at an early day, or as soon as practicable, after Mr. Douglas, the Engineer, shall have examined and reported upon the work to be done, and his plan of the same. It will appear from the agreement referred to that Mr. Douglas is to be the final umpire as well as to the plan of the work as also as to the fidelity of its execution, and we are happy to say that we have been assured by Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., that they will prosecute the work with all possible despatch, and that they expect to complete their entire contract to the Gulf before the close of the coming Summer.

So soon as the investigation and estimates to be made under the agreement entered into with Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., referred to, have been perfected, a definite contract for the performance of the work, will be perfected and submitted.

The undersigned regret their inability to put the entire improvement under contract, especially, as the estimated sum for the two remaining points, to-wit: the Gulf and Evans' Mill, is only about \$25,000, but, although pressed to do so, Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., decline to go beyond the Lock and Dam at or near their mines at Egypt, (which being done extends the navigation to the Gulf,) stating, among

other things, that the great inducement with them to enter into any contract was to provide the only means open to them of getting their coal and iron to market, and that inasmuch as there were other parties then residing in Philadelphia and elsewhere, interested in coal lands above the Gulf, they could take hold of the remaining portion of the work so as to reach their mines.

Your committee still hope to be able ere long to put the remainder of the work under contract, and will certainly embrace the first favourable opportunity of doing so.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. HAUGHTON, W. A. WRIGHT, JOHN C. McRAE.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill,

Resolved, That this meeting of the stockholders approve the action of the committee in the contract with Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., and that they be instructed to publish their report upon the same, whenever it may be expedient to do so.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq.,

Resolved, That Henry A. London, the Treasurer of this company, be authorized and requested, so soon as may be practicable, to make sale of all such slaves, heretofore purchased under a general resolution of the Stockholders of this Company, adopted at the meeting held in the town of Wilnington, in April, 1855, as have not been heretofore sold.

Resolved, That said Henry A. London is authorized to make sale of the slaves referred to in the foregoing resolution, by public auction, in the town of Wilmington, or elsewhere, as in his discretion he may deem most judicious.

On motion, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock, A.

M., to-morrow.

Friday, March 13th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Chairman.

Henry A. London, Henry Nutt, D. E. McNair,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, April 16th, 1857.

On motion of Col. John McRae, the Hon. Hugh Waddell was called to the chair; Mr. Waddell, upon taking the chair, explained the objects of the convention, alluding to the prospects of the Company and the great advantages which would result to the State, consequent upon a completion of the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Henry A. London and A. H. Van Bokkelen, were requested

to act as Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries were appointed a committee to assertain the amount of Stock present in person or by proxy.

The committee reported 646 shares of individual Stock, represented in person, 532 by proxy, and 1,600 held by the State of North Carolina, represented by His Excellency Governor Bragg; which being a majority of the Capital Stock of the Company, the convention was declared properly organized for the transaction of business.

The President of the Company, Col. Alex. Murchison, presented his report, (in which he declined a re-election,) through J. H. Haughton, Esq., which was read and received. (See Appendix A.)

The report of Henry A. London, Treasurer, was made with

accompanying accounts. Read, and action deferred on same. (See Appendix B.)

On motion, the proceedings of the special meeting held 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February, and the adjourned sessions of the same held 12th and 13th March were read.

Convention adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

3½ o'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Hugh Waddell in the chair.

On motion of R. E. Rives, Esq.,

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Treasurer as relates to the action of the meetings held in February and March last, be referred to a committee of six, to be appointed by the chair.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the chair appointed Robert E. Rives, P. K. Dickenson N. N. Nixon, F. J. Hill, O. G. Parsley and Col. John McRae, the committee on said portion of Treasurer's report.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read and received. (See Appendix C.)

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq.,

Resolved, That that portion of the Treasurer's Report relating to the finances of the Company, together with the report of the Auditing Committee, be referred to a committee of three.

The chair appointed A. Martin, Dr. J. D. Bellamy and J. R. Blossom, a committee under Mr. Haughton's resolution.

By request, the memorandum contract made by the committee on the part of this Company with Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., of Philadelphia, for the completion of the works of the Company, was read to the convention.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, April 17th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Hugh Waddell in the chair.

Proceedings of Thursday were read and approved.

The committee of six to whom was referred such portions of the Treasurer's Report as relating to the action of the meetings held in February and March, made the following report

through their chairman, Robt. E. Rives, Esq.,:

The committee to whom was referred the Report of the Treasurer, have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report the following resolutions, as embodying, in their judgment, the matter under their consideration, and

respectfully recommend the adoption of the same:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this corporation be, and they are hereby, authorized to make such compromise with the contractors, with reference to the claims for work and labor since the ratification of the act of 1854 and 1855, authorizing this Company to issue bonds, &c., as they may deem proper and right and for the best interests of the Company; and to make such payments for the same as they and said contractors agree upon, out of the proceeds of the sale of the negroes and boat Southerner and her tow-boats, and any other property ordered to be sold by this company, and that they apply the balance pro tanto for the work yet to be done; and that for any balance thereafter due for said work, the President and Directors are authorized and requested to issue certificates of preferred stock, at the rates already agreed upon with Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., as the work progresses, until the whole is done; provided that such certificates, when added to the amount of preferred stock already taken, do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That such money as shall hereafter be received for subscription of preferred stock, be, and the same shall be applied by the President and Directors pro rata to any execution or judgments now existing against the Company.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors to use the most prompt measures to insure the faithful collection of the tolls, or any other revenue of this Com-

pany; and when received, it shall be their duty to apply the same from time to time in satisfaction of any contract of the committee heretofore appointed to contract for the works to be done upon the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; and after reserving such amount as may be indispensable for the compensation of the officers and necessary emyloyees of the Company, faithfully to apply the balance, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the interest as it accrues on the bonds of the Company, endorsed by the State, by virtue of the act of 1854 and '5.

Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to sell the steamer Haughton and her tow-boats, so as not to interfere with any contract of the committee aforesaid; and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in payment, pro tanto, of the \$30,000 bonds issued under the act of 1852 and '3 by this Company, to secure which the first mortgage was executed.

Resolved, That any resolutions of the two preceding meetings of this Company, in conflict with these resolves, be and the same are hereby rescinded and repealed.

Which report was received and the accompanying rosolu-

tions unanimously adopted.

The committee of three to whom was referred the financial portions of the Treasurer's Report, and the report of the Auditing Committee, submitted their report, which was, after considerable discussion, laid on the table, to be taken up for further action.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the convention adjourned to meet at $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, P. M.

2½ o'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Hugh Waddell in the chair.

On motion of Col. John McRae,

Resolved, That the salary of the President of this company for the next year be one hundred dollars per month, until the completion of the contarct with Dungan, Cartwright & Co., afterwards to be at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, as heretofore.

On motion of John W. Scott, Esq.,

Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer be fixed by the President and Directors, at an amount which in their opinion will compensate him for the services rendered.

On motion of Robt. E. Rives, Esq., an election was held for a President and three Directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. O. G. Parsley and N. N. Nixon were appointed to act as tellers, who reported that James Cassidey had been elected President, and John H. Haughton, Col. A. S. McNeill and Col. John McRae, Directors, they having received nearly a unanimous vote.

On motion, the President and Directors were requested to take into consideration all matters connected with the overflow of lands &c., and if necessary to appoint committees to examine and report on same.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,

Resolved, That 500 copies of such portions of the proceedings of the special meetings of this company, held in Februaary and March last, as may be necessary, together with those of the present meeting, be published for distribution among the Stockholders; and that Wm. A. Wright and James Fulton be requested to aid the Secretaries in preparing them for publication.

N. Clegg and J. W. Scott, Esq.'s, were appointed the Audit-

ing Committee for the ensuing year.

The next annual meeting of Stockholders was ordered to be held at Wilmington on the third Thursday in April next.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That in consideration of the interest manifested by his Excellency Gov. Bragg, in the great work in which we are engaged, the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to him.

Governor Bragg returned thanks for the compliment in a very happy manner.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

8 o'clock, P. M.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Hugh Waddell in the chair.

The report of the committee of three on the Treasurer's Report was taken up, and on, motion of A. H. VanBokkelen, was adopted. (See Appendix D.)

The convention was addressed by Col. A.S. McNeill, O. G. Parsley and John H. Haughton, Esq.'s, on the subject of the great importance of the work and the advantage to be derived therefrom.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to the Hon. Hugh Waddell, for the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

Mr. Waddell returned thanks for the compliment contained in the foregoing resolution, and addressed the convention at some length, expressing his gratification at the harmony which had pervaded their deliberations, and congratulating the company upon the brightening prospects of their work.— He spoke of the great value of the deposits of coal, iron and other minerals—the great agricultural capabilities of the region tapped by this work, and the prospect of almost unlimited extension which it held out by means of connection with the rich country in the valley of the Yadkin. Mr. Waddell displayed an intimate acquaintance with, and deep interest in, his subject, and was listened to with marked attention.

The convention adjourned at 11, P. M., sine die.

HUGH WADDELL,

Chairman.

H. A. London.
A. H. Vanbokkelen. Secretaries.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the C. F. and D. R. Novigation Co.:

Gentlemen:—Since the last annual meeting of your body, your President has been required to make two several reports on the subject of the state of the works, to the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina, then in session. These reports have been published and are therefore known to you, and as nothing material has occurred since their publication, on which I deem it necessary to make a detailed report, I have concluded to decline doing so.

Since the above reports were made, the Stockholders have had two meetings, at the first of which I had intended to tender my resignation as President, but as at that meeting resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the Company, I declined then tendering it, and have waited for the report of that committee 'till the present moment. The time having arrived for the annual meeting, I feel called upon to state, that had said committee reported, after a full examination of the affairs of the Company, I feel confident that much of the censure bestowed on the President and Directors would have been shown to have been groundless. The Legislature, as you know, failed to offer any further aid to the Company, and in consequence of this omission, the Stockholders at their last meeting appointed a committee, whose duties, as assigned by the resolution appointing them, would seem virtually to supersede the President and Directors, and render their further action unnecessary. Your President therefore most respectfully declines to be considered any longer a candidate for the office with which he has been honored. He is confident that no one can feel greater anxiety for the speedy completion of this great and important work than himself. He earnestly hopes the committee may succeed in making such a contract as will insure its early completion. He most fervently wishes that some person better qualified may be appointed to succeed him, but he will be pardoned for asserting, that no one could be more zealous in the cause than he has been, and as evidence of that zeal he tenders to his successor any and every assistance in his power, to aid him in the discharge of his duty. For a full statement of the financial affairs of the Company, he begs leave to refer to the report of the Treasurer, herewith sent. All of which is respectfully submitted,

ALEX. MURCHISON.

SUMMERVILLE, April 4th, 1857.

(B.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Co.:

Six:—In submitting to you the annual report from this office, I may be pardoned for expressing the deep regret I feel, that, after so heavy an expenditure of its treasury, the navigation of the Deep River has not yet been completed to the Coal Fields. A minute recital of the causes of this delay can scarcely be expected in this report, yet it may not be inappropriate to state that in addition to the usual impediments to the progress of such works, there have been within the past year differences to reconcile and difficulties to surmount to satisfy public opinion on the one hand, while on the other there were other and very different obstacles, which no hu-

man foresight could have guarded against, or the highest vigilance have averted; and, although I had flattered myself that when the time for submitting this report should arrive I should have been able to exhibit to the credit of the Company a large amount from the receipts of tolls, I am nevertheless far from despairing of the ultimate success of this trulygreat and noble enterprise. The very failures thus far seem to have had no other effect than that of rousing the public mind to the speedy completion of their important work. In this expression regarding the effect produced on the public mind, your Treasurer has no purpose to reflect on the late Legislative action or in-action in reference to this subject, as he could have no reference to that illustrious body in such a remark. Nevertheless the rejection of any proposition intended to aid this greatest of her public improvements by the temporary guardians of the State, has thrown upon the energies of individual Stockholders the burden of prosecuting and completing it. By a resolution passed at the meeting of the Stockholders in Wilmington, February last, a committee was appointed, whose duty it was to contract for the early completion, and it is understood that they have performed that duty so that the friends of this work have cause to indulge in pleasing anticipations of final success.

But, touching this contract so made, your Treasurer begs leave to suggest some difficulties in his own path of duty, which spring out of his connection with it; and he feels assured that he will be pardoned for this as his only purpose is to be fully advised, that he may faithfully perform what is expected of him. While the control of the work was under the President and Board of Drectors, his course was plain; being a subordinate, his responsibility did not extend beyond the literal execution of the orders he received. But, if he rightly apprehends the resolution of the Stockholders, at their meeting aforesaid, all authority and discretion is withdrawn from the President and Board and transferred to the committee.—
He is also required by the resolution to dispose of property of the Company by public sale, and to deliver the proceeds to that committee.

It is known to you as well as to the Stockholders, that your Treasurer was named trustee in a certain deed for the protection of the State of North Carolina, and that he hath undertaken by covenants, in said deed to save harmless the State, therein intended to be secured, at least to the extent of the value of the property therein conveyed. It is also known, that the act of the Legislature, authorizing the endorsement of the bonds of \$300,000 of the Company by the State, provides expressly that the aforesaid sum shall be exclusively applied to the completion of the Navigation, and that the creditors of the Company, relying upon the Directors to perform their part of the contracts, have many of them involved themselves in heavy expenditures, which if unprovided for, must result in very great inconveniences, if not ruin to those so involved. Without presuming to determine how far your Treasurer's different liabilities as Trustee, Treasurer, and now as the general agent for the Company, under the contract by the committee, may conflict with each other, or how he may be enabled to discharge them all in good faith and be protected therein, he would yet most respectfully ask that these several apparent conflicting duties and liabilities may receive the early attention of the Board, and, more especially of the Stockholders, in their general meeting now at hand. Nothing but the most urgent necessity would induce him to present any difficulties at so critical a juncture in the affairs of the Company; but he cannot suppose that the Company would willingly see him sacrifice the interests of those who confided to him, or disappoint those execution creditors, who relying on his statements in behalf of the Company, relinquished their legal claims and are willing to be placed on equal footing with the other creditors of the company; and he therefore most earnestly solicits the immediate consideration of these several questions by the Board.

I must also bring to the notice of the Board the situation of the boating interests of the Company. By reference to my account, you will discover that very heavy amounts have been paid out of the Treasury and no credits returned, and your Treasurer can only account for it by supposing that the

works on the river required the constant employment of the boats. I would most repectfully suggest that the Company dispose of all the boats, and more particularly the John H. Haughton, as she has been thoroughly repaired and will bring very nearly her value; and that the proceeds be applied to the debt for which she is mortgaged. I would bring to notice the unpaid subscription in preferred Stock, as it is important that that amount should be collected to refund the amount reported by me as due under the old charter and for which it was pledged.

I have given the Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin credit for the \$80,000 paid to me by them, and charged them with the \$100,000 of Bonds sold them. Then the remaining \$20,000 will be placed to their credit as soon as the boats are reported by you to be in condition to be received by the Board, according to their contracts.

The account marked A, exhibits the amount collected on preferred Stock, and the balance of the sale of the Bonds of \$30,000, for which the first mortgage was given. That account shows that the old debt loaned has been reduced from \$11,057 86 to \$3,992 15. The account marked B. exhibits a statement of the amount received, to whom, at what points, and for what paid. The amount of labor performed by the hands owned by the Company has not been reported by your Treasurer, as he has had no means of ascertaing, but as you have had the charge of them they will be noticed in your report. The report marked C, exhibits the total amount expended at each point for the last two years, along the whole line of improvement. The account marked D, exhibits a statement of the amount raised by certain Stockholders, for the purpose of paying off certain executions against the company, which does not properly belong to the accounts of your Treasurer, although he has appropriated part of the money out of the Treasury so as to make up the balance due of \$993 39, which he expects to be replaced at the meeting to be held on the 16th.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

April 16th, 1857.

STATEMENT

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navifation Company (Old 16th April, 1856, to Dr.

1856. April 16.	To amount brought from balance on former account,	\$	11,057 86
	and many whom powelled		
Who at			
0002			and the
MIDE			
100k			
MIOI			
001022			
251,06			
Lacon			
MIDE			
20000			1
MANAGE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF			
000000			
in/ese			
10/288			
Wile			
T WA			
L L III L			
	Thought and it is a lost on the and Ale S		
8,000,00			
I Traban T. 6			
3.99915			de la colonia
		-	
1057		\$	11,057 86
1857. April 16.	To balance brought down,	\$	3,992 15
April 10.			& O. E.
Pritsbo	Ro', April 16, 1858.		A Simple

(A.)

Co.,) in account with Henry A. London, Treasurer, from the 16th April, 1857.

2000 11pr	fan consist over tipeord toneum of	Cr.
1856. April 21.	By bills receivable, collected on the following notes, given for preferred stock: Ellis & Mitchell, James H. Chadbourn & Co., H. P. Elliott, H. P. Russell, Thomas F. Robeson, T. C. & B. G. Worth, J. R. Blossom, Joseph H. Flanner, E. D. Hall, B. Flanner, James C. Smith, O. G. Parsley, F. J. Hill, DeRosset & Brown, Parsley, Cowan & Co., N. N. Nixon, Kidder & Martin,	101 10007
	James Cassidey, E. J. Lutterloh, George R. French, E. A. Douglas, Bills payable from sale of bonds of Alex. Murchison, President, and others, payable 1859, being the balance of \$30,000 bonds,	332 00 25 00 25 00 19 71 3,000 00 \$7,065 71
780,77 8,862 H O E	Balance carried to new account,	3,992 15 \$ 11,057 86

HENRY A. LONDON,

Treasurer.

STATEMENT

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company in account current

1856. April 16	o cash naid at Cross	Creek, \$ 11,664	46
		Falls,	
MAN	" " Silver I	Run,	
	" " Red Re	ock—P. Leachen, 3,49°	
10 (1000:00		Smith, Smylie's Falls, 1,953	
William !		ster's Lock and Dam, 918	
N MAL		sland,	
ĺ	" Worring	gton's, 648	
m) Mal ma	44 44 Rettle's	s Falls, 609	
	" " B B C	Smith, Buckhorn, 1,978	
1/11/2		gent expenses,	
	" Trtores	t account,	
BENGE !	" " Bolling	lamages,	- 1
10-111-1		l Bills, 62°	
Mary -	" " Steemb	oat account, 5,750	
Market 1		uetion account,	
		y, Burnett & Co.,	0 5
		Farrish & Co.,	4 1
ANTOT !		Rives, 23,950	
11000	" IN	Clegg & Co.,	
IT STORY	" " A T T	each, 4,400	
WI GUEST		chison, salary 2 years, 4,000	
		Douglass, salary, 3,950	
		McDuffie, salary,	
76=100	" Ismes	MePherson, salary,	
11 12 11	" " DEN	IeNair, salary,	
HIND T		Haughton, salary, 200	
No.		London,	
	" Look &	Gates,	-
Marie X		in & Douglass, 500	
		apany, 3,999	- 1
	to cash on hand,		

with Henry A. London, Treasurer, from April 16, 1856, to April 16, 1857.

White to				Cr.
1856. April 15, July, Sept. 23, Dec. 1857. March,	Ву	amount on hand, as reported April 15, 1856, Cash received of the North-Carolina Life Insurance Company, by death of slave Harrison, Cash received of Alexander Murchison, President, for sale of seven slaves, Cash received of North-Carolina Life Insurance Company, by death of slave John, Cash received of D. & W. McLaurin, sale of bonds, Cash received of Alexander Murchison, President, for sale of three slaves, Cash received for sale of drift Timber at Wilmington, Error over-charged in vouchers No. 147 and 228,	9,6	52,735 54 600 00 6,900 00 80,000 00 3,100 00 5 35 33 20
			5	143,97439
	it.	HENDY A TONDON		140,01400

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

PITTSBORO', N. C., April 16th, 1857.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the cost of construction of the different Locks and Dams at each point on the Cape Fear River.

O Overala	10/11 000/11
Cross Creek,	
Jones' Falls,	17,785 14
Silver Run,	
Green Rock,	878 58
Red Rock,	1,143 60
Avarasboro',	500 00
Smylie's Falls,	
Sharp Fields,	
McAllister's,	
Fox Island,	
Norrington's,	2,989 65
Battle's Falls,	1,760 04
Buckhorn,	8,447 19
	\$98,976 04

Add to the above amounts, 35 per cent. for construction and timber account.

Showing the cost of construction of the different Locks and Dams at each point on Deep River.

Think the state of	
LOCKVILLE.	1
Kirksey, Burnett & Co.,	\$13,009 79
Smith & Farrish,	14,510 42
Robert E. Rives,	24,975 41
CLEGG'S MILLS.	
J. N. Clegg & Co.,	5,625 50
FARRISH'S FISH TRAP.	
A. J. Leach,	4,406 73
THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	\$62,527 85
	The second secon

AMOUNTS CLAIMED AS DUE ON THE ABOVE CONTRACTS:

Kirksey, Burnett & Co.,	\$ 7,419 42
" " for pumping,	783 41
J. N. Clegg & Co.,	$43601 \\ 88130$
	\$11,020 71

STATEMENT D.

Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company in account current with Henry A. London.

DEBTOR:

February, 1857. To cash paid on judgment in favor of B. F. Moore, Thomas M. Taylor, R. B. Paschall, Sheriff, Joseph Hill Wright,	\$ 9,706 40 6,599 79 409 90 25 00
	\$16,741 09

CREDITOR:

February, 1857. By cash received of the Bank of Wilmington, Bank of the State, Commercial Bank, Bank of Cape Fear,	\$ 2,939 57 3,940 01 3,939 57 3,928 67
Balance due,	\$15,747 70 993 39 \$16,741 09

REPORT OF H. A. LONDON, TRUSTEE—SALE OF NEGROES.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

GENTLEMEN: -In obedience to a resolution passed at your meeting held on the 12th March, 1857, I advertised for sale, and sold the slaves belonging to the Company, at public auction, in the town of Toomer, on Monday, the 13th of April, 1857. I had flattered myself, from the description I had had of the said slaves, that I should have been able to report a a much larger amount. There were among them several that had been injured and were crippled; there were also among them two old men and two women. I first offered them for sale for cash, but after a consultation with several Stockholders, I changed the terms of sale to 90 days credit, with interest from date, with approved negotiable paper. Two of the most valuable slaves are now in the possession of the Sheriff of Harnett County, levied upon by the order of M. McKoy, who has indemnified the Sheriff, and he has advertised them for sale on the 2nd Monday of June. I gave him notice that I should not only hold him responsible for the value of the slaves, but also for the hire of them until returned to me. The statement below shows the names of each slave, to whom sold, and whether for cash or note. All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. LONDON, Trustee.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1857.

	<u> </u>
Randal—John W. McKoy, note,	\$800 00
Bill Wright-John W. McKoy, note,	700 00
Cæsar, note,	335 00
Aaron—Thos. S. Lutterloh, note,	1,020 00
John McNeil—Thos. S. Lutterloth, note,	975 00
Bill McKoy,"note,	1,100 00
Alexander, " note,	1,175 00
Jim,	555 00
Jake—J. W. McAllister, note,	1,150 00
Charles—John D. Williams,	900 00
Boston and Wife—Arch'd McLane,	515 00
Stuart—W. L. McKoy,	710 00
Bartley—James A. Johnson,	295 00
David—J. C. McLaurin,	960 00
Stephen—David Murphey,	650 00
Samuel—Alex. Murchison,	650 00
Anthony,	715 00
Cato,	1,055 00
A small based on the state of t	
of Bigin notationals a series has more	\$ 14,260 00
-Ministrated internal restriction in the first distriction in the first	was miles
John—D. McKimmon, cash,	\$ 950 00
Horace—L. H. Cole, cash,	700 00
Frank and Grace—L. H. Cole, cash,	1,615 00
Alexander, cash,	1,000 00
Henry Williams," cash,	800 00
(Boul Secretablished subject product out authins	-14 55017 197 16
test poison and a racin and a such that of	\$ 5,065 00
and to make his work of the copy of mill plant trimely	
No. of slaves 25. Total notes and cash,	\$ 19,325 00
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

APPENDIX.

(C.)

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

To the President, Directors and Stockholders
Of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company:

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed to audit and settle the accounts of the Treasurer, semi-annually, met at the office, the 1st November last, and made a report to the Board of Directors.

We now beg leave to submit a statement of the entire operations of that officer, from April 16th, 1856 to April 8th, 1857, together with other facts, which ought, in our opinion, be to brought to your notice.

There remained in the hands of your Treasurer, at the last annual meeting, (including some loans,) \$52,735 84. He has received by the sale, of the last \$100,000 Bonds and Slaves since that time \$91,205 45; making in all \$143,974 39—\$137,113 56 of this amount we believe he has honestly disbursed, leaving a balance on hand, the 8th instant, of \$6,360 93, (including a loan to the old fund.)

We have endeavored to condense the different items of expenditure, during the last two years, but the accounts furnished to the Treasurer, are so complicated, that it is impossible for him to have all the entries under their appropriate heads. We therefore can only give an approximation to the actual amount of payments at some points.

Paid at Jones' Falls,	18,000
" on account salaries, about,	
" at Cross Creek, besides the accounts for labor of	
Company's hands, Provisions, Tools, Timber	9
and Lumber, Spikes, &c., furnished,	42,000
Paid at Silver Run,	
" " Red Rock—P. Lanahan,	5,400
" "Smylie's Falls, McAllister's, Fox's Island, Nor-	
rington's and Battle's Falls,	4,100
Paid at Buck-Horn Falls,	7,000
" on Deep River, 1856,	60,000
" " Interest account, about,	
" " account Steamer, J. H. Haughton and flats for	MI IN
yabyada a the same,	7,500
Paid on contingent Expenses,	3,500
the little filters of fortal states and fortal s	

Total,\$283,500

We have before called your attention to the fact, that there is no evidence in this office, that the large outlay for Slaves, Steamers and Flats, which amount in the aggregate, to about \$80,000, (including the purchase from the Messrs. McLaurin,) have ever profited this company one cent, (except \$14 48, labor charged to Jonathan Leslie, and others in 1855.) But there has been regular payments made on account of the same by the Treasurer, for Provisions, Clothing, Wood, Medical Bills, Jail fees, salaries of Crews, &c., nor any returns made by lock gate keepers, of the tolls collected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

000,048....

NATH'L. CLEGG, JNO. W. SCOTT,

Note.—As the report of the Treasurer and the Committee correspond we only publish one account current.—Sec'tys.

APPENDIX.

(D.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Co.:

Your Committee appointed to examine, and report upon the financial portion of your Treasurer's report, have performed this examination as well as the exceedingly limited means of information, at their command would admit. The absence of vouchers and all other papers, (on file in the office of the Company,) except the condensed report of the Treasurer, and of the standing Auditing Committee, precludes any specific report from this Committee.

We are verbally informed that the amount of debts, due by the Company, contracted since the endorsement by the State of \$300,000, are about \$15,000, the amount contracted previous to the endorsement, has been reduced to about \$85,000. To settle said indebtedness, the Treasurer has on hand in cash, \$1,375–39; unpaid subscriptions of old stock between \$4,000 and \$5,000; and on preferred stock \$4,440, (of which \$1,000 is said to be repudiated by the person in whose name it was subscribed,) making in all a sum from which \$5,000 or \$6,000 (as we are informed by the Treasurer) can probably be realized. The amount received from last sale of slaves is \$19,325, which we do not estimate, supposing this to come under the cognizance of your special committee of six.

The amount is not included in your Treasurer's account, but has been presented by him in a separate report.

From all your committee can judge we are of the opinion that an entire renovation in the manner of keeping the ac-

counts of the Company is necessary if they desire to keep advised of its position. The loose way of making debts and not furnishing bills at the proper time, so as to have them entered upon the books of the Company, leaving matters entirely to the honesty of those dealing with the Company, or to the recollection of the officer of the Company who makes the debt, your committee would call your attention to, and suggest your action upon. An earlier adoption of some rule which would admit of no making debts on account of the company, except in a way that would necessitate the record of said debts in its books, would have enabled us to have made a report which would at least have been more satisfactory to ourselves; but in the absence of all positive information to guide them, your committee are utterly unable to throw any light upon the evils which have so seriously affected your prosperity and interests in the distribution of your funds, and the contracting of your present heavy indebtedness. Your Committee beg leave to disclaim any intention to reflect upon the correctness of the Treasurer's books, or to cast any censure upon him.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED MARTIN,
J. R. BLOSSOM,
J. D. BELLAMY,
Committee

The second of th

REPORT OF THE WARREN AND DEEP RIVER.

.aokitempong

Turners to the cot to the first that the street Xarigation Com-

On gandon of James Cassiders Dr. P. J. Hill was called to the clear, and Heary A. Lounce and Heary Nath, were ap-

On molion of Im A. J. Delbesses, Jr., the Socretarios were appointed a committee to verify proving and to ascertain the number of shares represented in possess and by proxy at this

Total prosent.

That the same was a majority of the shares abscribed, and that a quorum was present.

Doc. No. 22.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, FOR 1858.

PROCEEDINGS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, April 15, 1858.

Pursuant to the order of the last annual meeting, the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, convened this day at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House in the town of Wilmington.

On motion of James Cassidey, Dr. F. J. Hill was called to the chair, and Henry A. London and Henry Nutt, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., the Secretaries were appointed a committee to verify proxies, and to ascertain the number of shares represented in person and by proxy at this meeting.

After a short recess, said committee reported there were represented by proxy 2,010 shares.

Said report was concurred in and adopted.

The Chairman announced that the meeting was regularly

organized.

The stock held by the State of North-Carolina, was represented by John Dawson, (Mayor of Wilmington,) who presented the commission of the Governor, appointing him to represent the same.

On motion of John H. Haughton, it was

Resolved, That a committee of ten persons be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration such steps as are necessary to perfect the contract heretofore made between this Company and W. H. Morell & Co., for the completion of our improvement, and to report to this meeting at the earliest practicable moment.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee, viz: John Dawson, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., O. G. Parsley, P. G. Evans, L. J. Haughton, John H. Haughton, A. S. McNeill, G. R. French, N. N. Nixon, and Edward Kidder.

The annual report of the President and Directors was read by James Cassidey, the President; and the reports of the Chief Engineer, Henry MacRae, and the Treasurer, Henry A. London, were read by the Secretary, and laid before the meeting.

On motion, said reports were referred to the committee of ten, under the resolution of John H. Haughton.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., the meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, April 16, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment. The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

John Dawson, on the part of the committee of ten, appointed under the resolution of John H. Haughton, made the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the best means to be adopted to perfect the contract heretofore entered into by and between the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and Messrs. W. H. Morell & Co., have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report the following as the only practicable plan that suggests itself under existing circumstances, to-wit:

That a list of names be obtained as endorsers upon notes to be drawn by Messrs. Morell & Co., payable to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and to be endorsed by said Company, amounting in the aggregate to \$40,000, such notes to be negotiable at the different Banks of the city of Wilmington, the interest thereon to be paid, and the notes renewable every 90 days, according to the custom of the Banks, but the principal thereof, to be paid in two years from the respective dates of each original note. Provided, however, That the liability to be insured by said endorsers shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000, until an indemnity shall be furnished such endorsers by the three Coal Companies who have heretofore signified their willingness to do so, to-wit: The Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company; N. C. Gas Coal and Transportation Company; The Farmsville Coal Company, and such other Companies and individuals as shall unite with them, the form and sufficiency of such indemnity to be judged of and determined by counsel to be selected by the endorsers aforesaid.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution, to-wit: That a committee of four be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to procure the list of names recommended in the foregoing report.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN DAWSON.

On motion of Nathaniel Clegg,

Resolved, That the report be received and the resolution

unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed the four following gentlemen under the resolution to constitute the committee to procure a list of names, viz: James Cassidey, B. Flanner, N. N. Nixon, and John MacRae.

A. J. DeRosset, Jr., offered the following resolution, which

was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, James Cassidey, for the untiring and extraordinary zeal and energy he has displayed in the service of the Company, under the embarrassments and difficulties which have constantly attended the operations of the past year.

Resolved, That the salary of the President be fixed at \$2,-

000 per annum.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 о'сьоск, Р. М.

The meeting came to order upon the call of the Chair.

On motion of John H. Haughton, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of President for the ensuing year, and the Chair appointed the Secretaries as Tellers, to superintend the same.

After the balloting, the Tellers announced that James Cassi-

dey was unanimously elected.

On motion of A. J. DeRosset, Jr., the meeting proceeded to ballot for three Directors for the next year. The same Tellers were appointed.

The Tellers announced that Col. John MacRae, A. S. Mc-Neill and John H. Haughton, were unanimously elected.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this Company are authorized to make such compromise and settlement of the complaint of Nathaniel Clegg as may be equitable and just.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to make such disposition or use of the Steamer Southern as in their judgment may be most for the interest of this Company

On motion, Resolved, That Thomas Hill and Nathaniel Clegg be the Auditing Committee for the ensuing twelve months.

On motion, Resolved, That the next annual meeting be on the third Thursday in April, 1859, in the town of Wilmington.

On motion of John H. Haughton,

Resolved, That a committee of six persons be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to memorialize Congress on the subject of establishing a National Foundry on Deep River.

The Chair appointed the following, viz: Doct. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., P. K. Dickinson, Wm. A. Wright, John H. Haughton,

W. S. Ashe and John Dawson.

On motion, the Chairman of this meeting was added to the committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That 300 copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published for distribution.

On motion,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to Dr. F. J. Hill, for the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The Convention adjourned at 6 P. M., sine die.

FRED'K J. HILL, Chairman.

HENRY A. LONDON, Secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

GENTLEMEN: -It is known to you that at a meeting, previous to my election, April 17th, 1857, the Company had appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, N. N. Nixon, John H. Haughton, Wm. A. Wright, and John C. MacRae, Esgrs., to contract for making navigable the Cape Fear and Deep River to the Coal Fields, the works to be constructed and completed within a reasonable time. The Company were in daily expectation that the work would be commenced, until 31st May, when I received a communication from Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., informing me that circumstances, beyond their control, made it necessary for them to decline the contract for that season, (the summer of 1857). Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the Directors were unwilling to let the improvements remain unfinished, although we had neither money nor credit sufficient to obtain the amount required to finish the work, without the assistance of outside friends.

After several ineffectual efforts with different parties, we succeeded in inducing the following companies to come to our assistance, viz: Governor's Creek, or Egypt Company; North Carolina Gas Coal and Transportation Company; Hillsboro' Coal and Transportation Company, and the Farmville Company, (John Taylor, Esq., of Albany, proprietor,) on condition that we would secure the services of a good reliable contractor. Having made the acquaintance of Maj. Wm. H. Morell, a gentleman of very great experience in works of this kind, he examined the works on the river, and agreed to complete the improvements on such terms as appear in a contract made Sept. 15th, 1857.

One of the conditions of said contract, was a cash payment of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), and to obtain this, the four

companies, above mentioned, agreed to endorse the notes of our company to this amount, to meet the estimates as they fell due every thirty days. With this arrangement, Mr. Morell commenced operations, and was going on very well, when, to my astonishment, I was informed by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, (attornies for the four above named companies,) that a part of the stockholders in the Hillsboro' Company had entered their protest against the action of their President and Directors, (in New York,) which was to unite with the other three companies, as above, to endorse the notes or bonds of our company, to carry out the contract with Major Morell. Under these circumstances, their attornies, Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, were unwilling to make the required endorsement, and then, again, the banks would not be very likely to discount the notes, when some of the endorsers protested against the arrangement. I at once visited some of the leading stockholders, who repudiated the acts of their President and Directors, to ascertain if they could not be induced to withdraw their objections to the above mentioned arrangement. After much delay, a meeting of those stockholders dissenting was held at Hillsboro', when a resolution, sustaining the protest, was passed, a copy of which was sent to me. By this movement, all our previous arrangements were virtually at an end. (Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, Major Morell has progressed with the work, at his own expense.)

After consultation with my board, it was resolved that I should confer with the three remaining companies, and ascertain if they would unite and become responsible for the forty thousand dollars (\$40,000), and by that means enable us to continue our contract with Maj. Morell. After an interview with those parties, they each agreed to take one-third (1-3rd) of the Hillsboro' Company's proportion of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and we here prepared to give satisfactory guaranty to parties here to make individual endorsements on Morell notes for forty thousand dollars (\$40,000). By this reorganization, it is believed we shall be able to comply with our portion of the contract with Major Morell. If such is the

case, it is expected that boats will pass from the Coal Fields, on Deep River, to this place, in a few months.

Since submitting my report, I have received a telegraphic dispatch from the above named company, saying that they were unable to be at our meeting, but would be prepared, in a few days, to carry out, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, the arrangement proposed (by our company), as will more fully appear by the report of the committee of ten.

JAMES CASSIDEY,

President C. F. & D. R. N. Co.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

Gentlemen:—I herewith present a report upon the progress and condition of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. The locks and dams generally are in the same condition that they were at your last meeting, and I only mention those on which work has been done during the year:

The Cross Creek dam, which had given way in one or two places, was repaired during the months of July and August. It was necessary to hasten this work, in order to get it done before the expected August freshet: and the lock at Silver Run being at the time incomplete, we could not reach the hard packing, and it became necessary to repack the dam with the soft material from the neighboring river bank. This packing was secured, wherever practicable, by enclosing it in tight boxes, and I think it will stand: but it would be advisable, whenever the Company can conveniently do so, to boat hard rock from above, and deposit it near the dam, to be ready in case of emergency. The break in this dam was not caused by any defect in the plan, or any unusual difficulty in daming the river, but was owing entirely to inferior workmanship; one half the upper slope was not sheeted, and no sheet piling was driven above the dam for at least half its length; the consequence was, that a strong current of water was admitted into the dam, which soon washed away the soft material with which it was packed, and the first freshet thereafter burst off the sheeting of the down slope and tore the timbers from their fastenings.

New gates were built and hung at Jones' Falls, and some

new planking put on the lock.

The lock at Silver Run was partially rebuilt by Col. A. S. McNeil, before my connexion with the work, and was completed under his supervision.

The Fox's Island lock was repaired, and the guard crib at Battle's was secured by sheet piling.

In September, a contract was entered into with Maj. Wm. H. Morrell, of New York, for the completion and repairs of the whole improvement, and in October he commenced operations.

The work has been very much retarded during the winter and spring by high water. A succession of freshets has kept the water over the work three fourths of the time, but in spite of these difficulties, the work has advanced.

The most important work is the lift lock at Locksville. This has been peculiarly subject to stoppage by high water, as the foundation is below the level of the river, and a rise of four feet stops operations. The foundation is now in, however, and the masonry commenced, and a few weeks will put the work out of the reach of ordinary freshets.

The Canal at Locksville is nearly completed, and the Draw Bridge is finished.

A force of hands is at work at the Rives' dam and lock, and it will be completed by the time that the work at Locksville is ready for the passage of boats.

The lock at Farishe's Fish Trap will be done in a few weeks and the work at Clegg's can be repaired in a short time; so that as soon as the works at Locksville are finished, the river will be navigable to the Gulf, and the coal at Farmersville and Egypt can find its way to market. This consummation so desirable, may be confidently relied upon by or before the first of September next, provided no unusual contingency occur.

Respectfully submitted by

H. MACRAE, Chief Engineer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep Riv. Nav. Co., PITTSBORO', N. C., April 14th, 1858.

James Cassidey, Esq., President:

Sir:—In submitting my last annual report, I regretted that it was not in my power to exhibit to the credit of the Company an amount collected from tolls, and as the time has again arrived for the treasurer to submit his report, and that he is still unable; after the expiration of a whole year, to show an increase of the revenue, is not only to be deeply regretted, but is mortifying.

Could the same indefatigable perseverance and industry have been aroused in the Stockholders, and those interested in this noble enterprise, and who own the lands on the banks of the river, that has been put forth by you, since you took charge, this state of things would not have existed. A recent visit to the most important part of the work, has satisfied me that the work is now placed in the hands of such contractors as will know no difficulties, and cannot be embarrassed, (except they are cut entirely short of funds,) nor disheartened. They are determined that the work must and shall be completed. And I have ascertained, also, another very great and important fact connected with having such able and experienced contractors, which is the confidence the public now appear to have in the success of the work, and it is every day gaining friends from those who heretofore did not believe it practicable.

In addition to this most cheering indication, is the still more interesting intelligence, derived from the friends of this great work, who are at a distance from us, that its importance has now attracted the notice of the National Government, that steps are already taken to ascertain the propriety and necessity of establishing on the Valley of Deep River, a National

Foundry. All of which being within your province, I hope will be fully set forth in your report to the Stockholders.

The operations of this office have, as you will discover from my accounts, been very limited. I advertised, last June, from one end of the line to the other, by order of the Board of Directors, for all persons having claims against the Company, to present the same by letter or otherwise, at the office of the Company, having no other means of ascertaining its indebtedness. The account marked A, exhibits the name and amount of each individual's claim against the Company, previous to April, 1855, and that marked B, up to this date. The interest on the bonds for \$300,000 was paid by the Treasurer of the State, both last July and January, and will have to be paid by him again this July. Nor have I been able to pay the interest due on the 1st of July, to the holders of the bonds for \$30,000, no provision having been made for the same, and the holders of these bonds are very urgent and pressing for their interest, and by some, suit has been threatened.

In my report last year, as Trustee for the sale of the slaves belonging to the Company, I stated that part of them were sold on a credit of 90 days; a part of the notes have been paid, the balance, I placed in the hand of the Attorney of the Company, for collection. Which amounts, when collected, are to be paid to certain individuals, as per agreement made with them and the Committe appointed by your Board to settle claims, and which I have also promised should be appropriated as ordered by the Committee and ratified by the Board of Directors.

The suit for the recovery of the two slaves sold by the Sheriff of Harnett county, was continued at our last Superior Court. There are also a number of other suits, for the recovery of subscription to Stock, which have been laid over until the Supreme Court decides the one taken up to that tribunal: which decision governs the rest.

The account marked C. is the amount due for Tolls collected during the last year, as reported to me. The accounts marked D and E, exhibit both the old and new company's accounts for the last year, accompanying which, you have the

account of the regularly appointed Auditing Committee.—
The last interest, due in February, for the renewal of the notes at the Banks in Wilmington, was paid by those individuals for whose benefit the debt was incurred, and they will have to make arrangements to meet the same again in May. The executions that were issued, and transferred, for the benefit of certain persons, I have renewed regularly every Court. I would beg leave to suggest, that a regular rate of Tolls be established, and that proper way-bills, or tickets, be furnished to each Lock-keeper, so as to enable your Treasurer to keep a correct account of all tolls collected, and who are responsible for the same. Of the steam boat John H. Haughton and tow boats, having been placed under your direction, by the Stockholders, for the use and benefit of the Contractors on the river, I have no report to make.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state, that the untiring efforts and devotion to this work, manifested by you, since you have been put in charge of it, has elicited much commendation. Your constant appearance upon the river, and active attention to all its concerns, has merited for you the just reward of a faithful public servant, and it is earnestly desired that the work, now every prospect of its success seems to be admitted, will still continue to be advanced by you as its head.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY A. LONDON.

Treasurer.

STATEMENT

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company,
16th April, 1857, to

1857.			
April 16. To	Cash paid at Cross Creek,	\$ 3,177	KR
0000000 "	" Slave account,	225	
2,510,00	" Alex. Murchison,	$\frac{225}{250}$	
(62.53)	" Interest account,	616	-
1000004.27	" Lock Gate,	507	
-00/580.I (6	" John Haughton, Attorney,	50	
03088	"Henry A. London,	200	-
Leasing	" Fox Island,	87	
0888 66	" Battle's Falls,	127	
0803 66	" Steamboat account,	438	
66	" Kirksey, Burnett & Co.,	842	
"	" J. N. Clegg & Co.,	200	
"	" Construction account,	477	
66	" Col. A. S. McNeill,	2,488	
"	" Silver Run,	105	
"	" Jones' Falls,	201	
"	" Expense account,	949	
"	" James Cassidey,	1,043	
- 66	" Henry MacRae,	601	
"	" Expense account,	19	
"	" Henry A. London,	450	
"	" Amount loaned Old Comp'y,	6,759	
	r J)		
06.11841181		\$19,817	99
Trapmer.		V == ,= = .	
1858.			
April 15. To	amount brought down,	59	89
	(E. & O. E.)		

(A.)

in account current with Henry A. London, Treasurer, from the 15th April, 1858.

CR. 1857. By amount on hand, April 16. \$ 6,360|92 "Cash for Sale of Slaves, 5,090 00 " Bills Receivable, 2,510 00 "Interest Account, 38 29 " Bills Receivable, 2,400 00 " Alex. Murchison, 1,055 00 " Steamboat account, 380|50 " Bills Receivable, 1,835 00 "Interest account, 88 39 " Amount to new account, 5989 \$ 19,817 99

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

STATEMENT

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, (Old 16th April, 1857, to

Dr.		
1857. April 16.	To amount brought from balance on former account as reported,	\$ 3,992 15
	"this amount, paid by order of the Stockholders, on executions to Old Company,	993 34
	" cash paid int'st on Mortgage Bonds for \$30,000," " cash paid int'st on Notes of \$4,000 each to the four Banks of Wil	1,045 33
	mington, by order of the Board, per discount in May and Aug'st, cash paid as above, for renewal in	485 60
	November,	242 80
TROUTAS		\$ 6,759 27

Doc. No. 22.]

(B.)

Co.,) in account with Henry A. London, Treasurer from the 15th April, 1858.

By this amount carried to new account, \$6,759 27

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Pittsboro', April 14th, 1858.

To the President, Directors and Stockholders of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Co.:

Gentlemen:—We met at the office in Pittsboro', to examine the books, vouchers, &c., of your Treasurer, and beg leave to submit the preceding accounts, which will show the operations of that officer for the year ending April 14th, 1858.

He has received, since the last annual settlement, ont of the sale of slaves belonging to the company, &c., twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-three cents (\$12,998.83), and by referring to the preceding account, you will find he has disbursed for the company, under the amended charter, for the same period, thirteen thousand and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents (\$13,038.72). He having appropriated all the funds in his hands at your last annual meeting, to pay interest, executions, &c., on debts contracted under the original charter against the Company, which leaves a balance in his favor of fifty-nine dollars (\$59).

As regards the bills payable and receivable, we refer you more particularly to the Treasurer's annual report. We are satisfied, from all the information in the office, that the whole liabilities of the Company, to the present date, including interest, will amount in the aggregate to \$110,000 to \$115,000.

There is due from purchasers of slaves \$6,435, which, we presume, is all the available means belonging to the Company.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
NATHANIEL CLEGG,

Auditing Com.

APPENDIX.

Messes. Editors:—As you have been delayed by the Auditing Committee in publishing the proceedings of our last annual meeting (April), I embrace the opportunity of adding this note, for the information of Stockholders and (others).

Since that meeting, I have succeeded in making the necessary arrangements with outside friends to furnish a sufficient amount of money to enable us to comply with our contract made with Maj. Morell (in September last), for the repairing and completing the Slack Water Improvement on Cape Fear and Deep River.

The work has progressed very well, considering the almost constant high water during the winter and spring. The heaviest work, the *Stone Lift Lock* at Locksville, is about two-thirds up, 20 feet out of the way of freshets; the other Locks are of minor importance, and in a state of forwardness. I am assured by Maj. Morell, that boats will reach the Coal Fields in August.

Estimates have reached this office, from our Engineer (Mr. MacRae), for all the work completed (to 1st instant), and our

part of the contract complied with to that date.

Under those circumstances, I may congratulate the Stockholders that our prospects are good for the opening of the river to the Coal Fields before the contract time (October), and that the rich minerals of Deep River Valley will soon be in the market, to demonstrate the practicability of our enterprise—that will infuse new life among the friends of this great work, and must have its effect throughout our entire State.

JAMES CASSIDEY, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1858.

NIGNAMAY

W. 8021 v. 8

Marie Revenue; and a velocities of the Aller of the Analysis o

to the state of th

Set the property of the set of th

And the vertical amounts for my being the plant of the

albites as here bean toward it as the mines some the adjourned most of the last tienned descending himself

thank of Charlotte. It can be seen the search for the first bring

Bank of Chargodon,

Commercial Cantas withousers,

Paul of Parativelle

Moreinary a land of North Carylland, the control of the Pape of the State of Whitehorton, but the control of Whitehorton, but the paper of the state of Whitehorton, but the paper included by the control of Whitehorton of Whitehorton of the control of Whitehorton of Whitehorton of the control of Whitehorton of the control of the contro

Austriana y Impresa desibodo ano L

Warmsonie, N. C., June 16, 185D, Vr. COURTS,

Fuy Homosanta.

Speaker House of Common as

Doc. No. 23.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Treasury Department, N. C., Nov. 29, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith such Bank Exhibits as have been forwarded to this office since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, to wit:

Bank of Cape Fear,
Bank of Charlotte,
Bank of Clarendon,
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,
Farmer's Bank of North-Carolina,
Bank of Fayetteville,
Merchant's Bank of Newbern,
Bank of the State of North-Carolina,
Bank of Wilmington,
Bank of Washington,
Bank of Yanceyville,
Bank of Wadesboro'.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.

The Honorable, Speaker House of Commons.

State of the Bank of

		-
Notes and Danda dissemuted		0 701 100 70
Notes and Bonds discounted,		2,504,192 72
Bills of Exchange,	4117	806,870 88
Due from other Banks, viz:		
Merchants' Bank, New York,		7,571 80
Bank of the State of New York,	physics of	107 95
Bank of New York,		3,858 79
Bank of America, New York,		3,892 22
Fullon Dank,		398 62
Park " " "		4,093 31
Leather Manufacturers' Bank, N. Y.,		63,209 19
American Exchange Bank, " "	El Caralle III 11	22,681 11
Bank of North America, Philad.,		278 02
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,		1,184 59
Bank of Virginia, Richmond,		139 21
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Rich'm'd,		2,016 00
Norfolk,		2,795 21
" " Danville,		325 79
Bank of Charleston, Sonth-Carolina,	The state of the	1,448 18
State Bank of " "		119 70
Bank of Hamburg, " "		520 10
Bank of the State of N. C., Windsor,		1,642 18
" Yanceyville, N. C.,		104 03
Notes of N. C. Banks and Checks,		151,278 88
" Foreign Banks,	12222	16,119 00
Specie,	(gopulariti)	440,406 07
Real estate,	harmal in	71,000 00
	Bank of No	Farmer
	H-voileville	To Inext
	The state of the	Smith Color
	TO AUGUST IN	The Lates of Lates
	to shale him	to ansa
	and guidal FW	Bunic of
	Washington	Isamle of
	allivyonnay	Bank of
	town tout a W	See James
	Grandsonii II	TO KILLIO
	\$	4,106,253 55
faur abeliegt servant.	*	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
AAMADAL DIJOULT	ATAB AL	
Due from Directors,	\$147,459 00	Amorodd Int
" " Stockhold'rs, not Direct'rs,	117,886 00	Sucultur
,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

Cape Fear, Oct. 1, 1857.

Cape Fear, Oc	0. 1, 1001.	• ()			
Capital Stock,			100		1,591,900 00
Contingent Fur	nd,		- 4		394,747 18
Profit and Loss.				1	89,496 87
Due to other		Z:			
Union Bank, E					2,124 50
" " B	Baltimore,		, extant	104	1,341 08
Bank of Virgin	ia, Norfolk	ζ,	1	775	1,21552
Exchange Bank	k of Va., I	Petersburg,		-	395 97
Planters & Me			, want	119	56 87
Bank of Wilmi		C.,			1,126 63
" Charle	otte, "	•	about 1	200	620 22
Bank of the Sta	te of N. C.	, Charlotte,			106
66 66 66	66	Tarboro',			470 53
" "		Newbern,			2,217 18
Merchants' Bar		66			774 11
Farmers' Bank	of North-	Carolina,			400 49
Deposits,					395,781 38
Bank Notes	issued at		The state of		A 10 MILLIA
Wilmington,		688,406			
Fayetteville,		385,043			I to the state of
Salem,		271,865			
Washington,		400,534			
Salisbury,		319,537		1	
Raleigh,		34,666	En Tech III		
Asheville,		603,476			1013/2012
Greensboro',		112,574			2 0 10 2 100 1
		\$2,816,101			
On hand,		1,206,991	circulat'n		1,609,110 00
In transitu,					14,473 96
				0	1 100 000
				\$	4,106,253 55
				10	
77 4	CATTAC	T Carlin			
Н. А	L. SAVAG	E, Cashier.		411	Mary San Tax
			11141		
			11	-	1

State of the Bank of Charlotte

	11		of Charlotte
Notes discounted, Bills of exchange, Suspended debt, Domestic bills, Bonds, Due from other banks, Due from agents, Bank property, Notes at other banks, Specie, Vouchers unsettled,		*	\$ 160,880 56 391,778 56 48,670 46 5,051 70 850 00 122,653 66 4,773 06 550 00 12,681 00 34,704 65 35 00
		140 (1/41)	
\$ 784,628,53			
		,	\$ 782,628 5
	the tg	argult sugar	mids 163 *
		mot direct	nabloddar i Juan
			-
	Andinos L.	MALLE W	a u

North-Carolina, June 6th, 1857.

Capital stock,		\$ 300,000 00
Notes in circulation,	Bolled	408,900 00
Dividend unpaid,	,02 00	198 00
Due to other banks, General profit and loss,		262 08 46,676 05
Due to depositors,	astemi a tr	26,592 38
anisti, per	adnad -un	o montract
80217	(81 (21)	Die Trom an
000060	33	Spirits and
MATON AR	20	ollen ak
00/68	,boltteen	o smulossa V
The state of the s		
		\$ 782,628 51
10/850/28/01		
make a second		
* Of this sum there is due by		
Directors,		7,316 34
Stockholders not directors,		40,663 70
Others,		112,900 51
H. B. WILLIAMS, President.		
		\$ 160,880 55

	State of the Bank of Charlotte,
Debts. Capital Stock, Notes in circulation, Deposits, Amount due to banks, Dividends unpaid, General profit and loss,	\$ 300,000 00 287,475 00 35,904 77 13,891 65 217 50 50,898 72
10-20,28TA (+0.188,480.8	\$ 688,387 64
	yd onli si anada kan kida 100 c Gannoar (I Seekholdoseks de silvest anada kan kida 100 c Ganno (I) sa
	MANAGE SOLUTION IN SUCKE

North-Carolina, Dec. 5th, 1857.

12,452 30 13,386 00 83 00	\$336,61858 $4,15000$ $127,62745$ $122,86024$ 85000 $47,76849$ $13,72552$ 55000 $2,59964$
	\$ 688,387 64
	- 13-11-2

DR.

State of the Bank of Clarendon,

Dr. State of	creo 25 cerete	of other creators,
Notes discounted,		499,247 17
Due by Directors,	81,2951	S I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
" Stockholders,	159,816 8	
" Others,		10 \$ 499,247 17
Domestic Bills of Exchange	Language 1	The second of the second
Payable in New York,	143,598 7	1
" Philadelphia,	6,200	
" Wilmington,	21,790 5	
" Greensboro',	5511	
" Georgetown,	1528	
Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	30,356	
Commercial Bank of Penn., Philad.,	753 4	-7
Johnston, Brothers & Co., Baltimore,	5,000	
Bank of Wilmington,	1,853	
Expense account,	2,000	1,952 13
Cash:		-,
Notes of this Bank received 400,020		
In circulation, 293,352		
On hand,	106,668	00
Notes of Banks in Fayetteville—	100,000	,0
State Bank, 1,626		
Bank of Fayetteville, 1,398	3,024	20
Banks of North-Carolina:	0,02.	
Bank of Cape Fear, payable in		
Ashville \$197; Greensboro' \$20;		
Salisbury \$60; Salem \$51; Wash-		
ington \$30; Wilmington \$9,	367	20
Bank of Charlotte, \$91; Farmers B'k,		
E. City \$150; Merchants B'k New-		
bern \$73; B'k Wadesboro' \$343;		
B'k Washington, \$110; B'k Wil-		
mington \$715; B'k Yanceyville		
\$1141;·	2,623	00
State Bank, Charlotte, \$50; Eliz. City	2,020	50
\$15; Milton \$44; Morganton \$38;		
Newbern, \$10; Tarboro', \$37;		
Windsor \$59,	253	00
Notes on Banks of South-Carolina,	596	
" " in Philadelphia,	55	
Checks " in Fayetteville,	1,100	
Specie:	1,100	50
Gold \$40,943 35; Silver, \$72 69,	41,016	04 155,702 04
σοια 310,010 ου, επιτοί, φια ου,	11,010	100,102 01
Printed Santario	HYLLAND	\$867,157 90

Fayetteville, May 30th, 1857.

CR.

- ugencence	, may out,	1001.		O10.
Capital Stoc Bank Note Surplus Fur Greensboro	account,	Do.,		$\begin{array}{c} 400,000 \\ 400,020 \\ 00 \\ 11,787 \\ 04 \\ 678 \\ 04 \\ \end{array}$
Discount re " on Premium re Individual	Bills of Exceed,	change,	$12,355 \\ 4,507 \\ 2,791 \\ 14$	
				A STATE OF
NINEE .		STANKE THE	ESTIN NAME OF	
	One and the			a line Later -
		Miles and Miles		Sale Back blanks on Y Ranks on Y
				rindala Francisco ed Francisco e gri I A
			in suite in Ling on in e anoine C	CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF T
				morning Z
				rainut 3
POSOTIONAL PROPERTY.		G 70 17		
JNO. D.	WILLIAM	S, President.	1	\$ 867,157 90

Dr. State of	the Bank	of	Clarendo	n,
Notes discounted,	1		\$ 520,529	75
Amount due by directors,	\$ 84,190	00		10
" stockholders,	164,018		No. of the least o	
" " others,	272,321	33	520,529	75
Domestic bills of exchange in N. Y.	171,426	29	TOWN CONT	
do. Philadelphia,	1,500			
do. Baltimore,	1,400		en allin ast	
do. Wilmington,	12,737		" Ingline	
do. Favetteville.	4,246		W Innibava	
do. Georgetown, S. C.,	44	88	191,355	55
Johnston, Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	11	50		
Continental bank, N. Y.,	8,617	50		
Merchant's bank, Baltimore,	2,189	63		
Commercial bank of Penn., Phila.,	51	39		
Bank of Republic,	423	20		
Greensboro' Insurance Co.,	27	15	11,320	37
Expense account,			2,276	55
Cash:				
Notes of this bank rec'd, 450,020				
In Circulation, 261,642				
On hand,	188,378	00		
Notes of Bank of State of N. C.,				
Branch Charlotte, \$142; at Eliz-				
abeth City, \$250; at Fayetteville,				
\$489; Milton, \$288; at Morganton,				
\$170; at Tarboro, \$176; at Windsor,				
\$300; Wilmington, \$370—Total,	2,185	00		
Notes of bank Cape Fear,	,		\ \ \	
at Ashville, \$1086; at Fayette-				
ville, \$307; at Salem, \$140; at				
Salisbury, \$138; at Washington,				
\$70; at Wilmington, \$30-Total,	1,771	00		
Notes on Bank of Charlotte,	470			
" Com. Bank of Wilmington	410			
" Bank of Fayetteville,	331			
Notes on Farmers' Bank of Eliz. City,				
Notes on Bank of Yanceyville,	500			
" Bank of Wadesboro,	5,388		-	
" Bank of Washington,	1,990			
" Wilmington,	1,795	00		
" Bank of S. C.,	147			
Checks on Banks,		28		
Specie: gold \$16,100; silver \$40 51	16,140		221,460	79
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,-,-			
)	\$ 946,943	01

Fayetteville, Nov. 28th, 1857.

Premium,	account,		$12,263 67 \\ 4,942 48 \\ 4,443 09$	400,000 00 450,020 00 18,009 11 6,200 85 21,649 24 51,063 81
rejunda.		dinocularia annuda dina dinam		Company of the compan
1 Mile	1000007,FE	ier binke, 170 co. 200 circ		Votes of the Created the Created Creat
C				Senior Con silect Con silect Mile silect A Ta silect A
		attended to		di Asland Milo, San Salishburg, Sing at L
		, and and or other		Munke on the North of Tenner of Tenn
JNO. D	. WILLIAMS	S, President.		\$ 946,943,01

State of the Commercial Ban

State of	of the Cor	nm	ercial Bar
Bills and notes discounted, Bills of exchange, Domestic (N. C.) bills of exchange, Suspended debt, Due from other banks, viz: Union bank, Boston, Bank of the Republic, New York, Bank of Pennsylvania, Pha., Merchant's bank, Baltimore, Exchange bank of Va., Richmond, Ditto., Norfolk, Bank of Charleston, S. C., Merchant's bank of Newberne, Greensboro' branch Farmer's bank, Real estate, Cash in specie, Notes and checks on other banks,	\$ 313,721 192,152 8,704 23,000 659 3,141 10,441 5 665 315 3,077 1,099	64 26 43 00 69 89 63 20 03 05 31 72 93 49	\$ 537,578; 18,305; 1,106; 9,000
2. Color and checks on other banks,	21,100		01,121
			647,117

f Wilmington, Oct. 24th, 1857.

dapital stock, Notes in circulation, Oue to other banks, Bank of North America, Phila., Exchange bank of Va., Petersburg, Merchant's bank of S. C., Cheraw, Bank of Washington, Bank of Fayetteville, Heneral profit and loss, Dividends unpaid, Deposits,	1,000 00 132 69 437 17 1,135 94 5,609 42 15 98 84,483 45	8,315 22 75,997 29
	The state of the s	orror/squares
		o bea was M
	152000	
T. SAVAGE, Cashier		
1. 021 1202, 000000		647,117 93

Dr.	State o	f the Farm	ners' Bank o
Liabilities. To capital stock, notes in circulation, Philadelphia banks, Bank Republic,	A CONTRACTOR	Amonda Tarah O 2 mar	\$ 297,900 00 387,188 00 228 4: 275 40
Mechanics' Bank, Exchange bank, Va Br. bank State, Eliz Com. bank Wilming Bank Wilmington, Bank Washington, Depositors,	abeth City,	adilve adilve and fine	380 44 1,211 86 131 36 377 06 95 36 318 7 36,703 78
Dividends unpaid, Reserved profits, Nett profits,			2,930 00 14,267 80 10,304 70
es commo			in the state of th
Secure 8			\$ 752,312 9

Memo. Due by stockholders, do. directors,

Elizabeth City, Dec. 4, 1857.

76,626 40 5,443 58

By

North-Carolina, Dec. 1st. 1857.

CR.

0	rth-Caronna, Dec. 1st, 1851.		CR.
	Resources.		e Sin Magawij
7	notes discounted,		\$ 431,837 14
	Bills do.		128,429 23
	N. C. State bonds,		42,491 50
	Dom. bills pay'ble in New York,		34,498 41
	Real estate,		4,000 00
	Notes and ch'ks of other banks,	and a	7,954 61
	Continental bank, New York,	Walter and T	7,325 97
	American exchange, N. Y.		450 21
	Park Bank,		1,650 27
	Maxwell & Co., "		69 46
	Johnston, Bros. & Co., Balt.,	No relative	645 80
	Western bank, "	S THE PARTY	7,672 30
	Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh,		373 79
	Coin,		32,008 81
	Alleged deficiency of W. W. Griffin, former Cashier, now under investigation and secured (in addition to his bond as Cashier,) by conveyance in trust of Real and personal property,		52,905 47
			\$ 752,312 97

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Dr.	State of t	he Bank o
Fo notes discounted, Bills of Exchange, Metropolitan bank, New York,	651,616 49 24,138 86 13,593 50	675,755
Philadelphia bank, Bank of Baltimore, Bank of Washington,	167 23 6 93 560 97	13,767
" "Wadesboro, Farmer's b'k, N. C., Greensboro' Commercial bank, Wilmington Bank expenses,	$\begin{array}{c} 613 63 \\ 20 00 \\ 2,698 89 \\ 100 \end{array}$	3,893
Salary account, Bank building, Cash, notes, banks of N. C., " " of S. C., & Va	$\begin{array}{c c} 1575 \\ 15,000 \\ 37,825 \\ 1,392 \end{array}$	16,675
Specie,	48,069 53	87,286 5
		Alwest
Total Section 1		
		1000
	OADFOOT	W. O. HI
		\$ 797,378

Fayetteville, 11th May, 1857.

CR.

480	Bank of	es—circulat Charlotte, Yanceyville, s unpaid,	Take A	49	1,909 1,058 1,566 41,151	55 00	\$ 380,000 00 300,671 00 2,967 79 42,717 45 17,021 79 54,000 00
				11	Atto.		Commerc
		000,61 000,61 87,825			da dand	ret rib	Hank ext Salary act Bank bail Oach, not
							Specie,
			1				
V	V. G. B	ROADFOO	T, Cashier.				
	odo nos s		4				\$797,378 03

Dr.	State of	the Bank of
To notes discounted, Bills of exchange, Metropolitan bank, New York, Bank State S. C., Charleston, Bank of Charleston, Commercial b'k of Wilmington, Bank expenses, Bank building	2,5149 4,2060 2500 4,5437	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bank building, To Cash, notes: Banks of North Carolina & Ky., " "South Carolina & Va., Specie,	15,000 (27,101 2 2,570 3 25,986 (40
	dotoás	\$743,409 7

etteville,	9th	November	1857.
,			,

CR.

capital stock, Circulation, Philadelphia bank, Bank of Washington, " " Wadesboro', " " Yanceyville, Dividend unpaid, Deposites, Discount received, Profit and loss, Surplus,	dwit min	\$ 4,207 196 1,039 930 223 39,953 13,059 2,898	12 19 30 00 18 48	\$ 380,000 00 246,902 00 6,373 60 40,176 18 15,957 97 54,000 00
v. g. broadfoot	:, Cashier,			\$743,409 ⁷⁵

State of the Merchant's Bank

	Second by t	THE THE TOTAL		1 Devien
Notes discounted, Suspended debt, Bills of exchange, Protested do Real estate, Due from other banks, Notes of other N. C. bank Specie,		\$ 202,521 9,763 101,501 10,600 42,918 24,057	50 63 00	\$ 212,283 112,103 7,563 86,064
	u, Bin	0.0359.4	M	\$ 484,99

ewbern, 26th May, 1857.

pital stock, otes in circulation, posits, neral profit and loss, vidends unpaid, te to banks,	•		\$ 225,000 00 118,990 00 88,573 87 45,817 73 1,245 00 5,364 53
79,68 Ta730,18			
OTI, AU SI		ore olders no	to sid ya mu
W. W. CLAR			\$ 484,991 13

State of the Merchant's Bank

	State of th	oe mercia	tore 3 Daren
Notes discounted, Suspended debt, Bills of exchange, Protested " " Real estate, Due from other banks, Notes of other banks, Specie,	•	a stitute	\$ 230,698 18,066 73,781 11,600 7,568 37,038 37,222 38,268
Due by Directors, " "Stockholders not I	Directors,		\$ 24,175 11,552
		raga I	\$454,236

Newbern, 30th of November, 1857.

	, 500th 0j 1100e	1001, 1001.		
Deposite	circulation, s, profit and loss, s unpaid,	de and residence and a second a	Andreas	$\begin{array}{c} \$225,\!00000\\ 90,\!72200\\ 89,\!90100\\ 44,\!52495\\ 1,\!54600\\ 2,\!53620\\ \end{array}$
12,88				Euridunië Lui
Burney B				
2000				
Show of				
(The state of				
	Construction			
Bear of				
Cheve				
togr-s	The Part of			
8 24,17			- Contraction	Line by Jin
99 EL			Paring the	
14				
14 17 21		1 4 1		
			1	
T. SALT				
4				
Part of				
31 1				
				The second
,				
w w	CLARK, Ca	ahian		
VV . VV	. CLARK, Ca	Sitter.		\$ 454,230 15
A CHEST D				114

State of the Bank of the State of

					-
Notes discounted,	-\$	1,993,295	88	*	
Bonds R. & G. R. R. Co.,	\$21,000,00	,		ota Intime	
Bonds C. & S. C. R. R. Co	8 500 00	sent bank			
Rockfish stock,	10,000.00	39,500	00		
Bills of exchange	10,000.00			2,851,974	78
Real estate,		010,110	30		
				46,850	11
Due from other banks:		1.010	00	Carl Total	
Merchant's Bank, Boston	,	1,048			
Fulton Bank, New York,			12		
F'ms. & M'chs. b'k., Phil	,	5,519		The latest desired the second	
Merchant's bank, Balt.,		4,483	56		
P.'s & M.'s b'k, Charlesto				Murany	
H.W. Conner & Co, Chas	n., 5, 243.69	- Commission	711	in designa	
Bank of Charleston, S.	C.,			Para do	
Charleston,	819.55			-M-CHE ME	
Commercial b'k, Columbia Planter's b'k, Winnsbo	ia, 538.77				1
Planter's b'k, Winnsbo	ro', 602.11			10,942	09
P. Irwin & Co., Mobile,		5,000	00	la l	
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Pe	et	3,326			
Bank of Va., Richmond,		3,860			
J. D. Gordon & Co., Norfe	olk.	271			
Navy Agent, Norfolk,	,	1,523		8,981	24
B'k C. Fear, Wash.,	1,090.08				
Do. Greensbor		1,771	36	• 37,756	80
Notes of other banks:	0, 001.20			01,100	
Virginia,		4,669	00		
North Carolina,		108,945			
South Carolina,		2,720		116,334	00
Specie: Gold coin,	191,600.49	2,120	00	110,001	00
Gold Bullion,	4,342.45	195,942	0.4		
	4,042.40			922 951	05
Silver,		37,308	01	233,251	40
Vouchers unadjusted and				9 540	01
check uncharged	1-376,000	04 - 1-1 - 1		3,542	01
*Of this sum there is	3:	Stockhod		FINEDAN	
due by		not direct		31-17	
Raleigh,	1,050.00	600		O WHAT WAS	
Newbern,	700.00				
Tarboro,	2,500.00	2,250			
Fayetteville,	12,090.00	2,753	00		
Wilmington,	12,000.00	24 000			
Charlotte,	3,940.00	21,066	00		
Milton,	6,125.50				
Windsor,	2,500.00	10 X 211	1	2-11-8	
			-		-
	\$40,905.50	\$ 27,856	00	[3,289,712]	36
		2			

North Carolina, November 21, 1857.

		1		
Conital starle	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15 12 21	di di	1 500 000 00
Capital stock,		of all other	\$	1,500,000 00
General profit and loss,		22 -21 11		223,541 36
Public Treasurer of N. C	• 9		4-11	139,517 76
Due to other banks:	I - I - I - I - I	121	0)	Man by all and
Bank of Republic, N. Y.,	363.19			and lander
Nassau Bank, N. Y.,	40.98	I will said	23	A COURT OF
A. E. Silliman, Cash., N. Y				Line Horas
Mechanic's Bank, N. Y.,	307.20	\$ 15,893	02	and modelle .
Merchant's Bank, N. Y.,		8,787		
Newark B'king & Ins. Co		945		
Western Bank, Baltimore		010		
Bank of Baltimore Palt	427.65	434	57	
Bank of Baltimore, Balt.	1 000 17	404	01	
Bank of S. C., Charleston	4,286.17	4 000	0/7	
B'k Chester, S. C., Ches'vi	ille, 403.00	4,689		
Rugeley, Blair & Co., N.		500	00	DEPOSITO NO
Bank of Va., Petersburg,	222.41			
do. Portsmouth,	975.93			
Ex. b'k., Va., Norfolk,	675.20			
do. Clarksville,	1,090.47	2,964	01	to June 1
B'k C. Fear, Wilmington,	505.00		J.	
B'k Washington, Wash.,	732.43	1,237	43	26,663 37
Notes in circulation:				
Principal b'k, Raleigh,		62,243	00	
Branch bank, Newbern,	17,019.00	02,220		No maland
Do., Tarboro,	101,353.00			
Do., Fayetteville,	62,489.00		-	
Do., Willmington,	161,301.00			
Do., Winnington,				
Do., Elizabeth City	54,470.00		- 11	
Do., Charlotte,	160,575.00		444	DL BOIL
Do., Milton,	114,777.00			
Do., Morganton,	95,999.00	010 055	00	1503111
Do., Windsor,	150,394.00	918,377	00	
Dividends unpaid,		N Philip	111	2,397 00
Deposits,	mhymily ()			415,898 29
Bills and ch'ks in transitu	,			1,074 58
	NIUT,			amortus F
	9,51812			January 12
	LIMEDIE F			live House to
	SHOW, ME			alaminul Tr
	LA GUARA			Salan Sand
	-05-LH			Tronger .
	LINSTLE .		1	Annalysis
C. DEWEY	. Cashier		8	3,289,71236
C. DHIII	, 500,000,01		4	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

	Since of	the Butth of
Notes discounted,	\$ 315,093 28	
Foreign exchange,	585,045 34	
Domestic "		\$ 938,078 17
Exchange bank, Richmond,	4,451 36	
Merchants "Boston,	2,194 27	TOP A PERMIT
Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	3,677 34	
Charleston, Botten Caronna,	9,370 30	0.00
North Am. I madeiphia,	2,661 55	00.00101
republic, New Tork,	249 52	22,604 34
Merchant's bank, Newbern,	613 28	
Branch bank Cape Fear—Salem,	463 80	1 040 70
Bank of Wadesboro',	172 65	1,249 73
G. W. Call,		11.007.00
R. Norfleet, Agents of this bank,		14,037 29
H. Buck,		1 1 100 01
Real estate,		15,499 61
North Carolina bonds,		29,254 09
Suspended debt,	02 00000	91,484 34
Cash, Specie,	83,920 86	
Notes and checks other banks,	20,246 11	104,166 97
The state of the s		Calley no 14
		bread of market
	an pull lab	
	The state of the	
	100	garles and
	The state of the	Total
		in afranchi ext
		I aslive of T
	1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	No hos office
	MUKAE,	1
	1 8	1,216,374 54

Wilmington, May 4th 1857

Wilmington, May 4th, 1857.		
Capital stock, Notes in circulation, Merchant's bank, Baltimore, Exchange bank, Va., Petersburg, Bank of Washington, "Charlotte, Farmer's bank, Greensboro', Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville, Deposit account, Dividend No. 1. "2. Discounts offering book, Profit and loss,	149 94 552 23 512 30	00 72 33 00 29 21 59
18051 " The lates of the late of	charles to the First	
	or fisa Indi	
	adse di benggu	
	Jenga Jan	
ANDREAD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A		
JOHN McRAE, President.	\$ 1,216,37	454

State of the Rank of Wilmington

Notes discounted,	\$ 331,383 4	
Foreign exchange,	640,033 4	
Domestic exchange, Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,		1 \$ 998,223 75
Bank of Virginia, Portsmouth,	2,079 5	
Bank of Republic, New York,	22,9962	
Merchant's bank, Boston,	5,2198	
Merchant's bank, Newbern,	2156	
Bank of Washington,	1,6971	
Bank Cape Fear, Salem,	1,0819	t on E was
of Wadesboro,	3797	
Farmer's bank, Greensboro',	2586	
Bank of Clarendon,	2,427 2	
G. W. Call, Agent,	15,200 4	
R. Norfleet, "B. C. Adams, "	16,709 2	
Real estate,	8	$\begin{bmatrix} 31,9104\\ 15,5251 \end{bmatrix}$
North Carolina bonds,	26,2540	
Cape Fear and Deep River bonds,	3,5000	
Suspended debt,	3,3000	91,4843
Specie,	63,7390	
Notes and checks of other banks,	3,075 9	
Due from Stockholders, Due from Directors, Due from others not Stockholders,	90,1953 8,8274 232,3605	9

North-Carolina, October 31, 1857.

Capital Stock, Circulation, Merchant's bank, Baltimore, Exchange bank of Va., Petersby Bank of Charleston, S. C., Bank of North Am., Philadelph Bank of Charlotte, Bank Cape Fear, Salisbury, Henry Buck, Agent, Deposits, Dividends unpaid, Contingent Fund, Net profits,	urg, \$\frac{\$83 22}{779 39}\$ 1,099 20 441 17 60 26 1 03 42,035 37 386 59 42,421 96 23,668 20 27,342 36
The total of the t	
. 2-	

State of the Bank of Washington

State of the	he Bank of	Washington,
Resources.	- mississi	
Bills and notes,	\$ 387,992 41	Color a Table
Bills of Exchange,	181,926 52	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
North Carolina State bonds,		\$ 634,093 93
Real estate,		18,681 09
Bank expenses,	55 87	
Salary account,	1,975 00	2,030 87
Due from other banks, viz:	0	
Bank of the Republic, N. York,	3,778 57	
Mechanic's bank of Baltimore, Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	2,03165 $3,06557$	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	5,974 50	
Commercial b'k, Wilmington N.C.	6,275 08	
Farmers' b'k of N.C., Elizabeth c'y,	1,688 31	
Merchants' bank of Newbern,	72 02	
Bank of the State at Tarboro',	44 44	
Suspended debt,		33,600 00
Cash on hand, viz:		
Coin,	40,100 06	
Notes of other banks and checks,	28,265 00	68,365 06
Phaidean Spaines	AEIBIE MI	\$779,701 09

North Carolina, May 30, 1857.

Liabilities. Capital stock, Circulation, Deposite account, Due to other banks, viz: Bank of Fayetteville, Bank of Wilmington, N. C., Bank of State at Raleigh, Dividends unpaid, Surplus fund, Profit and loss,	\$ 655 97 918 72 2,611 71 32,820 00 23,343 78	\$ 325,000 00 343,412 00 50,486 91 4,186 40 452 00 56,163 78
######################################	andanii da and ana da an bise, bisi an sdaza se tanz sda d	Selection of the select
49,005 00 directors, 57,195.42	stone ckioklore, n	Debt of wo

	Notice of	, ,	ne Dank of
Resources.			
Della 1	A 000 0 14	00	Last & Horning
Bills and notes,	\$ 383,251	60	D = 44 700 00
Bills of exchange,	161,518	00	\$ 544,769 66
Real estate,	0.010	41	18,681 09
Bank expenses, Salary account,	2,819 1,975		1.701 11
Due from other banks, viz:	1,000	00	4,794 41
Bank of State, Raleigh,	813	73	Part Mark
Do., Windsor,		94	Market and Color
Do., Tarboro,	240		VALOR WILLIAM
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	5,048		Children Age
Bank Va., Norfolk,	566		in sincountaint
Mechanic's bank, Baltimore,	5,461		12,223 66
Suspended debt;			48,865 97
N. C. State bonds,			87,175 00
Cash on hand, viz:			170 112 1
Coin,	30,065		
Notes of other banks and checks,	7,530	00	37,595 53
Debt of directors, Debt of stockholders, not directors,	49,065 5 7,195		
20 30 7.2.3.7 A	LV EVSC	27	\$ 754,105 32

Washington, Dec. 9th, 1857.

w ashington.	, Dec. 9th,	1891.				- 61
Capital stock Bank note of Deposits, Due to otl	circulation, her banks, v	iz:	Binotes Juni 1987 - Mill Principle International		325,000 311,083 48,807	00
Farmer's b'le Bank of Fay Bank of Wi Commercial Merchant's le Bank of the Dividends u Surplus fund	retteville, lmington, bank of Wi bank of New Republic, N npaid,	lmington, 7 Berne,	\$ 170 127 6,980 1,199 2,617 32,820	09 13 88 34 72	11,012 720	00
General pro	nt and Loss,		24,662)4	57,482	04 45 60 0V
		directors	olders, m	da poi	b to so	
oplant labo	No. 23.]	N, Cashier.		\$ 7	54,105	32

	100

Dit.		
To real estate,	Count of	\$3,385 79
"Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	300	394 28
"Expense account,	Came France	690 77
Exchange bank, Va., Petersburg, Farmer's bank, Va., Danville,	homest sal	317 79
Farmer's bank, Va., Danville,	Manna I	365 83
Exchange, Va., Charlotteville,	See See See	700
" Va., Richmond,	Just be	573 39
Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline & 346 40 \\ & 90,988 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Continental bank, New York,		79,107 39
American Exchange bank, N. Y., Bills of exchange,		120,359 69
Notes discounted,		294,309 58
Merchant's bank, Baltimore,		7,790 08
Cash, viz:		1,10000
Gold, (American,) \$ 46,930.00		FRUIT - SE PL
Silver, 2,525.69	300.1	49,455 69
Notes of this bank,		10,825 00
" " S. C. "		375 90
" " Va. "		1,000 00
" " N. C. "		1132 00
21.01		
	V CARON.	200 100 01
	ALVOW AT T	\$ 663,423 81

Yanceville, June 29th, 1857.

CR.

By contingent fund,	\$ 6,359 83
Capital stock,	200,000 00
Br. b'k Cape Fear, Greensboro	631 65
Bank notes issued,	391,000 00
Dividend unpaid, Citizen's bank, Ohio,	10,250 00
Profit and loss,	2,175 85
Deposits,	49,070 80
Discount,	1,934 58
120,35940	Bills of oxona general
	Notes discount oil
	Marchant's back, Baltingo
	The state of the s
	- Compression Assemble
	Motos of Init bank
ORICTE	ALO ALE SALE
00 000,1	V H H
	* .U .A . C ** U
	Market Place of the Contract o
Property I wood of	
JOSEPH_J. LAWSON, Cashier	r. \$ 663,423 81

State of the Bank of Yanceyville,

To Do Dank Cons France	A 976	
To Br. Bank Cape Fear, Greensboro,		Tree a final state
Exchange Bank Va., Petersburg,	171 07	
Bank of Fayetteville,	360 00	
Farmers' Bank Va., Danville,	287 64	
Exchange Bank Va., Richmond,	58 71	1,231 33
Due from Banks in New York:		and the second con-
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	40,556 10	The same of the letter
Continental Bank, New York,	12,539 01	53,095 11
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,		4,187 58
Bills of Exchange:	,	
Bills maturing in New York, \	199 005 15	
N. Orleans and Baltimore,	138,065 45	
Domestic Bills,	10,108 27	148,173 72
Expense account,		750 00
Cash on hand:		
American Gold,	47,000 00	
Silver,	1,373 23	
Notes of this bank,	112,546	10,010,20
" of other banks,	1,567	114,113 00
Real Estate,	1,001	3,385 79
Notes Discounted,		274,500 39
2,000 Discontitud,		214,500 59
		-
		1 - 1
	CHATTE HELL T	\$ 647,809 55

28th December, 1857.

By Contingent Fund,	
Bank of Mobile,	
Capital Stock,	
Bank notes issued,	
Discounts,	
Dividends unpaid,	
Profit and loss,	
Deposits,	

\$ 8,678 67 5 06 200,000 00 391,000 00 1,149 70 10,100 00 1,319 76 35,556 36

JOSEPH J. LAWSON, Cashier.

\$ 647,809 55

		11
Notes and bonds discounted,		3 2,363,674 74
Bills of exchange,		593,658 96
Due from other banks, viz:		000,000
Union bank, Boston,		11,984 67
Bank of State, N. Y.	sty symmetry	7,086 29
Bank New York, N. Y.,	-I A - A	16,953 71
Bank of America, N. Y.		2,980 00
Park bank, N. Y.	1000	63,333 36
Leather Manufacturer's b'k, N. Y.,		75,382 74
American Ex. b'k, N. Y.,		40,220 87
B'k of North America, Phila.,		3,600 42
Farmer's bank of Va., Richmond,	100000	16,806 67
Bank of Va., Richmond,		2,625 31
Do., Norfolk,	admit de	673 31
Farmer's bank of Va., Norfolk,	LI II . more o	4,208 61
Do., Alabama, Do., Danville,	dia Charle	$16481 \\ 1,13142$
Exchange bank of Va., Petersburg,	my olling	4,509 75
Do., do.,	.0.6	3,541 40
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,		5,972 15
Bank of South Carolina, S. C.,	, Sussia	1,238 80
Bank of Hamburg, S. C.	, neve III th	520 10
Southern b'k of Ala., (Mobile,) Ala.,		3,900 00
Bank State N. C., Windsor,		1,762 61
Do., Newbern,		5,900 56
Notes of N. C. banks and checks,		118,689 85
Notes of foreign banks,		29,202 00
Specie,		496,544 75
Real estate,		71,000 00
Suspended account,		9,242 02
		Notes on band
Due from directors,	\$164,7513	lu transita,
do stockholders, not directors,	167,9933	
do stockholders, not directors,	101,000	
Variation Comments	KAVVAR	2 056 500 66
	11	3,956,509 88

Cape Fear, April 1st, 1858.

1 , 1 ,			
- ATLTHURDE CA	le leign	mossifi dia	Notes and in
Capital stock,		\$	1,591,900 00
Contingent fund,	1-9110	stored and le	431,773 30
Profit and Loss,			90,850 55
Due to other banks, viz	:		
Merchant's bank, N. Y.,			3,009 89
Do., Baltimore,		N. Wender	622 52
Union bank, Baltimore,	-	CALBRID	4,009 02
	4:	1 11	51663
Farmer's Mech's b'k, Ba		da Hurer's	
Bank of the Republic, N.	1.,		780 00
Farmer's bank of Va.,	. ~ ~		2,753 70
Planter's and Mech's ban		1 0 7 1 10	273 33
Bank State N. C., Wilmi	ngton,		1,179 29
Do., Tarboro,			184 44
Merchant's bank, Newbe	rn,		1,180 71
Bank of Wilmington, Wi			97 28
Bank of Charlotte, Charle			605 74
Bank of Yanceyville, Ya			216 58
Farmer's bank N. C.,	necy vine,	11.11.15	18044
	and the last		
Deposits,). 3-100 es	290,075 32
Bank notes issued,	A 400 000	miriform. La	Bunk of South
Payable at Wilmington,	\$ 599,380) el en ni	Bank of Han
Do., Fayetteville,	380,032	A WILLIAM	Southern byk
Do., Salem,	264,377	10 TEV 18	County Jank
Do., Salem, Do., Washington,	395,686	1	Total Section (
Do., Salisbury,	312,036		
Do., Raleigh,	33,862	Manager U.	7 7 3 3 3 7
Do., Asheville,	570,018	ME HELLE	STOL TOWNSON
Do., Greensboro',	111,358	112127	all solice
Do., Greensboro,	111,000		(calibrelate)
	40 CCC 740	,10000	on bolinsquare
3T . 1 1	\$2,666,749	. ,,	1 540 004 00
Notes on hand,	1,148,745 (c	irc'in.,)	1,518,004 00
In transitu,		.070.19	78,297 14
	DY0.37 04	ili šou kus	ho stockhold
		10000000	STORY OF STREET
	PITTORITY 30 E	ereminus 20	9 11 11
	1		
H. A. SAVAG	F Cachien		
II. A. SAVAG.	i, Custiler.		3,956,509 88
	11		10,000,000000

40

Notes and bonds discounted, Bills of exchange, Due from other banks: Union bank, Boston, Merchant's bank, New York, Bank of the State, " " Bank of New York, " " Bank of America, " " American Exchange bank, N. York, Park bank, New York, Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, " " Norfolk, Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " "State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, " " Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasnry Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " "Foreign " Specie, Real estate, 2,341,289 70 6666,566 90 23,639 94 18,617 16 3,795 27 41,033 62 1,506 76 16,973 52 55,361 75 57,447 01 12,299 70 41,093 62 1,506 76 16,973 52 16,973 52 16,
Bills of exchange, Due from other banks: Union bank, Boston, Merchant's bank, New York, Bank of the State, " " 41,033 62 Bank of America, " " 41,033 62 Bank of America, " " 15,06 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, Park bank, New York, Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, " " Norfolk, Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " " State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, " " 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, " " 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " " Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, " Foreign " 32,850 00
Due from other banks: Union bank, Boston, Merchant's bank, New York, Bank of the State, " " 41,033 62 Bank of America, " " 41,033 62 Bank of America, " " 1,506 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, Park bank, New York, Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, " " Norfolk, Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " " State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, " " 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, " " 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " Foreign " 32,850 00 A72,597 69
Union bank, Boston, Merchant's bank, New York, Bank of the State, " " 3,795 27 Bank of New York, " 41,033 62 Bank of America, " " 1,506 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, Park bank, New York, Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, " " Norfolk, Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " " State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, " " Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " " Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie,
Merchant's bank, New York, 18,617 16 Bank of the State, "" 3,795 27 Bank of New York, "" 41,033 62 Bank of America, "" 15,506 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, 16,973 52 Park bank, New York, 55,361 75 Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, 57,447 01 Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, 12,299 70 Merchant's bank, Balt., 3,090 32 Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 """ Danville, 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, 16,350 07 State bank of S. C., Charleston, 11,97 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 ""State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, """ Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 ""Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 92,430 93 ""Foreign" 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Bank of the State, "" 3,795 27 Bank of New York, "" 41,033 62 Bank of America, "" 1,506 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, Park bank, New York, Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, "" Norfolk, "" Danville, "" Danville, "" Danville, "" Danville, "" Danville, "" Danville, "" " Danville, "" " State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, "" State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, "" " State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, "" " State of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, "" Foreign " Specie, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, "" Foreign " Specie, 3,795 27 41,033 62 1,506 76 16,973 52 52,361 75 57,447 01 12,299 70 Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Charlotte, "" State of N. C., Newberne, Septimental States of N. C., Septimenta
Bank of New York, " " 41,033 62 Bank of America, " " 1,506 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, Park bank, New York, Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, " 55,361 75 Merchant's bank, Balt., Bank of Virginia, Richmond, " 3,090 32 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " 1,046 61 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " 16,350 07 State bank of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, " 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, " 86 14 Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, " 86 14 " Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " 92,430 93 " Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Bank of America, " 1,506 76 American Exchange bank, N. York, 16,973 52 Park bank, New York, 55,361 75 Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, 57,447 01 Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, 12,299 70 Merchant's bank, Balt., 3,090 32 Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 " " Norfolk, 1,046 61 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, 813 01 " " Danville, 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, 16,350 07 State bank of S. C., Charleston, 1,197 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 " " State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, " " Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 " " Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 92,430 93 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 " " Foreign " 32,850 00 472,597 69
Park bank, New York, 55,361 75 Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, 57,447 01 Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, 12,299 70 Merchant's bank, Balt., 3,090 32 Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 """ Norfolk, 1,046 61 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, 813 01 """ Danville, 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, 16,350 07 State bank of S. C., Charleston, 1,197 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 ""State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, "" Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 ""Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 92,430 93 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 ""Foreign" 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Leather Manufactor's bank, N. York, 57,447 01 Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, 12,299 70 Merchant's bank, Balt., 3,090 32 Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 """ Norfolk, 1,046 61 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, 813 01 """ Danville, 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, 16,350 07 State bank of S. C., Charleston, 1,197 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 ""State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, "" Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 ""Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 ""Foreign" 32,850 00 472,597 69
Bank of North Am., Philadelphia, 12,299 70 Merchant's bank, Balt., 3,090 32 Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 """ Norfolk, 1,046 61 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, 813 01 """ Danville, 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, 16,350 07 State bank of S. C., Charleston, 1,197 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 ""State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, "" Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 ""Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 ""Foreign" 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Merchant's bank, Balt., 3,090 32 Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 """ Norfolk, 1,046 61 Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, 813 01 """ Danville, 552 33 Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, 16,350 07 State bank of S. C., Charleston, 1,197 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 ""State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, "" Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 ""Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 92,430 93 ""Foreign" 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Bank of Virginia, Richmond, 760 90 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
" " Norfolk, Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " "State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, " " Sank of Charlotte, Charlotte, " "Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie,
Farmer's bank of Virginia, Norfolk, " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " " State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, " " Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " " Foreign " 32,850,000 Specie,
" " " Danville, Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, " "State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, " " Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, " "Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 16,350 07 1,197 15 220 10 1,347 35 1,238 94 1,238 94 25,000 00 25,000 00 32,850 00 472,597 69
Exchange b'k of Va., Petersburg, State bank of S. C., Charleston, Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, "State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, "Sank of Charlotte, Charlotte, "Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, "Foreign" Specie, 16,350 07 1,197 15 1347 35 1,238 94 1,238 94 1,238 94 25,000 00 113 94 25,000 00 113 94 25,000 00 114 94 115 94 117 94
State bank of S. C., Charleston, 1,197 15 Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, 520 10 " "State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, " " Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 " "Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Bank of Hamburg, S. C., Hamburg, "State of N. C., Newberne, Merchant's bank, "" Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, ""Yanceyville, Yanceyville, Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, ""Foreign " Specie, "520 10 1,347 35 1,238 94 25,000 113 94 25,000 00 25,000 00 32,850 00 32,850 00 472,597 69
" "State of N. C., Newberne, 1,347 35 Merchant's bank, " " Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 " "Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Merchant's bank, " 1,238 94 Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 " "Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, 86 14 " Yanceyville, Yanceyville, 51 44 Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, 113 94 United States Treasury Notes, 25,000 00 Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Farmer's bank of North-Carolina, United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, "Foreign" 25,000 00 92,430 93 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
United States Treasury Notes, Notes of N. C., banks and checks, "Foreign" Specie, "25,000 00 92,430 93 32,850 00 472,597 69
Notes of N. C., banks and checks, 92,430 93 " "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
" "Foreign " 32,850 00 Specie, 472,597 69
Specie, 472,597 69
Real estate,
2 ober on legs 1,148,745 (circlin) 1,518,001,00
1 transitut 78,297114
Due from Directors, 168,826 90
" "Stockholders not Directors, 133,181 20
3,959,578 25

Cape Fear, October 1st, 1858.

	annulla state	1 701 000 00
Capital stock,		1,591,900 00
Contingent fund,		356,320 22
Profit and loss,	Continued pro	84,285 73
	\$ 5,192 91	01,200
Due to other banks,	\$ 5,192,91	70000
Bank of the Republic, New York,		780 00
Union bank, Baltimore,		822 52
Farmer's b'k of Virginia, Alexandria,		106 29
	CONTRACTOR OF THE	76 04
B'k of Charleston, S. C., Charleston,		
Planter's and Mechanics b'k, "		2,488 07
B'k of the State of N. C., Wilmington,		524 01
" " Tarboro,		201 84
"" " Windsor,		194 14
Williasor,		
Deposits,		299,474 06
Bank notes issued at		
Wilmington, 641,795		
Salem, 328,181		
Washington, 394,085		
Salisbury, 325,569		
Raleigh, 33,793		11 10 71 100
		1 1 1
Charlotte, 562,018		M. delland
Greensboro, 150,806		
(4) (r)		
\$ 2,814,578		
	ainon latio n	1,612,641 00
B'k notes on hand, 1,201,937	en cuiatio II,	1,012,01100
In transitu,		9,764 33
		7/11
		1010
		minten lating
		1 1 1
		Day from Die
	The state of the	12 11 14
	2017 273100013	Proposition of the last of the
H. A. SAVAGE, Cashier.		3,959,578 25
II. A. DA I AUL, Cusheer.	11	10,000,010,20

State of the Bank of Charlotte.

	Debts.		.25 m	
Capital Stock Notes in Circ Deposits, Amount due General profit	ulation,	aht in smi, alvosti stock,	A gan is bata id is i.c. Ita A bamba	\$ 300,000 00 456,206 00 35,412 56 49 2- 69,046 70
			ormxly or	respond of
\$ 21,17902			and direct	Poble of Pob
>				
		COCD, Prest.	MADIA	a t mio
				1

Forth-Carolina, June 12th, 1858.

Assets.	MAN CONTRACT
otes receivable, lls of exchange,	* \$ 154,832 89 397,840 30
spended debt and debt in suit, narlotte and S. C. Railroad stock, mount due by banks,	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline 159,611 & 59 \\ & 850 & 00 \\\hline 67,949 & 12 \\\hline \end{array}$
mount due by agents, ank property (fixtures),	41,044 85 642 50
nadjusted vouchers,	\$ 9,818 00 6,347 18
otes of other banks,	21,778 07 31,596 07
The state of the s	•
* Debts owing by irectors,	4,550 00
ockholders, not directors,	16,629 02 \$ 21,179 02
	May a many
	1996
JOHN J. BLACKWOOD, Prest.	
8 860,7114,50	\$ 860,714 50

D	C	ANCE WE		~
Dr.	State of	the Bank	of	Clarene
printly and a second		1		AND WE
Notes discounted,		S ashan	100	a otog a
Amount by directors,		\$ 86,510		
" stockholders	,	158,656		
" others,		248,593	76	\$493,76
Domestic bills of exc	change:	is haman		Sell Miles
Payable in New York,		152,323	25	The Period
Do., Baltimore,		2,400		5 TAMES
Do., Wilmington,		6,334		in the last
Do., Greensboro',		526	43	161,58
Merchants bank, Baltin	nore,	40	51	
Commercial b'k of Pa.	, Phila.		81	11777
Continental bank, New	York,	61,272	62	61,32
Expense account,				2,02
Cash:				
Notes of this b'k rec'd,	\$450,020			
In circulation,	266,723			
On hand,		183,297	00	
Notes of banks in Faye	tteville,	114		
Do., of State,		670	00	
Do., Cape Fear,		732		
Do., Charlotte,		375		
Do., Farmer's b'k of E.	. City,	135		
Do., Merch'ts b'k of N	Vewbern,	75	00	
Do., Bank of Wadesbo	ro,	711	00	Particular Property Control
Do., do. Washingto	on, -	275		
Do., do. Wilmingto	on,	125		
Do., do. Yanceyvil	lle,	225		
Do., do. in South (Carolina	857		
Checks		147	22	
Specie: gold,	\$45,400			
Silver,	41.41	45,441	41	233,17

\$ 951,876

\$ 951,876 21

etteville,	May 29th,	1858.		Cr.
of Rep of Wi est and	ccount.	e'd,	841 42 19 97 318 45	HALL IN SO KIN
ente l				
luza .			parte de la	in a de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania del compania de la compania del
1400,0				
0.	00117 00117 00217			I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
		unile mar.usi		i oh i di i oh i di i oh i di i oh i di i oh i di
2,582		11.14		in like
TO. D.	WILLIAMS	, President	t.	\$ 951.87621

State of the Commercial Bank

State	of the Con	$\frac{nn}{n}$	iercial Ba	n i
Resources.	iabilitica	T	Winds In	
Notes discounted,	\$ 293,676	11	pital stoc	
Bills of exchange, \$154,636.70	\$200,0.0	11	otes in cir	V.
Domestic bills, 3,715.54	158,352	24	Due to or	
Suspended debt,			\$ 480,181	9
Due from other banks, viz:	20,100	00	P 100,101	
Union Bank, Boston,	2,032	34	nk of Fa	
Bank of North America, Phila.,	2,040		r sbnobiv	10
Merchants' Bank of Baltimore,		93		
Exchange Bank of Va., Richmond,		25		1 1
" Norfolk,		68		
" " Petersburg,		32		
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	345			8
Bank of Washington,	774			
Greensboro' Branch Farmers' Bank,		58		9
Suspended account:				
Notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania			0.100	× .
on deposit in Bank of N. America,			2,100	0.
Real estate—banking house,			9,000	0
Cash:				
In specie,	81,637			
In notes and checks on other banks,	30,218	26	111,855	5
		1		
e days described				1
				1
				1
Cashian	AVAGE	1	Bu or	1
	A THE REAL PROPERTY.	1	@ COO F10	-
	4	1	\$ 608,519	18

f Wilmington, May 29th, 1858.

The converse grant	20.0, 22.009 200	, 2000.				
	Liabilities.		Lasymons	A	or in the	
apital stock	culation,	67;0K0,1819	s ,ba		350,000 121,893	00
ank of the	her banks, vi Republic, N Bank, Newbo	lew York,	352	33	823	17
Sank of Fay Dividends u Due to depo	yetteville, npaid,	I PARLE	1,462		$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,815 \\ 1,720 \\ 49,938 \end{array} $	00
lett profits,	includ'g cont	tingent fund	Jun / 10 -		82,330	38
			L. S. Januta	77	d) le du	all
				ije 37	W looks	BB
					draponder the of the	N
			Mark of N.	uj-	doposit is al estate	on Ro
					Jash : specie,	αI
			1,000 840 90	1(3)	HOLES ADM	111
				181	10111111111	
			The state of the s			
					_	
the second	T. SAVAGI	E. Cashier.				
o bet lansis	56 (8)				\$ 608,519	80

State of the Commercial Bank of

Situte by	the Comme	read Bank of
7011		
Bills and notes discounted,	260,795 6	
Bills of exchange,	170,939 7	
Suspended debt,	68,317 5	0 500,052 87
Due from other banks, viz: Union bank, Boston,	1791	
Bank of N. America, Philadelphia,	173 1 98 4	
Merchant's bank, Baltimore,	94	
Exchange bank of Va., Richmond,	1,438 2	
" " Petersburg,	491	
Bank of Charleston, South-Carolina,	266 6	
Merchant's bank of Newbern,	3206	
Greensboro' br. Farmer's b'k of N. C.	66	
Suspense account for notes of the)		
b'k of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,		2,100 51
received in settlement,		
Real estate—banking house,		9,000 00
Cash in specie,	73,230 4	
In notes of and checks on other b'ks,	21,185 6	2 94,416 06
The state of the s		
*Of this sum there is due:		
By Directors,	74,542 8	
By Stockholders not Directors,	17,573 5	
and the same and t	11,010 5	
	\$ 92,116 3	7
	\$ 12,220	
100		
Application of the state of the	MANA	
DE BLOCK OF THE PROPERTY OF TH		\$ 607,94181

Vilmingtou, October 30th, 1858.

						_
xchange ban	ks, viz: depublic, Nev k of Va., No nk of S. C., on ington, tteville, and loss, oaid,	orfolk,	2,19 2,19 3,09 97	79 20 32 83 99 97 28 24 74 96 10 00 39 64	\$ 350,000 105,033 8,442 4,003 72,763 67,699	00 00 20 97
2,10051					Time Time	
9,000,0					in or how he are two hours of	
30015,10			ele car	anjo i	en In said	
			palCL mo	219	his sum ti Director: Stockhol	
and some to						
Doc. N	SAVAGE, o. 23.]	Cashier.		-	\$ 607,941	81

State of the Farmers' Bank of North-

DR.

Liabilities.

To Capital stock,
Notes in circulation,
Reserved profits,
Due to other banks,
Dividends unpaid,
Nett profits,
Depositors,

\$ 297,900 00 235,131 00 14,267 89 1,399 75 1,055 00 15,866 40 25,896 35

\$ 591,516 39

CR.

Resources.

By Notes discounted, Bills North-Carolina State bonds, Bills payable in N. Y. on demand, Real estate, Due from New York banks, other banks, Notes and checks of other banks, Coin, W. W. Griffin, former cashier, \

alleged deficiency,

\$315,52435 107,07184 27,174 09 19,561 17 4,000,00 8,185 20 2,746 58 16,328|3718,064 85

72,859 94

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

\$ 591,516 39

DR.

		Source O	y the Bunk of
To Bills and notes disco Banks of New York " of North-Care Expense account, Bank building, Cash, notes, banks Carolina and c Ditto banks of S. C. a Specie,	and Phila., olina, of North-	\$ 1,717 0 15,000 0 26,939 9 1,477 0 28,138 5	0 16,717 02 2 0
	edited, end of	markens 3	de mont
			To local
	K, Calif.	210440	\$ 684,336 45

Fayetteville, May 10th, 1858.

CR.

By Capital stock, Circulation, Banks of North-Car Dividends unpaid, Deposits, Profit and loss, Surplus,	rolina,	\$ 973 39,371	50 82	\$ 380,000 00 193,718 00 1,149 82 40,345 32 15,123 31 54,000 00
				an sabana
	,			
W. G. BROADFO	OT, Cashier.			\$ 684,336 45

State of the Merchant's Bank of

	State	of the Merche	ant's Bank of
Notes discording Suspended (Bills of exclapation Protested (Real estate, Due from ot Notes of oth Specie,	lebt, lange, ' ''		$\begin{array}{c} \$257,\!21892\\ 6,\!85900\\ 64,\!29068\\ 11,\!25000\\ 7,\!56360\\ 16,\!27749\\ 27,\!79000\\ 34,\!84699 \end{array}$
	le mare		
		4 1.43 7	\$ 426,096 68

Newbern, May 31st, 1858.

Capital stock, Notes in circulation, Deposites, General profit and loss, Dividends unpaid, Due to other banks,	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	225,000 00 72,137 00 74,823 63 49,463 91 304 50 4,367 64
		Spenie
province.		norsk na sa Maderon sa
W. W. CLARK, C	ashier.	\$ 426,096 68

NT 11	0.000.000
Notes discounted,	\$397,971 01
Exchange, foreign,	475,032 42
Do., Domestic,	13,341 67 \$ 868,345 1
Due from banks out of the Sta	te, 49,979 7
Do. in the State,	2,266 5
In hands of agents,	23,540
Real estate,	15,435
N. C. Bonds,	29,754
Suspended debt,	
Expenses and calaries	93,484
Expenses and salaries,	4,540
Coin,	58,723 88
Notes and ch'ks of other banks	,
Due has Discretion	00 001/10
Due by Directors,	28,281 12
Do. Stockholders,	62,184 52
M. No. 1 and Antonion p. 14	
	ALL STATES
	1,208,339

Wilmington, May 3rd, 1858.

Do. in the	out of the S State, ors and unpa fund,	tate, .id dividends,	40,340 0 38,840 8	03	\$630,400 00 443,839 00 1,379 80 23 79 53,515 96 79,180 88
02010,5 0201,2 0010,81		878,400.00 878,400.00 41,561.24 2la, 6,888.00	aton, S. Asso, War asso, War asso bonds Notes,	- A	M mohane's all all of the company and the comp
JH Doo. No		E, President.		&	1,208,339 43

0.826	State of	the Bank of
Resources.	in in this is a	Charle letter
Dille and stools	\$ 341,038	01
Bills and stocks, Bills of exchange,	100,680	
Suspended debt,	71,576	
Real estate taken for debt,		00 \$ 528,295 28
Due from other banks, viz:	20,000	TW hordowst
Bank of the Republic, New York,	13,779	04 18 10 30 11
Mechanic's bank of Baltimore,	3,184	13
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	5,447	
Merchant's bank of Newbern, N. C.,	3,227	95
Bank of the State, Winsor,	697	
Bank expenses,	183	
Salary account,	1,975	
Real estate,		18,681 09
N. Carolina State bonds, \$73,490.00		00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 35,000.00 Cash—Coin, 41,561.24		00
Cash—Coin, 41,561.24 Notes of other b'ks & checks, 6,888.00		24 156,939 24
Notes of other 5 ks & checks, 0,000.00	10,110	150,555 21
		- 2
		7
Programme to temperate	MOKE CHIEF	\$ 732,410 83

Washington, May 31, 1858.

Bank of Fayetteville, 190 Farmers' bank of N. C., Eliza'th c'y, 233 Commercial bank of Wilmington, 678	\$ 325,000 00 326,693 50 47,899 96 14 014 8 54 0 69 5 00 8 38 9 70 5,622 45 571 00 26,623 92
to be to be banks, 10,40% of 77,099 54	
be at the La, there at the lanks, there is a second to the lanks, the lanks, the lanks, to the lanks, the lank	Contlica Charlen
had the key the second of the second	
thecks other hanks, 10,408477, 77,09254	Six pendisting sic
#4529,11 Androsot Leaned Total Salosin	plante de la
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.	\$732,410 83

•	73
•	ж

Dr.	State o	t	the Bank of
Notes discounted,	\$354,990	16	Caputal Ston
Foreign exchage,	497,069	41	Girmalation.
Domestic exchange,	12,813	55	\$ 864,873 12
Exchange bank of Va., Petersburg,		83	M. Andrewskin Com
Merchants' bank, Boston,	4,504	95	of Decision of
Merchants' bank, Baltimore,	793	35	Diamente ene
Bank North America, Philadelphia,	2,795	95	Harva ninguist
Bank of Charleston,	430		
Bank of the Republic, New York,	8,882	15	17,408 58
Merchants' bank, Newbern,	302		Food Service all
Bank of Washington,	1,746		(Johnneyeigh
Bank of Wadesboro',	186		
Farmers' bank, Greensboro',	40		
G. W. Call, agent,	12,338		
R. Norfleet, .do.,	7,838		
John Eccles, do.,	2,604		
Real estate,	,		15,434 31
North Carolina bonds,			29,754 09
Suspended debt,			87,484 34
CashSpecie,	66,613	87	
Cash notes and checks other banks,	10,408		77,022 54
out notes and entered outer summy,			,
Due by Directors,			17,686 20
Due by Stockholders,			73,418 04
as de sy who can exact,			,
	-		
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		1	
POPRIL TREE DIR	Charlette.	2	1,117,032 74
- polyantegaths 1 - francisco by	Transaction of	d)	12,221,002111

Wilmington, October 30, 185	Wilmington	, October	30,	1858.
-----------------------------	------------	-----------	-----	-------

CR.

Bank of Cha	ginia, Portsn arlotte, rendon, Faye l Dividends	etteville,	\$ 630,400 00 349,706 00 86 72 136 58 505 98 62,896 14 54,400 00 18,901 32
00ATE(83	REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY		Bak of W to town in the last of the last o
			A Nordest Store Ben Ben Nordest Statement of the Bender Store Bender Statement of the Bender Statement
			One by 1 bostors,
JOH	IN MeRAE,	President.	\$ 1,117,032 74

		<i>J</i>
To Notes Discounted, Bank of New York, Commercial B'k of Wilmington, Bank Expenses, Deposit Public Treasurer, under protest, Bank Building, Cash, Notes Banks of N. C., Banks of Va., & S. C.,	\$ 2,595 00 1,900 00 15,000 00 13,910 00 1,398 00	19,495 00
Specie,	41,763 59	57,071 59
takenida e a Andrew in	MARIAN SE	\$ 699,81880

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1858.

-	Capital Bank No Bank of	ote Circulation Wadesboro', Yancevville.	on,	\$ 4,548.5 159.8	\$ 380,000 00 184,138 00 4,708 36 61,134 46 14,837 98 55,000 00
					- Alphysia
		ABTERST Valtoe, 66 OOKSI, 6	of K. C., ginia, Rich-	is Bank, otor Bank Bank of Vi	Coice of Solution of Solution of States of Solution of States of Solution of States of
			watth days		anni y
	W.G.	BROADFO	OT, Cashier.		\$ 699,818 80

4,4f3		State	of	the Bank of
	Debts.	about h		and the state of
Capital stock, Due depositors Circulation, Due Bank of O Due Bank of O Due agents, Profit and loss	Wilmington, Chester, S. C.,			\$ 300,000 00 43,56444 331,000 00 1,839 20 1920 249 50 65,978 50
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8				
				on sales (
				Paul Sand
	1	0		
18748,651		J. BLAUK		\$ 742,651 10

Charlotte, November 22d, 1858.

=======================================		
Coin, Notes of other North Carolina Banks, Notes of South Carolina Banks, Due by Banks in North Carolina, Due by other Banks in do., Exchange maturing, Notes discounted,* Due by agents, Suspended debt, Debt in suit, Charlotte and South Carolina railroad stock, Furniture and fixtures, Unadjusted vouchers,	Abder had a control of the control o	\$ 73,026 18 18,842 00 2,378 00 677 59 67,488 03 301,890 54 116,965 50 15,551 55 46,459 83 94,854 84 850 00 797 27 2,869 77
*Of which there is owing by directors, Stockholders not directors,	\$ 1,425 9,556	
E. E. J. J. BLACKWOOD, President.		\$ 742,651 10

Real estate, Bills of exchange, Notes receivable, Due from other banks: Leather Manufacturers' Bank, N. Y., Bank of Charleston, S. C., Bank of Fayeteville, N. C., Bank of Wilmington, N. C., North Carolina bonds, Notes of other banks, Specie, Bank expenses,	2,023 33 1,636 42	\$ 5,771 91 144,152 42 543,368 84 154,287 85 35,982 34 3,659 75 20,000 00 9,877 00 55,025 67 144 36
00.058 TETOT TT.008;E		
ng by direct a 1,422 no care as, b,555 46	iwo al predi a not direct	doblim 10 * constants coloridoos8,
CWOOD, Special and	I. I. BLAG	\$ 972,270 14

Wadesboro', November 27th, 1858.

Capital stock, Notes in circulation, One to other banks, Discount ree'd since las Oue depositors, Dividends unpaid, Reserved profits,	et dividends,	$\begin{array}{c} \$325,000\\ 518,574\\ 00\\ 8,295\\ 00\\ 4,603\\ 19\\ 2,679\\ 89\\ 3,427\\ 50\\ 85,610\\ 56\\ \end{array}$
0.000,081 290,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	Ball in N. G.	
41,586.41	at there is due too	oo na aida 102 na libraciana na libraciana
н. в. наммо	ND, Cashier.	\$972,270 14

Resources.	Liabilities.	1
		-
*Domestic Bills and Notes,	\$ 411,976 03	4
Bills of Exchange,	116,663 20	9
Suspended Debt,	68,157 38 \$ 596,79	6 6
Due from other Banks, viz:	10,840	i
Bank of the Republic, New York		
Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore,	6,595 62	
Bank of Virginia, Norfolk,	5,150 24	
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,	751 88	
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,		
Bank of State, Raleigh,	2,475 15	
Bank of State, Tarboro', Real Estate, including amount	293 17 28,110	5 2
Real Estate, including amount	22 601 00	
taken for debt,	33,681 09	1
Bank Expenses and Salaries, North-Carolina State Bonds,	4,764 36 38,445 39,627 50 38,445	0 4
Cash, in Coin,	42,817 30	
Notes of other Banks in N. C.,	5,589 92 88,03	1/7
Trotos of other Danks in It. C.,	3,303 02 00,03	+
*Of this amount there is due by Directors, Stockholders, not Directors,	41,586 41 60,267 96	
	\$751,398	30:

Washington, December 1, 1858.

Liabilities. Capital Stock, Notes in Circulation, Due to other Banks, viz: Bank of Wilmington, N. C., Merchants' Bank of Newbern, Deposits, Dividends unpaid, General Profit and Loss,	\$ 3,431 1,425 30,182 850	$\begin{vmatrix} 4,856 \\ 63 \end{vmatrix}$
434.88 OLUMEN STANDARD STANDAR		A dash si sana
TI,580 II Secured to the secure to the secur	ned then	Of this send Director
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.		\$ 751,393 02

DR.

		and the second second
- Variable and Control of the Contro		
Notes Discounted:	The second second	Mark Indiana
Amount due by Directors,	\$ 89,4347	6
" " Stockholders,	160,7556	2
" " Others,	250,3966	7 \$ 500,587 05
Domestic Bills of Exchange:		
Payable in New York,	218,028 4	
" Philadelphia,	2,000 0	
" Baltimore,	341 3	
" Wilmington,	8,734 7	
" " Charleston,		
" Greensboro',	1,011 9	
" "Favettavilla	252 63	
Layette vine,	1,000 00	231,369 11
Com. B'k of Penn., Philadelphia,	208 20	
Merchants' Bank of Baltimore,	97 24	±
Continental Bank, New York,	22,212 63	
Bank of Charleston,	313 00	22,831 05
Expense Account,		1,999 29
Cash:		
Notes of B'k C. Fear & Branches,	5,325 00	
" State and "	488 00	
" Fayetteville,	208 00	
" Charlotte,	200 00	
" Wadesboro',	915 00	
" Washington,	320 00	
" Wilmington,	1,088 00	
Notes of Com. B'k of Wilmington,	280 00	
" "Bank of Yanceyville,	5,700 00	
" " in South-Carolina,	1,986 00	
Checks,	459 40	
	100 10	
	E0 000 0F	00 000
Silver, 186.25	52,686 25	69,655 65
N man bearing and a second	21/21/21	
Continue . Continue	VORKSTVS	\$ 826,442 15
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PERSON NAMED I		

Clarendon, at Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1858.			Cr.
Capital Stock, Notes in Circulation, Surplus Fund, Greensboro' Insurance Bank of Wilmington, Discount Received, Individual Depositors,	Company,	3,352 86 1,122 52	\$ 400,000 00 310,660 00 29,691 93 4,475 38 19,939 57 61,675 27
			Linday Linday Linday Linday Linday Linday
			7 to don f to the T to don leavelle products random random
ATTACH TO A STATE OF THE STATE			
11 255,272 Tu ito,28 1 11 700,78 12 700,144,5 9	L'gy'dour lo uris		
00000,2 00000,2 00000,2 00000,2 00000,2 00000,2	rd oub il ous	dl samu s	To se la
JOHN D. WILLIAM	S, President.	infrative galax	\$ 896 449 15

\$ 826,442 15

State of the Bank of the State of

State of	the Danie	4)	the State	9
Notes discounted, \$	1,998,247	44	*	
Bonds R. & G. R. R. Co., \$21,000.00		Tu	Called Trider	5
Bonds C. & S. C. R. R. Co., 5,000.00	word Train	111	The second second	
Rockfish stock, 10,000.00	36,000	00	and a second	
Bills of exchange,			2,925,355	02
Real estate,	The same of the	750	47,058	55
Due from other banks:				
Merchants' Bank, Boston,	969	41		13
Fulton Bank, New York,	9,404	56		1
Far's'. & Me'cs'. B'k, Phil'a.,	9,636			-
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore,	16,871	15		
Rugeley, Blair & Co., N. O.	64	60		
Bank of Charleston, S. C., 34,76			7 7 7	100
			Salandar	
Com'cial Bank, Columbia, 490.00 Planters' B'nk, Winnsboro', 387.65		41	OF Party and	
Bank of Va., Richmond, 398.65			il manage	1
Bank of Va., Portsmouth, 5,334.54			Ci Inceinse	
Bank of Va., Danville, 629.43				
Bank of Va., Petersburg, 1.06				
McIlwaine, Son & Co., Pe-			mall dam	
tersburg, 16,413.01				
Exchange B'k of Va., Pet., 14,349.09			tenti dam	1
Do. do., Clarksville, 724.67			not dan	1
J. D. Gordon & Co., Nor'k, 1,563.99	39,414			98
Notes of other banks :- Virginia,	6,669		tanti dan	
No. Ca., \$74,842; So. Ca., \$4,982,	79,824	00	86,493	00
Specie:—Gold coin, 253,277.98				
Gold bullion, 760,00	254,037			110
Silver,	28,614			4
Vouchers unadj't'd, check unch'rg'd,	128	02		-
Bills and checks in transitu,			23,007	7
G	!		0 111 005	-
		\$	3,441,967	
	7.		stockhold	
* Of these sums there is due by	directors	00	not diret	
Raleigh,	1,791	66		
Newbern,	4 500	lan	2,000	100
Tarboro'	4,500			0
Fayetteville,	14,984	100	2,250	01
Wilmingt'n, \$9,500; E. City, \$24,000,	33,500 1,940	00	16,132	000
Charlotte,	5,750		10,152	101
Milton, \$3,500; Windsor, 2,250,	5,750	00		
	e 69 166	111	\$ 23,082	0
	\$ 62,466	111	10,002	10

North-Carolina, November 20th, 1858.

101000000000000000000000000000000000000			1 700 000 00
Capital stock,	0.31.31.4	\$	1,500,000 00
deneral profit and loss,		14	225,039 62
Due to other banks:			
Ierchants' Bank, N. Y., \$68,946.79			
Cash'r Merc's, B'k, N. Y., 5,647.21	\$ 74,594	00	and the state of t
Bank of Baltimore, Balt., 189.34			A TE VAVE TO THE
Vestern Bank, Baltimore, 442.41	631	75	
'lant's' & Mech's Bank, Charleston,			mund, andulate
Exchange Bank of Va., Norfolk,	204	79	PIL TO DESERT
'k of Cape Fear, Wil'gt'n, \$405.62			a planting the
Do. do., Washington, 2,619.63	The same and		III a Kalasi iyi
"k of Wasington, do., 9,897.89			ill belowing
Ierchants' B'k, Newbern, 4,446.82			Comfoist 180
'armers' Bank, Eliz. City, 61.00		96	93,376 36
Notes in circulation:	11,100	00	00,01000
	44,802	00	Replace Va
Principal Bank, Raleigh,	44,002	00	Route of Va
Branch Bank, Newbern, 51,421.00	1 TO 1 TO 1 TO 1		Thomas Va
Branch Bank, Tarboro', 111,606.00		4.00	The Theorem
Branch Bank, Faye'ville, 68,166.00			Canton de par
Branch Bank, Wilm'gt'n, 121,032.00	1	1 3	11
Branch Bank, Eliz. City, 91,873.00	and broad and		
Branch Bank, Charlotte, 241,530.00 Branch Bank, Milton, 100,061.00			7.
Branch Bank, Milton, 100,061.00			
Branch Bank, Morganton, 93,224.00			
Branch Bank, Windsor, 154,443.00	1,033,356	00	1,078,158 00
ublic Treasurer of North-Carolina,			72,824 60
Dividends unpaid,			5,165 00
Deposits,			467,404 15
The state of the s			A MARIE DIN T
	CONTRACT OF S	13	No lina el 10
	Burns the		1.12 7(1) 4
			A de tale 17
			-moducz
			Tone Horn
			pllianthoy 2
	O B and	125	
	Kowlani 37	111	
		1	
a DEWEY C. J.		0	2 441 007 70
C. DEWEY, Cashier	•]]	1	3,441,967 73

State of the Merchants' Bank

Stitle O	the Mercha	nts Bank
Notes Discounted, Suspended Debt, Bills of Exchange, Protested Bills of Exchange, Real Estate, Bank of the State of North-Carolina, do., Newbern Branch, Commercial Bank of Wilmington, Bank of Cape Fear, Washington, do., Raleigh, Merchants' Bank, Baltimore, Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, Fulton Bank, New York, Notes of other North-Carolina B'ks., Specie,	85,201 71 11,250 00 2,360 39	
TOTAL MARKET AND		448,219 71

Tewbern, on the 30th of November, 1858.

apital Stock, Totes in Circulation, Deposits, eneral Profit and Loss, ividends Unpaid, ank of Wilmington, ank of Washington,	- 44 A	1,349 7 1,567 (\$ 225,000 00 93,998 00 79,391 36 46,656 93 256 00 76 2,917 42
ATTROCTOR TOWNS	distribution of	The color	The state of the s
		oma odi 18 monto dalidw	of selection of the sel
Wм. CLARF	X, Cashier,		\$ 448,219 71

,888.	State of	b Bunk of
Real Estate,	\$	\$ 5,771 91
Bills of Exchange,	rectant a	144,152 42
Notes Receivable,*	A + 23 (15)	543,368 84
Due from other Banks:		
Leather Manufacturers B'k, N. Y.,		154,28785
Bank of Charleston, S. C.,		35,982 34
Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,	2,0233	3
Bank of Wilmington, N. C.,	1,6364	2 3,65975
North-Carolina Bonds,		20,000 00
Notes of other Banks, to-wit:		
Bank of the State of N. C.,	8200	0
Bank of Cape Fear,	1,000 0	0
Bank of Wilmington,	1,500 0	
Bank of Clarendon,	4,600 0	0
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,		
Bank of Fayetteville,	500 0	
Bank of Charlotte,	500 00	
Bank of Yanceyville,	390 00	
Bank of Washington,	167,00	
Specie,	55,025 6'	7
Bank Éxpenses,	144 30	5
*Of these notes the amount of		
*Of these notes, the amount of \$32,231, is due from Stockholders,		
and \$12,237 of which sum is due		
from Directors.		
nom Directors.		
- >		
• 10 10 10 10		
	-	
- V C-11 C TO C 12	THE WALL	972,270 14
The state of the s	1 11 22 1 1 1 1 1	I CINGUIT

Wadesboro', Nov. 27th, 1858.

Merchants' Bank of S. C., Discount re'd since last dividend, Due Depositors, Dividends unpaid, Reserved Profits,	4,603 26,759 3,427 85,610	89 50
	Mark of Bank o	
W. R. LEAK, President.	\$ 972,27	014

State of the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of

Dr. State of the Branch of	of the Farme	ers' Bank of
To Capital Stock appropriated to Branch Bank, Of which sum there is now due from Pr. Bank, Leaving Capital now at Br. Bank, *Branch Circulation, The Farmers' Bank of N. Carolina as above, Profit and Loss, Deposits, Payable on demand to Banks and Depositors,	\$ 120,000 00 63,610 87 \$ 56,389 13 214,418 00 14,940 23	270,80713 11,96912 14,94023
*Branch Circulation, \$214,418.00 On hand, 159,928.00 In Circulation,	54,490 00	
3000 \$ 10000 VASSA	337443144	\$297,71648

By Coin,

do.

olina Banks,

Va. Banks,

" Cash as per above items,

" Bank of Virginia, at Norfolk,

"The Park Bank, N. Y.,

"Notes of this B'k

demand,)

" Notes Discounted,

" Expense Account,

do.

Eliz. City,

North-Carolina, at Greensboro', Nov. 27, 1858.

CR. \$ 22,978 58 Notes and Checks of North-Car-12,122 00 of S. C. and 971 00 38,503 00 Greensboro', 159,928|00\$ 234,502 58 21,795 69 140 53 " Com. Bank of Wilmington, N. C., 733 79 " N. C. State Bonds, \$14,000 pr., 13,444 02 " Bills Discounted (deducting the 6,345 18 18,322 42 38,111 62 2,432 27 W. A. CALDWELL, Cashier. \$ 297,716 48

Dr. 2021	State of	' t/	he Bank	of _
*To Notes Discounted,	\$ 602,978	70	Intlant)	
*Bills of Exchange,			\$620,776	99
Metropolitan Bank, New York,	106		lo dentl.	
Philadelphia Bank,	2	66	109	50
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	, bruque	1	2,365	72
Bank Expenses,	2,595	00	Dateogot	
*Do. Extra tax for 1857, pr. under	A COO		Harvesida	
protest,	1,900		10.10	00
Bank Building,	15,000	00	19,495	00
Cash, Notes:	0.200	00	ma 10 mil	
Bank State and Branches,	2,389		discoult to the	1.4
" Cape Fear and Branches, " Clarendon,	4,140 2,211			
" Wilmington,	1,249	00		
" Wadesboro',	1,193			1
" Charlotte,	764			
" Yanceyville,	725			
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	239			
Banks of S. C., and Virginia,	1,398	00		
Checks, &c.,	1,000			
Specie,	41,763	59	57,071	59
	1			
*Extra tax for 1857, pr. under pro	-			
test, \$1,900.				
, , ,				
			1	
	BARRE	10	\$ 699,81	880
	T.	,	,φουσ,ο1	-100

Fayetteville, Nov. 8th 1858.

CR.

By Capital Stock,	Januarieli	\$ 380,000 00
Circulation,	popularita (2)	184,138 00
Bank of Wadesboro',	\$ 4,548 51	ogonalli /
" of Yanceyville,	159 85	4,708 36
Dividend unpaid,	216 00	
Deposites,	60,918 46	61,134 46
Discount Received,	12,202 95	
Profit and Loss,	2,635 03	14,837 98
Surplus,	2012	55,000 00
*Bills of Exchange:	AD THE	Mora Mess
On New York, \$14,705.00	musin bun q	Mank San
" Charleston, S. C., 250.00	Long and Lo	100
"Wilmington, N. C., 2,675.92	nolige	
" Salisbury, N. C., 167.37	17,798 29	
*Debt due by Directors, \$37,430.00	- Carrie Ba	16.71
" Stockholders, 142,060.00		
" by Others, 423,488.70	602,978 70	In L
	If and h	munimot.)
	y hans	To commit
		A ALCOHEJ
		Spanda
b.	L. Beue	
	1	
Sec.		
JOHN D. STARR, President.		\$ 699,818 80
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		

DR.

State of the Farmers' Bank of

Dr.		State	of the Fari	ners' Bank of
Reserved Nett Prof Dividends Bank Cap Bank Rep	its, s unpaid, se Fear, Rale oublic, New s' Bank, Bal	sigh, York, ltimore,	Amderfie all a year all a year and a and a a a and a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	\$ 297,900 00 170,385 00 14,267 89 20,471 02 1,055 00 106 50 96 20 285 50 28,488 68
77 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	02:005,51 07:070,603	\$9,878,00 167,51 00,198,788 00,000,00 182,868,70	O A July	
		Malling	GENTS.	\$ 533,055 79

Coin,

North-Carolina, Dec., 1st, 1858.

Resources.

Bank Virginia, Norfolk,

Park Bank, New York,

alleged deficiency,

G. W B'ROOKS, President.

*By Notes Discounted, Bills, "

CR. \$ 280.983 06 95,813 03 Real Estate, Bank State, Windsor, Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 7,805 00 $\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 25 \\ 733 \\ 79 \end{array}$ 140 53 Notes and checks of other Banks, 14,549 15 14000 N. C. State Bonds, cost, 13,444 02 21,795 69 24,928 50 W. W. Griffin, former Cashier,) 72,851 77 *Of the above notes discounted: \$64,725.15 due from Stockholders. 400.00 " " Directors.

\$ 533,055 79

and interest manually L. Care Parenter Dryanium N. C.

See: I have the hence to transmit honewith a statement towning the condition of the framework leads of Wilmington, which has been recovered at this office sence my has combinated to the the condition of the con

With great respect, year conducts servant,

July Commen

Hom. Troute Several Specific of the Monte of Commons.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., January 8th, 1859.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the condition of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, which has been received at this office since my last communication to the General Assembly transmitting bank statements.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

D. W. COURTS,

Public Treasurer.

Hon. Thomas Settle, Speaker of the House of Commons.

State of the Commercial Bank of

Ordina 1888 22 State of	the Commer	ciai Bank of
Bills of exchange, Suspended debt, Due from other Banks, viz: Union Bank, Boston, Bank of N. America, Philadelphia, Merchants' Bank, Baltimore, Exchange B'k of Va., Richmond, " " " Petersburg, Bank of Charleston, S. C., Suspense acc't for notes of the b'k \\ of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, \\ Real estate, Banking house, &c., Cash, in specie, In notes of, and check on other	328 43 304 61 70 85 1,346 27 109 18 439 29	\$ 505,335 52 2,598 63 2,103 01 9,695 00
Banks,	24,334 70	89,278 05
*Of this sum, there are due by Directors, Stockholders, not Directors,	74,642 88 18,050 00	
	VAS T	\$ 609,010,21

Wilmington, December 4, 1858.

Capital Stock, Notes in circulation, Due to other Banks, viz: Bank of the Republic, New York, Exchange bank of Va., Norfolk, Merchants' Bank of S. C., Cheraw, Bank of Washington, Merchants' Bank of Newbern, Greensboro' branch, Farmers' B'k, Bank of Fayetteville, General profit and Loss, Dividends unpaid, Due to Depositors,	160 48	9,113 83 75,650 34
TERS TARTERS THE THE PARTY OF T		Cash, in Man Cash, in Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Man Ma
estates, Colonia especial espe	MI 310 .00	enatura Booksoote
T. SAVAGE, Cashier.		\$ 609,010 21

A rest. Consider.

L. SVA THE CAMPON

Doc. No. 24.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

The undersigned, the President and Directors of the Westrn Railroad Company have been directed by the stockholdrs of said company to lay before your honorable bodies, a catement, of the condition and prospects of their road, and a solicit your favorable consideration of a bill for aid to said rork, which they have requested their representatives to inreduce during the present session.

Our object is to show you what has been done on our road, nd to satisfy you that the aid we ask will insure its compleon to the coal fields, and certainly develop the vast mineral

esoures of the State.

The length of the line from the Cape Fear to Deep River, acluding sidings is 43 miles, to which our engineer has added or lateral tracks in the coal region, 3 miles, making 46 miles f road, for which his estimate is as follows: for graduation on the first 25 miles, based on contracts, more than half of which has now been

completed and the remainder in progress, \$209,692 56 or graduation, 3rd Division, 18 miles, for which

we have an offer below estimates, 104,631 00 or superstructure on the first 13½ miles, based

on purchase of iron and contracts made, 91,438 33

based on iron at \$60 per ton,	\$203,675	0
For contingencies,	5,000	00
		-
Making for graduation and superstructure,	\$614,436	89
For 12 engines, 500 coal-cars, box-cars, grave	t to book	
and other cars,	270,580	00
For water stations, depots, shops and fixtures for	d year aw	
trans-shipping coal,	95,000	00
For 3 miles of track to coal pits,	45,000	00

For superstructure of 29½ miles, to Deep River,

\$1,025,016 89

The offer that was made for the graduation of 3rd division was based upon a proposition to take one-third of the pay in bonds; with cash in hand, at least \$20,000 could be saved there. The iron has been contracted for at ten dollars per ton less than estimates, making a saving of twenty-five thousand dollars on that item, and from the estimates for engines and rolling stock, we may safely deduct \$70,000, for if the business of the road in the next four years, should require the amount estimated for, we will be abundantly able to buy it, without resorting to bonds. Deduct these three items from the estimates, and we have as the total cost of the road, \$905,016. Our subscriptions which we consider good, though

a small portion of them are not at present available, amount to \$341,232 00 We ask for aid amounting to 600,000 00

\$941,232 00

A sum sufficient to complete and equip the road and pay the first quota of interest on the bonds we may issue.

Of our capital stock, we have expended \$297,000, and we have $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road completed and in operation; eight miles more on which the gradation has progressed so far that it can be completed in two months; and four miles more on which the graduation, (which is extremely heavy,) is about half done; the remainder of the line, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has been surveyed and is ready for the contractor, and the work is of such a character

that it can be completed in six months. The iron for the remainder of the road has been contracted for at \$50 per ton, duty paid, deliverable in New York,—will arrive there during this and the next month, and is to be paid for in four months after arrival. If the laying down of the iron can be commenced by the first of February, the whole line can be completed by the first September next.

We may have committed an error in making a contract for this iron, when we did not know exactly how it was to be paid for, but we were so deeply impressed with the importance of the early completion of this work, and were so anxious that in applying to your honorable body for aid, we should come before you with as few estimates as possible, that we could not resist the temptation to avail ourselves of the depressed state of the iron market, and should you favor our application or extend to us your aid, in any other way, more agreeable to yourselves, we are confident that we will have saved at least \$25,000, and hastened the completion of the work at least six months.

Our representatives who have the bill in charge, will explain its details, and why we apply for aid in that way, and will also show the importance of this road to the whole State, and its vital importance to this community.

We have given you a full and fair statement of facts. Again invoking a favorable consideration of our application for aid,

We subscribe ourselves,

Very Respectfully, Your ob't servants,

·C. B. MALLETT, President.

GEORGE W. HILL,
HENRY L. MYROVER,
L. J. HINSDALE,
JOHN H. COOK,
WM. McLAURIN,
JAMES KYLE,
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
W. T. HORNE,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Directors Western Railroad Company.

that it can be completed in air months. The rear for the view resinder of the road has been contracted for at \$50 per ton, dary paid, deliverable in New York,—will arrive there during this and the next month, and is to be paid for in four months after arrival. If the laving down of the iron can be completed by the first of February, the whole line can be completed by the first of February, the whole line can be completed by the first September next.

We may laive committed an error in making a contract for this iron, when we did not know exactly how it was to be paid for, but as a vere so deeply impressed with the importance of the carry compiction of this work, and were so anxions that in applicing in your bonorable hely for aid, we should come before you with an few dimens as possible, that we read not resist the ranguarion to avent ourselves of the depressed out the dam read made should you favor our application or extend to as your aid, in day other way, more application to yourselves, we are confident that we will have raved at least \$20,000, and hardened the rempletion of the work at

A test representatives with heave the bill in charge, will use pight by details, and why we apply for aid in that way, and will also show the importance of this read to the whole State, stature vital importance to this community.

We have given your a followed fair-statement of facts. Again investing a favorable consideration of our application for and

We subscribe ourselves,

colimination of the l

our obligation for and

Groser W. Husi Heavy L. Mysoyin

> Leaf, Hassmann, Journal II. Corne,

Was Mediana

TANK S

T. S. Levry

A. A. Welkerner

D material

Directors Waters Reitroad Consume

the best of the second state of the second s

Alle of the Design of the late.

A A TOTAL MARKET
Spirituan D. Arrain and Market Market Constitution of the state of the

The petrion of the malane true of the county of Surry, we said Start, we said Start, and and surry to have and forestion for persons are not surry to have and jost tier, by persons are the large and in the half of the county o

No therefore your clotters of branchis leafs will daily consider the progress and the expectations removed, and to appear a sublimate according to a sublimate at a control of subsections at the first transfer of the expectation of the first transfer of the expectation of the first transfer of the first transfer of the expectation of t

Doc. No. 25.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

The petition of the undersigned citizens of the county of Surry, in said State, respectfully showeth to your honorable body, that we are seriously injured, contrary to law and justice, by persons erecting dams across the Yadkin river of such a height as to entirely stop the passage of fish in said river and its tributaries, thereby depriving a large number of persons living above where these dams are erected, from enjoying the luxury of fish, and also preventing them from passing down said river with rafts or boats of any kind to the North-Carolina Railroad, which, consequently, greatly depreciates the value of the lands along said river and its tributaries, which we deem an infringement on the legal rights and privileges of a large number of loyal citizens. Your petitioners further show to your honorable body, that wing dams on said river answer all the purposes required for milling or other machinery.

We therefore pray that your honorable body will duly consider the premises, and pass a law to have said obstructions removed, and to appoint a sufficient number of suitable men whose duty it shall be to remove said obstructions, and to lay off and set apart at least one-fourth of the river which shall be kept open for the free passage of fish, boats, &c., from the western boundary of Wilkes county, in said State, to the South-

Carolina line, and to impose such fines and punishments as will hereafter prevent persons from placing obstructions in that portion of the river so laid off, and also that the County Courts of each county along the river be required to appoint suitable men who shall examine and report the condition of the river in their respective counties to the County Courts each year.

Your petitioners, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(Signed by).

JNO. H. DOBSON,
H. M. WAUGH,
N. BOYDEN,
W. W. WOLFE,
and 996 others.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden and Wilson, Printers to the State.

RESOLUTIONS OF REFERENCE.

- 1. Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message 2 as relates to a deficiency in the revenue and sinking fund, 3 be referred to the committee on finance.
- 2. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to common schools and the literary fund, be referred to the committee on education.
- 3. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to railroads, turnpikes, and water navigation, be referred to the committee on internal improvements.
- 4. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to banks, be referred to the committee on banking.
- 5. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the creation of an additional judicial circuit and the distribution of the Revised Code, be referred to the committee on the judiciary.
- 6. Resolved, That so much of said message as relates to the militia of the State, be referred to the joint committee on military affairs, and that each of said committees shall report by bill or otherwise.

Doc. No. 27.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Introduced by Mr. GILMORE, of Cumberland.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

RESOLUTIONS APPROVING THE NAVAL COMMISSION OF THE U. S. APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE COAL FIELDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assembly of 2 the State of North-Carolina, hereby approve the Naval 3 Commission, by which the Ccal Fields on Deep River 4 were recently examined by Com. Wilkes and others, in 5 reference to a suitable location for Government Machine 6 Shops for the manufacture of Machinery for the United 7 States Navy.

Resolved, further, That should the report of said Com2 missioners be favorable to said location, that our Senators
3 in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives
4 requested, to use all proper means for the speedy establish5 ment of the same, and to press upon the attention of the
6 government, the practicability and advantages of establish7 ing a National Foundry at the Coal Fields on Deep River.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

Your memorialists, the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, most respectfully represent to your honorable body, that a meeting of the stockholders of said Bank was held at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the 15th day of March, 1855, for the consideration of the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed during the session of 1854-'55, entitled "an act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear," and to decide whether said act should be accepted as the future charter of said Bank. At this meeting, after a full discussion of the provisions of said act, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear," ratified the 16th day of February, 1855, be, and the same is hereby accepted as the future charter of this corporation.

"Resolved, That the stockholders, in consenting to accept the act to re-charter this Bank, are not unmindful of the many onerous and greatly objectionable provisions therein contained; yet, believing the commercial interest of the State would be seriously impaired by their refusal, they have concluded to accept the same under a reasonable assurance that these provisions will be so modified and amended as to remove their objections, and enable this corporation to continue its aid in promoting the commercial and general business of the people of the State, without seriously impairing the value of their investments as stockholders; a result which they fear will take place unless such relief is granted.

"Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to memorialize the Legislature of the State asking for such amendments or modifications of the act referred to, as to them

may seem advisable."

Your memoralists further represent to your honorable body that by virtue of provisions of said act, books of subscription were opened at the various points designated in the charter, when it appeared upon the return of commissioners having such books in charge, that but 919 shares of the authorized increase of 5000 shares to the capital stock of said Bank had been subscribed for. Your memoralists further represent that at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held May 7th, 1855, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, and it is hereby declared, That all the property and estate now held by the present stockholders in this Bank over and beyond the amount of their shares of stock, reckon ing one hundred dollars to each share, be retained by the Bank."

That in the month of December, 1855, a meeting of the former stockholders of the Bank, and also of the subscribers to increased capital, was held, when a general statement, show ing in detail the estate and property of the Bank, and the li abilities of the Bank, with the returns from the different branches, verifying the different details in said statements was submitted. The meeting thereupon proceeded to consider the mode by which the value of the excess beyond the parvalue of the shares of stock held by the then stockholders should be ascertained, and after much consideration the following resolution was adopted, as well by the then stockholders as also by the subscribers to the increased capital:

"Resolved, and it is hereby agreed, That the value of the property and estate held by the present stockholders, in this

ank, over and beyond the amount of their shares, reckoning 100 to each and every share is \$21 on each and every such hare, and that the said sum of \$21, over and beyond \$100 or each and every share subscribed for the increased capital of the Bank, is a fair and proper equivalent to be contributed by the holders of such increased capital, pro rata, according to the number of such shares subscribed by them respectively." Your memorialists have set forth the foregoing details, that our honorable body may be fully informed as to the action of the stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, in connection with the acceptance of the charter granted to said Bank by the General Assembly of this State, during the session of \$54-55, and in discharge of the duty required of your memorialists, by the last of the resolutions (hereinbefore set orth) adopted at the meeting of said stockholders on the 15th Iarch, 1855, when said charter was accepted, they would

nost respectfully present for the consideration of your honrable body, some of the provisions of said charter, which

vere deemed, in the language of the second resolution adoped at said meeting, as onerous, and greately objectionable. The 17th section of the act referred to declares, "That henever the said Bank hath any demands upon any person r corporation, it shall be lawful for said person or corporation pay and discharge such demands in the notes of said Bank rithout regard to the place where the same may be payable nd demandable." The Bank of Cape Fear has seven branches, ach of which, like the principal Bank at Wilmington, is suplied with a sufficient sum in coin to redeem its issues, or the otes of the Bank, payable at such branches respectively; nd they are in this respect, each and every one of them, renired to act as independent Banks, and so to regulate their eneral operations and respective issues as if they severally nd respectively were bound to provide for their redemption a coin without aid or assistance from the Principal Bank, r any other of its branches. This policy has been adopted s a fundamental rule of action, to be observed by the different branches of this Bank, as a prudent means of restraining

heir operation, within the limits of that part of the capital

stock of the Bank allotted to them, severally and respectively. It is obviously manifest, however, that each and every branch oannot be furnished with coin sufficient to provide for the general issues of the Bank. Every law which in effect compels them to do more than to protect the issues of the Bank beyond such as are payable at their respective counters, is destructive of their existence; and the benefits resulting to the people from their establishment at different points in the State, are lost. Whenever the coin at any one of these banks is, by the redemption of the notes of the Bank payable at such branch, reduced below a proper amount, it must be replenished by a resort to such means as are within the control of this particular branch; and obviously, the notes of other independent banks on hand are first used for this purpose. But if on presentation of these notes of other banks for redemption, they are paid not in coin or the issues of the Bank payable at such branch, but in the notes of the Bank payable at a distant and different branch, with which the branch holding the notes for redemption has no connexion except through their common parent Bank, the operation results in a simple exchange of notes, and the available means of the branch presenting the notes of the independent Bank for redemption, are not in any way increased. This operation is worseless than useless, as the independent Bank upon which such demand has been made, having retained all notes of the branch making such demand which it had on hand, forthwith presents them for payment in coin, being assured that there can be no set off, as all of her own notes, held by such branch, had been presented for redemption by the demand previously made. The practical operation of this section thus virtually prohibits this Bank, or any of its branches, from requiring from any independent bank, the payment of its issues or the proper settlement of balances existing between them.

The 18th section of the charter forbids the Bank to issue or re-issue any note under \$5, or to pay out the notes of any other bank less than that sum, unless it be in settlement with such bank. When it is recollected that there are nine other

banks in this State which are permitted to issue notes under the denomination of five dollars, and that the circulation of such notes of these nine different banks enters very largely into the commercial and general business operations of the people of the State, it must be manifest to your Honorable Body that the provisions of this section of the charter of this Bank are peculiarly objectionable, alike to the people who have dealings with this Bank, and to the Bank itself. The Bank is driven to the necessity of adopting one of two conrses: the notes of these nine other banks of the denomination referred to, must be refused from debtors and depositors, including the Public Treasurer, or if received they must be forthwith sent to the banks issuing them for redemption, as they are by this section made valueless to this Bank for any other purpose. The first alternative would work such great inconvenience to the dealers with the Bank, as to drive them to other and more favored institutions, while the latter course would be inconvenient, expensive, and odious on the part of the Bank. The discrimination made by the section under consideration, operates most unfairly against this Bank in many particulars; and the experience of the operations of the Bank during the past four years, satisfies your memorialists that so long as other banks in the State have the right to issue notes of the denomination forbidden to this Bank, the exercise of this right by such other banks, must continue to operate to the injury of this Bank and the inconvenience of its dealers.

The 22nd section prohibits the president, or any director, or officer of the Bank, from representing as proxy any other stock than such as they may severally own. The practical working of this provision, has produced much inconvenience in the representation of the stock of the Bank at the general meetings of the stockholders. It is manifestly of much importance to the interest of the Bank, that the stock should be represented at all such meetings, as fully as may be practicable, and by persons who are familiar with the general operations and business of the institution, and who take an active interest in its good government. The stockholders of this

Bank are residents of almost every county in this State, and it is rarely the case that the stock held by persons living at a distance from Wilmington, is represented by any other person than one of the directors or officers of some one of the branches nearest to such distant stockholder, or by some known officer of the Principal Bank. This section prevents all such persons as are best qualified by their experience and knowledge in all matters usually for consideration at the meetings of the stockholders, from representing any stock other than their own; and as but few persons, other than such as are in some way officially connected with the Bank, are in the habit of attending these meetings, the consequence is, that a large portion of the stock is unrepresented, and such meetings cannot be properly organized for the transaction of the necessary business of the Bank.

Your memorialists are satisfied from the views of the individual stockholders of this Bank, expressed at their meeting on the 15th of March, 1855, that in then deciding to accept the act under consideration as the future charter of this Bank, they were actuated by considerations not merely of personal interest to themselves as stockholders, but also by considerations of deference to the expressed will of the State-the holder of more than one-third of the entire stock of the corporation,—and by a belief that the people of the State at large, in their commerce and general business, would, to a great extent, be incommoded and injured by a different course on their part. They further believed, and so declared, that they were well assured that so soon as the experience of the Bank had practically demonstrated the injury which would result alike to them and the State by the working of any of the objectionable provisions of this charter, that the same would be so modified as to enable the Bank to fulfil its great duty to the people without loss to the corporation.

Your memorialists represent to your Honorable Body, that these facts having been presented to the consideration of the General Assembly at their last session, the repeal of the provisions of the charter of this Bank deemed peculiarly onerous and objectionable, (being those herein particularly referred to,) was assented to by a large majority of the members as well of the Senate as the House of Commons; and the act entitled an act concerning the Bank of Cape Fear, ratified February 2nd, 1857, was passed.

Your memorialists show that the fourth and last section of said act, so passed at the last session of the General Assembly, was added to the bill as originally introduced, without the concurrence or knowledge of your memorialists; that its provisions are in such conflict and so inconsistent with other provisions of the act by which this Bank is re-chartered, that it could not be accepted by the stockholders, who were also uanimously of opinion that the increase of the capital stock of the Bank in the manner and to the amount contemplated by this section, was inexpedient and unwise, and could not be carried into effect without a radical change of the policy of the Bank, adopted after most deliberate consideration upon the admission of the subscribers to the increased capital under the act re-chartering this Bank. For these reasons, the stockholders declined to accept said act as a part of the charter of said Bank; and your memorialists are again required most respectfully to ask, that the act re-chartering the Bank of Cape Fear, may be so amended or modified as to remove the objectionable provisions which have herein before been referred to.

THO: H. WRIGHT, President.

A. J. DEROSSET,
FRED. J. HILL,
J. WALKER,
P. K. DICKINSON,
JOHN WOOSTER,
WM. C. BETTINCOURT,
J. H. HANNER,
JOHN L. HOLMES,
WM. A. WRIGHT,
W. S. ASHE.

SENATE BILL, No. 22.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Introduced by Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

A BILL CONCERNING THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of

2 North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority 3 of the same, That Section 17, 18 and 22 of the act passed

4 at the session of the General Assembly of this State of

5 1854-55, entitled "An act to re-charter the Bank of Cape

6 Fear," and ratified the 16th day of February, 1855, be and

7 the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said Bank shall have 2 authority to issue bills, bonds, and notes, for any sum not

3 less than three dollars, and for such less sum which may

4 be authorised by any present or future general law of this

5 State; Provided, however, That nothing herein contained

6 shall prevent any subsequent General Assembly of this

7 State from prohibiting said Bank from issuing any bill,

8 bond or note, for any sum less than five dollars.

Doc. No. 29.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHESA-PEAKE AND ALBEMARLE CANAL COMPANY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I transmitted with my Message at the commencement of your session, a partial Report from the President of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company. I have now the honor to send herewith a full Report lately made to the stockholders of the Company, at the annual meeting of the same, held in the city of Norfolk on the 13th instant.

THOS. BRAGG.

Executive Department, Nov. 26, 1858.

Office of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co. Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8, 1858.

Sir:—In consequence of my absence, I did not receive yours of the 1st inst., in due time. I telegraphed you on Saturday that I would write by mail to-day.

Our annual report will not be ready till Saturday next, that being the day fixed by the Stockholders for their annual meeting.

We had supposed that the Legislature would meet on the

last Monday, instead of the third, which would have given us ample time to have furnished you with a copy of our annual report, as it was our intention to do.

We will, however, give you briefly some of the particulars you desire, as to the progress of the work. Of the 1410 miles of Canal through the swamp, the amount of excavation done up to 1st October last, was equivalent to 85 miles of completed Canal, but to make a connection of the waters between the Albemarle and Chesapeake, there remains now to be excavated, only 2000 lineal feet in Virginia, and 1600 feet in North-Carolina. This connection can be completed shortly after the 1st January next, and the ship lock can be completed by 1st February. This will not complete the Canal, but it would furnish a navigation for smaller vessels, if it should be advisable to open it for that purpose.

In view of the entire failure of the Dismal Swamp Canal the present season for the want of a supply of water, we have some idea of opening our line for navigation as soon as the above connection can be made; but, the question whether to do this or not, is still under consideration, and will depend somewhat upon the condition of the Dismal Swamp Canal for the remainder of the season. In any event the Canal can be fully completed within the next year.

With regard to the financial condition of the company, I cannot give you, at this moment, a statement, because our accounts for the past year are not made up, but all the particulars will be combined in our annual report, which will be ready for printing early next week, and of which we will send

you an early copy.

Very Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

MARSHALL PARKS, President.

To Gov. Bragg, Raleigh, N. C.

Office of Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Co., November 13th, 1858.

The Board of Directors of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company respectfully submit the following as their Chird Annual Report:

During the past year the contractors have prosecuted the work with great energy and perseverance, having kept their orce at work night and day, at the most difficult points, in he hope of getting the whole line open by the present time. But the unforeseen difficulties arising from sunken logs and tumps, which from the first have so retarded the work, have not only continued undiminished, but in some places have been more formidable than ever; so that there still remains a small quantity of excavation to be done to complete the connection between the Albemarle and the Chesapeake. It is, however, expected that this connection will be made by the 1st of January next.

The length of the Company's line of navigation is about 65 miles, commencing in North-Carolina at the month of North River, a wide and deep tributary of Albemarle Sound; the ine extends up that river to the Canal, thence through the Canal to Chrituck Sound, and thence northerly through Currituck Sound up the North Landing River to the Virginia Section of the Canal; and thence westerly through said Canal to the south-west branch of the Elizabeth River, in the vicinty of Norfolk. Of this line, the length of independent Canal, exclusive of improvements of natural water courses, is 14 \frac{160}{160} miles, divided into 2 sections, as follows: In North-Carolina from North River to Currituck Sound, 5.65 miles; in Virginia, through Great Bridge Swamp, 3.45. All the residue of the line consists of natural water courses, varying in width from 200 feet to several miles.

The distance yet to be excavated to complete the connection between the Albemarle and the Chesapeake is 3600 feet,

or less than two-thirds of a mile,* of which 1600 feet are on the North-Carolina Section, and 2000 feet on the Virginia Section.

The work on the Lock is so far advanced that it will undoubtedly be completed by the end of February next.

The location of this the only Lock on the line, is at the junction of the Canal with the Elizabeth River. It is the largest on the Atlantic coast, and the largest but two in the United States, being 220 feet long by 40 feet wide in the clear. It is of solid cut stone masonry, from the Granite Quarries of Maryland, constructed in the most substantial manner, with double sets of gates, and all the improvements known to modern engineering. Its foundation is placed sufficiently low to give a draught of eight feet water at lowest tides: its capacity is sufficient to pass steam propellers carrying 500 tons, and being merely a tide Lock, its lift is only half the rise or fall of the tide—usually not exceeding two feet.

On the completion of the Lock, there will be a continuous channel through the entire line; and if thought advisable, the line can be opened for smaller class vessels by the 1st of March next. And within the next 12 or 15 months the Canal can be fully completed, and the necessary improvements of the Rivers and Sounds accomplished; so that there shall be a complete navigation with a depth of eight feet water from the Albemarle to the Chesapeake.

In compliance with an application of the Company to the Treasury Department of the United States, an order has been issued to the officer in charge of the 5th Lighthouse district, directing an examination and survey with reference to the placing of the necessary lights and buoys in the North River and in Currituck Sound. The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, also, has detailed a party to finish the survey of the upper part of Currituck Sound, and of the North Landing River, which work, it is expected, will be completed in about 60 days.

The financial condition of the Company at the close of the last fiscal year, was as follows:

^{*} This was the distance on 1st November ilst.; it is now reduced to feet.

CAPITAL STOCK.

		01 500 000
For amount as per Unarter,		\$1,000,000
Subscribed by State of North-Carolina,	\$250,000	
For amount as per Charter, Subscribed by State of North-Carolina, " Currituck County,	44,000	
" "Individuals,	515,400	
Balance undisposed of,		1,500,000

RECEIPTS.

From State of North-Carolina, " County of Currituck, " Individuals, For interest, Included in expenditure but not yet paid,	250,000 00 44,000 00 327,207 00 7,331 00 2,074 20
	\$ 630,612 20
*Currituck County Bonds,	\$ 31,000 00 80 64
	\$ 31,080 64

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for construction of Canal to date, inclu-	
ding Engineering department and salaries	
of Officers,	
Contingent and Office expenses,	10,724 20
For land and land damages,	16,183 65
"Taxes,	41 46
" Steamer Calypso,	1,19984
Difference on Currituck county bonds, received	
at par and sold at market price,	2,000 00
*Balance of receipts,	31,080 64
The same of the sa	\$ 630,612 20
Oct. 1, 1858.	

Although the Canal when completed will be much larger than at first contemplated, and the difficulties encountered in its construction have been of the most formidable character, it is now fully demonstrated that the cost when completed and fully equipped for the large contemplated trade, will fall short of the authorized capital (\$1,500,000,) at least a quarter of a million of dollars.*

The Company has no debt either funded or floating, and consequently no interest accruing against it for any purpose, all the funds for the construction of the Canal having been derived from stock subscriptions at par.

Respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

MARSHALL PARKS, Pres't.

A. M. Burt, Secretary.

* The cost of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 14 miles long, was \$3,576,354.38. (See Reports of that Company.)

The cost of the Dismal Swamp Canal, which though 25 miles long, required not half as much excavation as ours, was \$1,152,505.23. (See Reports of D. S. Canal Co.)

Doc. No. 30.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

I am required by law to make a report, as Adjutant General of the State, as to the organization and condition of the Malitia of the State. I came into office by appointment of the Governor of the State, in the year 1857, and found the Malitia system of the State in a greatly disorganized condition in more than half, perhaps in two thirds of the counties of the State, the Regiments were without officers, in others but little attention has been given to keeping the Regiments organized, and from none of them have I received such returns, as would enable me to make any satisfactory report to the Legislature, that such is, and has been the case. I need only refer your honorable body to the message of his Excelency, the Governor, on the same subject. I regret to be under the necessity of making such a statement, but I have said enough to show why I am compelled to do so. That a differ. ent state of things ought to exist, will hardly be disputed by any one. What means shall be adopted to put our Militia system upon a better footing, is hardly proper for me to suggest. The whole subject has been brought to your attention by the Governor, and will no doubt, be duly considered by you. If the system is continued, a further edition of the Militia laws of the State should be printed in pamphlet form for distribution, and also a further supply of Military Tactics should be procured, as the office is now without the means of supplying either, when called for.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. C. COTTEN,
Adjutant General of the N. C. Militia.

Doc. No. 31.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

COPY OF WILLIAM H. MORELL'S CONTRACT WITH CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Memorandum of agreement, entered into this the fifteenth day of September, 1857, between the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, a corporation created and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of North-Carolina, of the one part, and William H. Morrell, of the State of New York, of the second part—Witnesseth:

The said Morell agrees, and hereby so obligates himself that he will, by or before the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, construct, or cause to be constructed or repaired and completed, as the case may be, the slack water works of the said Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, extending from the town of Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear river, to the uppermost lock and dam, say at Hancock's mills, on Deep river, all intermediate locks and dams included.

The works so to be completed are the same which the said navigation company have now in part constructed, and the object of the present contract is to repair and complete the same in manner as hereinafter described.

The plan and character of the said works and repairs shall be in accordance with the survey and estimates of Mr. E. A. Douglass, formerly supervising engineer of said works, heretofore made and specified, and now made part hereof, and to be noted by proper date and title, and to be appended hereto; subject, nevertheless, to such exceptions or modifications as the contracting parties may agree upon, and when so agreed and determined, to be noted or added hereto by proper memorandum or reference.

The said Morell agrees to construct said work in obedience to the specifications, survey, plans and estimates of Mr. E. A. Douglass above referred to, which shall at all times be adopted, pursued and carried out, except as the same may appear manifestly insufficient, in which event, such further or altered plan shall be adopted, as may be determined upon by said Morell, with the approval of the supervising engineer of the said navigation company, and the modification, alteration or addition, so agreed upon, shall be paid for at enhanced or reduced rates, as the case may be, taking the said Douglass' figures and survey aforesaid as the standard of estimate, so far as the same may afford proper data; but when such fail to afford a just guide, then the enhanced or modified charge for, or cost of said work, shall be determined by said Morell, and the said navigation company's engineer, as above stated, which altered, enhanced or reduced price, shall in every instance be fixed and noted, before the particular item or items of work shall be executed. And if the said Morell, and the said navigation company's engineer shall not be able to agree, then the opinion of a third competent and disinterested engineer, to be selected by the mutual agreement of the contracting parties, shall be decisive. It is here noted as part of this agreement, that if the locks and dams at Silver Run and Red Rock, on Cape Fear river, shall as now reported, prove to be so far damaged or destroyed as to require a general reconstruction, the same shall in that event be excepted from this agreement, and shall become the subject of a separate reconvention between the contracting parties, or if they cannot agree as to the proper plan or basis of reconstruction, and the prices and payments therefor, then the said navigation company reserve to themselves the right to relet the said two locks and dams to any other parties they may choose.

In consideration of the work and services so to be rendered and performed by the said William H. Morell, the said navi-

gation company, on their part, agree and obligate themselves to pay or cause to be paid to the said Morell, the prices and amounts set forth in the following schedule of terms:

1. The said navigation company are obligated and bound to pay to said Morell, according to the aggregate of prices, as per item set forth in the estimates of said Douglass above referred to, with twenty-five per cent. added thereupon, the said estimate will, and twenty-five per cent added, to constitute the measurement of said Morell's compensation, save as herein excepted and provided for.

2. As part of the means and mode of payment, the said navigation company shall furnish the said Morell banking facilities to the extent of \$40,000, which shall be so negotiable and renewable as to extend to the full period of two years from and after the date of the first instalment so negotiated and advanced, each instalment having the same time and pe-

riod within which to mature.

- 3. The basis of this \$40,000 negotiation and payment shall be—First, twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars of the bonds of the city of Wilmington, bearing legal interest, to become due and payable at such place as they may designate, within ten years. And, Second, such obligations of the said navigation company, secured as a collateral by the issue of their common stock at the rate of fifty (50) cents in the dollar, bearing legal interest, as shall amount in all to the full sum of forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars, premiums and interest included, which said bonds of the city of Wilmington, and the said obligations and stocks of the said navigation company, shall be regarded as a payment of the said \$40,000, in manner and form hereinafter stated.
- 4. The said bonds of the city of Wilmington, with the other collaterals of the said navigation company in the shape of their obligation, secured by their common stock, as above stated, in sufficient amount to make up the full snm of \$40,006, premiums and interest inclusive, shall be placed in the custody of the Banks or Bankers, or other parties advancing the money, who shall hold the same as a pledge and security for the money so advanced in said loan, and payment to the said Morell of the said \$40,000.

The said bonds, and the obligations and stocks of the said navigation company, as aforesaid, when thus procured, executed and issued, and deposited, will then, as between said Morell and the said navigation company, be treated as the payment of the cash item of \$40,000, for the works and repairs aforesaid, so to be done and completed. While, as between the said Morell and the said navigation company, on the one part, and and the said bank or bankers, or parties advancing the money, on the other part, the said bonds and other collaterals of the said navigation company, will be regarded as a pledge or hypothecation in hands of banks or bankers for the money advanced to said Morell aforesaid.

5. As a further consideration and basis of said loan and payment to said Morell by the said navigation company of the said \$40,000, and which the said navigation company are to provide for and advance to said Morell, with a view to the purposes herein stated, that the notes, acceptances or bills executed to the banks, bankers, or parties advancing thereon to said Morell, and which the said navigation company are to get negotiated, as hereinbefore stated, shall in every instance be endorsed by the several coal companies or coal interests, located on the line of the works above stated, or such number and amount hereof as may be deemed reasonable and responsible guarantee to the banks or bankers advancing the money for the sum or sums loaned.

The whole of said several coal interests cannot be named, but shall embrace, at least, the North-Carolina Gas, Coal and Transportation Company; the Governor's Creek, or Egypt Mining Company; the Hillsboro' Mining and Transportation Company, and the Farmerville Mining Company, under their seals and titles, being each and all chartered companies, by virtue of their several acts of incorporation by the Legislature of North-Carolina, (misnomers to be corrected,) and as many of the non-incorporated and individual interests as can be procured.

The said several coal companies or coal interests, as the case may be, shall execute proper power or powers of attorney under seal covering this arrangement, authorizing a suitable person or persons to affix their common or several names, seals and endorsements, to the said several notes, bills or acceptances of the said Morell at such time or times as the said several instalments of said loan and payments shall be made to him, which said power or powers shall be placed in the keeping of the banks or bankers advancing the money, to be held till all the conditions of said loan and endorsements shall be complied with, and full payment made, and then shall be returned to said several companies or individuals executing the same, for cancelment.

6. The said bonds of the city of Wilmington and the other securities given or pledged by the said navigation company, as the payment or basis of payment of said first named sum of \$40,000, to said Morell, which is thus to be rendered into cash in the shape of a loan for his use, shall as before stated be held by the banks or bankers, or other parties advancing said sum as aforesaid, till the maturity of the payment of the said Morell's several notes, bills or acceptances, so to be executed for the same as aforesaid. But when the same shall have respectively become due, if they are paid by said Morell, the said bonds with the other securities aforesaid of the said navigation company, shall then pass into the hands of said Morell or such person or parties as he may designate, who shall hold the same as against said navigation company, or if paid by the several coal companies, or coal interests endorsing the same as aforesaid, shall pay the sum of \$40,000, then the said bonds and other securities so pledged, shall pass into the hands of the said coal companies or coal interests, or in such proportions as they may respectively pay of the same in proper ratio of said bonds, and said navigation company's obligations and stocks, to be by said coal companies and interests, held as against the said navigation company, they, the said coal companies having the right to dispose of and collect the same, as against said navigation company, as said Morell would have had the right to have done. But if the said navigation company shall provide and pay the said \$40,000, so advanced to said Morell, then the said bonds and other collaterals shall revert to and become the property of said navigation company, who shall be exempt from further liability on or in behalf of the same; but the said navigation company is never exempt until they have provided for and made good to said Morell, or persons holding under him the said sum and payment of \$40,000 aforesaid, principal and interest included.

7. After providing for paying to said Morell the said sum of \$40,000, as in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses and provisions above set forth, then the remainder of his pay for the completion and repairing of said slack-water works of the said navigation company as aforesaid, shall be made in the preferred stock of the said navigation company, to be issued at the par value of one hundred dollars per share, as authorized by the act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and approved the 10th day of February, 1855, "An act to authorise the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to issue bonds and for other purposes." The said stock so to be issued and known under the designation of "Preferred Stock," shall bear interest at the rate of twelve (12) per cent. per annum, till paid, and shall be secured by a pledge and assignment of two-thirds $(\frac{2}{3})$ of the tolls of said river, and the said Morell, or the holder of such preferred stock, shall at all times have the right to receive tolls, equal to the entire interest due upon the stock issued or paid to him by the said navigation company.

8. The payments to said Morell shall be made monthly, but may be varied by the mutual consent of the contracting parties for their mutual benefit, or the interest of the work; but one party cannot appoint a different period of payment without the consent of the other, and in the absence of such consent, the payments shall be made monthly, as the work advances, and shall consist of two-thirds cash and one-third preferred stock, to be based upon the amount of work done or materials furnished at such time, to be measured by the Navigation Company's Engineer, reserving in every instance fifteen (15) per cent. from the actual measurement and amount due; and if there arises any disagreement in the mode of measurement or amount of work and materials furnished, be-

tween the Navigation Company's Engineer and the said Morell, the matter shall be referred to a third disinterested and competent Engineer, to be agreed upon by the contracting parties, whose measurement and decision shall be final.

9. The payment of two-thirds cash and one-third preferred stock, less the fifteen per cent. shall be continued, till the cash payment of \$40,000 is advanced and paid by the said Navigation Company, when the balance of the payment for the remainder of said work, shall be in the said "preferred stock," less the fifteen per cent. as aforesaid, till the work is finished, when the whole of the remainder shall be paid in said stock,

including the fifteen per cent. reserved as aforesaid.

10. The mode of payment to the said Morell of the said cash item of \$40,000, provided for as before stated, shall be as follows, except otherwise arranged by the mutual consent of the contracting parties: When the stipulated time shall have arrived for payment, the Navigation Company's Engineer shall measure the work done as above provided, and report to the President of said Company, who shall thereupon certify the fact, and so endorse the note or acceptance of said Morell, upon which the money is to be advanced; the said note, bill or acceptance, when so certified and endorsed, shall then be presented to said attorney or agent of the said Coal Companies, or interests, (who shall reside in the city of Wilmington,) who shall thereupon endorse the names of the same n such manner as to have the proper binding and legal efect; whereupon the said Morell shall, at his convenience, have the right to draw the money on the same. It is also a part of this agreement, that the said Navigation Company, or he State of North-Carolina, shall have the right to redeem he stocks which they may issue under this contract by the payment of the principal and interest accrued thereon, at any ime either may choose to do so.

The said Navigation Company shall be bound and hereby obligated to save the said Morell or his assigns, free, safe and narmless, from any and all demands and claims now existing or hereafter created in favor of any other person or persons, for any labor done, or performed, or to be performed, or for

materials furnished, or to be furnished, or any existing incumbrance, which could, or may in any wise be asserted to the prejudice of his credit and management of said work, or his pay and profit thereof; from all such prejudice or injury, the said Navigation Company are to protect and save harmless, him the said Morell.

The said Navigation Company are also to make all provisions and incur all liabilities touching any and all mill rights which it shall be necessary to disturb or delay the use of in the construction of said slack water works.

The said Navigation Company shall also furnish said Morell, the use of any one of their steamboats, and any three of their flats or barges, which he may select for use in construction and completion of said works, free of charge; and the said Morell shall also have the use of any personal property either in houses, sheds or materials which belong to said Navigation Company, on the line of said work, free of charge, and also be exempt from tolls, during the construction of said work. The said Navigation Company shall be ready, at all times, with their engineer, to measure the work done and the materials furnished by said Morell, as often as the stated time shall arrive, for the measurement of and payment for the same, and shall at no time keep him him hindered or delayed by any neglect in their behalf; or if such neglect should occur, the said Company shall be answerable for any actual damage or injury which may result to said Morell, by such their neglect; and said Navigation Company shall also be ready to meet said Morell, with their engineer, with reference to any alteration or addition in said work, which may become requisite, as hereinafter mentioned, and shall not keep him delayed or hindered on that account.

It is also a part of this agreement, and so understood by the contracting parties, that this contract is based upon the present condition of said works, except the two locks and dams at Silver Run and Red Rock before mentioned; but if from any extraordinary or unexpected cause, the condition of the same should be so far changed as to render the present provision for the completion of the work, wholly inadequate, the said

Morell shall not have the right to proceed to the exhaustion of the entire fund, but shall suspend his operations till further provisions can be made for such emergency, he being paid a just compensation for his work and materials and damage sustained.

And the said Morell, in consideration of the said sum of \$40,000, herein to be paid, and the stocks to be issued to him, in manner and form as provided, doth hereby covenant and obligate himself to well and truly comply with the covenants herein contained, and to complete said work in manner and form as stated, within the time specified.

ADDENDA AND ALTERATION.

It is agreed and understood between the contracting parties and coal companies, that the clause in Article 3rd and 4th, and in the other clauses where it reads: "The bonds of the city of Wilmington for twenty-five thousand dollars, are to be deposited as part of the basis of the collateral security for the \$40,000," should read: "The obligation of the city of Wilmington to furnish the bonds for twenty-five thousand dollars, on the completion of said work;" they, the parties, advancing the money to said Morell, receiving said obligation in lieu of said bonds, till the latter shall be issued.

For the faithful keeping and performance of each and all of the several covenants and conditions herein contained, or by subsequent note on memoranda hereto to be added, the contracting parties have hereunto affixed their hands and seals, the day and year first before written.

Witness the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, by their agents and attorneys in fact, James Cassidey and J. H. Haughton, who do hereby cause the common seal of said corporation to be hereto affixed.

(Signed) JAMES CASSIDEY, "J. H. HAUGHTON,

" WM. H. MORELL.

(Attest) Jos. B. Stewart.

militaritary and of the cond or infigire out to each marketic More Marketing and contract the each find with a safe to be specially observed and an authorized from the safe of the safe o

Dog. No. 82.

(See, 1858-'0,

because the next to again the property of the next had been property of the next had been property of the prop

MANAGERANDENCE MONUMENTS TRADERS of

To the Honorable the General Assembly of

words the Einte of North-Carolina v

of transmit beneath letters from A. C. Waterbook, Paig.

and the How A directed, on the State of Prepartion of

gother, with a journal of the proceeding of a convertion of

celegates from the chirtons by our States of the Union, pine

posing to except in imaginal convertion of the Landshill are more

prepart in commencent induction.

Almadester maximity we destrout the reportfully recome? This prapaged to the finished to the state of the control of the control of the second community and continued to the second community and continued to the second of the control of the contr

stable the day and your machiness of visition. We require King-Winness the Cape Fear and Doop River Novigation Compaint, by their agents and attemption and Novice, tensions.

a Had bacqliencin ithin them in well has the Capathina of the Street of

DEAR SIR! I mailed to your stidyest, after their stidy the pourned of a convention held in this city, the chariffeld the quastion of framework in fodependence Square to commentering the Declaration of Independence, and perpetuate the names of the great men who were parties to that hold

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

I transmit, herewith, letters from A. G. Waterman, Esq., and the Hon. J. Ingersoll, of the State of Pennsylvania, together with a journal of the proceedings of a convention of delegates from the thirteen original States of the Union, proposing to erect in Independence Square, Philadelphia, a monument in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, and in honor of the signers thereof.

The letter from Mr. Waterman will fully explain the nature of the proposal to this State, and I most respectfully recommend the matter to your consideration.

THOMAS BRAGG.

Executive Department, Nov. 26, 1858.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1858.

To His Excellency the Governor of North-Carolina:

DEAR SIR: I mailed to your address, a few days since, the journal of a convention held in this city, to consider the question of erecting a monument in Independence Square to commemorate the Declaration of Independence, and perpetuate the names of the great men who were parties to that bold

and daring act, which made us the freest and happiest people that the sun shines upon.

I now take the liberty of writing you to invoke your friendly aid in the patriotic movement; and securing the passage of the bill, pledging North-Carolina to co-operate with her sister States of the old thirteen in this movement of love and gratitude to the master spirits of the revolution.

The law authorises the trustees to erect the monument when nine States adopt the bill. *Ten* have taken action, and the bill, just as you find it in the journal, is now a law in ten States; the bill having passed in each State without one dissenting voice.

The committee on "plans and estimates," of which I am the chairman, have now full authority, under the law, to proceed; but I am unwilling to advertise for plans and designs, till your State and South-Carolina consider the bill this ssesion. Hence, my great desire, that you should call the attention of your Legislature to the subject, and secure an early consideration of the bill—a favorable one, I trust.

The convention, in agreeing upon the architectural style and character of the proposed structure, provided that the monument should have thirteen sides, one side for each of the States, originally constituting the confederacy, and that design cannot now, even if it were desirable, be modified, or departed from. I advert to this point merely to show you that the side or niche designed for your State, must forever remain a blank should she refuse to unite in the movement.

This bill passed your Senate some three years ago, by acclamation, but the lower House adjourned before final action was had.

Should any of the political isms, which distract the country, spring up in the consideration of the bill, particularly Black Republicanism, I trust it will be silenced at once. I claim the paternity of this movement—I am a Southern man—a Virginian by birth—have none but Southern notions, Southern feelings, and just as far from black republicanism as any man in the South.

The deep, nay painful, anxiety I feel for the passage of this

bill by your State, must plead my apology for the length of this letter.

In the fond hope that the movement will commend itself to you, and the bill speedily become a law,

I am, with great respect, yours,

A. G. WATERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1858.

Sm: May I take the liberty, induced by the request of others taking great interest in the design, to solicit your good will and offers for the erection of a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in what is here called the State-House Yard, that is, the Garden adjoining the Hall in which the great work was ventured. With no other interest in this proposed monument to those statesmen than is common to all Americans, the great respect I have always felt for North-Carolina, persuades me that her honored chief magistrate will feel the propriety of uniting that State with the rest of the original thirteen, most of whom have already officially acted on the subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. INGERSOLL.

1

to drawl off to guelegation books town metric pant of Wid Book handrings fire fragmentons selected age of handredted a make amount with a gravitation and an action of the

Doc. No. 38.] Later with great respect to Wast tings AN.

atridated by Mr. Han, of Halifan.

Mobile & Wilsian I content to the Pratte.

Parametra, Nov. 21, 1859.

to isompor kill field his first of the first property of the solid
by degrees, near to a as cally say of softent instructiond.

He if the short. That we will your you abjust this blacker.

which does not restrict the base amount of notes and de-2 posts which the comparation shall at any inner owe; to times 1 times the amount of surery in its ranks

times the amount of specia in its vanition

He if further hasdred. This each bank onest to be re2 quired to publish in two papers having the largest circu-

Doc. No. 33.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Introduced by Mr. Hill, of Halifax.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE CURRENCY.

Resolved, That we regard the question of the currency 2 as one of paramount importance, involving the happiness 3 and prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That we regard the inadequate restriction of 2 the issues of the banks, as the prime cause of those expansions and contractions of the currency, which periodically

4 afflict the country with panics and revulsions.

Resolved, That we regard the late suspensions and fail2 ures of the banks as peculiarly and altogether the fault of
3 our present paper money system, and, therefore, we are
4 in favor of a cautious reform of the system, bringing it,
5 by degrees, nearer to a metallic basis; And to that end,

Be it Resolved, That we will vote for no bank charter which does not restrict the total amount of notes and deposits which the corporation shall at any time owe, to three

4 times the amount of specie in its vaults.

Be it further Resolved, That each bank ought to be re-2 quired to publish in two papers having the largest circu3 lation, and printed at the seat of government, and also in 4 a paper of the largest circulation nearest said bank, quar-

5 terly statements of its condition, showing all the particu-

6 lars necessary to give the public a full and true exhibit of 7 the debit and credit side of its account.

Resolved, further, That we are opposed to the issue of 2 any bills, certificates of deposit or promisory note, for a 3 less sum than ten dollars, but, as a gradual reform, we 4 will insist on the restriction, at present, to sums less than 5 five dollars.

Resolved, further, That banking, on any other basis 2 than coin or money, whether real estate, State bonds, rail-3 road stock or any other evidences of debt, is dangerous, 4 corrupting and illusory; the experience of the past and 5 reason of the present alike condemn it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all connection of the 2 State with banking schemes, execept when she may have 3 a surplus or a portion of her school fund seeking invest-4 ment, and then only to the extent of a subscription of 5 one-third of the capital stock.

trivial not of dispossion of white don diag

Doc. No. 34.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF ENGIN-EER OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

Office, Western N. C. R. R. Co., Morganton, Nov. 6, 1858.

My DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st instant has been received, and I hasten to furnish the information you desire.

The Iron on our road has been laid from Salisbury to Statesville, a distance of 26 miles, and the road is completed, equipped and in full operation to the latter point, transporting the mail and passengers daily in connection with the mail trains on the N. C. R. R. The universal testimony borne by persons capable of judging, is to the effect that it is in every aspect a road of the very first class, as far as the same has been completed, and does not, I think, exceed in cost the original estimate at the time of location.

The grading from Statesville to the Catawba river, a distance of thirteen miles, is completed and ready for the iron, with the exception of one or two sections, and will be entirely finished by the 1st of January next. The masonry on that part of the line is likewise finished, with the exception of a single viaduct, which will be completed by the same time.

The grading and masonry from the river to a point near "Hale's Store," a distance of sixteen miles, is in a state of

much forwardness, and will be completed early in the spring. The iron has been purchased for laying the track to the point near "Hale's Store," within twenty-three miles of Morganton, and will be received in time to renew the operation of laying track by the 1st January; but that operation may be, and is likely to be postponed until the spring opens, with a view to avoid the danger of imperfect construction occasioned by freezing weather in winter, and also to allow the roadbed time to settle. I feel assured that the iron will be laid and the road in full operation to a point within twenty-three miles of Morganton, by the 1st day of November next, if not earlier

The residue of the line to Morganton, twenty-three miles, is under contract, and the grading and masonry thereon is progressing with despatch. The contract provides for the completion of the road to Morganton by the 1st of January, 1861, but the indications are that the work to that place will be consummated within the time specified, probably by midsummer of 1860; indeed I am satisfied that no more delay will ensue in the progress of the work on the line than ought to occur, in order to secure a good and safe road-bed—a suspension of the laying of iron at the point near "Hale's" during the winter of 1859-'60, or perhaps at a point some miles west, would be the part of wisdom whatever may be the progress of grading at that time, and a renewal of the operation of track laying the succeeding spring, will complete the road to Morganton by the earliest time indicated above.

An actual location has been made of the line of the second section from Morganton to a point 10 miles east of the western portal of the Swannanoa tunnel, and the estimated cost thereof is being calculated with a view to open books for individual subscriptions as directed in our amended charter; the line thus located is even more favorable in point of cost than was anticipated; the surveys were again made across the mountain section, accurately surveyed and the location made, and the cost is now being estimated in order that the same may be laid before the next General Assembly.

I am gratified in stating that an actual location of the line

f the mountain section has reduced the whole aggregate of inneling to half a mile—the main tunnel included, besides eductions of costs in other respects, thus proving beyond all nestion that the Swannanoa route is the cheapest railway oute ever located across the Alleghanies.

I have instructed the Chief Engineer to address you from alisbury, giving some further particulars connected with the rogress of the work, and especially the results of our late sur-

eys on the line not yet in progress of construction.

Any expression of favor towards our road on your part conained in your forthcoming message will be highly appreciaed by our people.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant.

R. C. PEARSON, Pres't.

To Gov. Bragg.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WESTERN N. C. R. R., Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1858.

To His Excellency, Thomas Bragg,

Governor of North-Carolina:

Sir:—At the instance of the President of this Company, I m induced to comply with your requisition upon him, to urnish a statement touching the progress and present condition of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, together with the probable time required for the completion of the First section to the town of Morganton.

I do not propose to enter into any elaborate report, but to resent such a brief statement of facts as will give you the aformation desired, which I take great pleasure in submit-

ing.

The First Section extends from Salisbury to Morganton, and is 75.6 miles in extent, but for convenient reference sublivided into two Divisions, the first extending from Salisbury of Hale's, the terminus of the First Section, under the original Charter, and is 52.2 miles long; the Second Division extend-

ing from Hale's to Morganton, a distance of 23.4 miles, and is the terminus of the First Section, under the amended Charter. The gradation of the first 37 miles of the First Division extending from Salisbury to the Catawba River has been completed, except at three several points West of Statesville, and these will probably be finished before the 1st January, 1859; the remaining portion of the First Division of the First Section, a distance of 18 miles, including a branch of 3 miles to the town of Newton, has about two-thirds of the work done, and will be completed early next year.

The masonry on the entire First Section extending from Salisbury to Hale's, 55.2 miles, including the branch to Newton, has been completed, except the bridge at Catawba River, where there is one pier only yet to build. The iron has been laid down for 25 miles, the distance between Salisbury and Statesville; the road is therefore completed between those two points, and for the purposes of the road, sufficiently equipped with Locomotives and other rolling stock, and Cars successfully running, carrying freight and passengers, with the United States Mail daily.

The cross-ties are being laid down West of Statesville, and at an early day we shall resume the laying down of the iron.

It is intended to push forward the track-laying as vigorously as possible, so that its completion to Hale's is confidently anticipated before the next annual meeting of stock-holders on the 27th of August. The entire Second Division of the First Section has been let to Charles F. Fisher, Esq., for completion. He now has a large force of hands employed, both on the grading and masonry, which it is expected will be greatly increased after the 1st of January, 1859. The contract for this work provides for its completion by the 1st of January, 1861, and we have no great reason to suppose that its completion will be delayed beyond that time.

The location of the Second Section, extending from Morganton to the base of the Blue Ridge, a point ten miles East of the Western portal of the Swanannoa Tunnel, as well as the Third Section, has just been completed. Estimates, maps and profiles of these Sections are now being made, and will be

9,975.90 5,000.00

\$499,154.47

Total, \$499,154.47

Difference, \$ 20,687.36

ubmitted at an early day, for which I respectfully ask your arnest consideration.

The annexed tables showing the actual cost as compared with the original estimate, the amount of work done, the amount of work to be done, as well as the total cost of the First Division of the First Section, as ascertained up to this time, are respectfully presented. By reference to them the fact appears that after allowing a small margin of \$10,000 for contingenties, the First Division of the First Section of the Western North-Carolina Railroad will be completed for a sum less than the originally estimated cost:

STATEMENT

Showing the estimated cost, and the actual cost of the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Superstructure on 25 miles of road

extending from Salisbury to Statesville.	
ESTIMATED COST—ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.	
For Graduation, Masonry, Bridge, Superstructure	
and Cross-ties,	304,380.76
Ten per cent. for Contingencies,	30,438.07
ron for Superstructure, and laying down the	
same,	185,023.00
MEDICAL TO THE PART AND THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Total,	\$519,841.83
gently foliable to god of the second of the second	I THE STATE OF STATE OF
ACTUAL COST—FINAL ESTIMATE.	
For Graduation, Masonry, Bridge, Superstructure	
and Cross-ties,	302,076.57
Iron for Superstructure, and laying down the	
same,	182,102.00
Samo,	102,102.00

Total by Original Estimate, \$519,841.83

Land Damages,.....

Lime and Cement,.....

Total by Actual Cost,

STATEMENT

Showing the work done and to be done on the First Division of the First Section of the W. N. C. R., extendiny from Salisbury to a point near Hale's Store. Distance, including Newton branch, 55.2 miles.

WORK DONE. DONE. TOTAL WORK.	\$560,269 55 \$ 76,460 29 \$ 636,729 84 182,102 00 200,490 00 382,592 00 5uper-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 1 Sec. 28,000 00 4,000 00 30 000 00	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	War .
DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Graduation, Masonry, Bridge, Superstructure and Cross-ties, \$560,269 55 \$ 76,460 29 \$ 636,729 84 Iron for Superstructure, and laying the same,	structure, Equipment, (Cars, Locomotives, &c.,) Land Damages,	Lime and Cement, Finishing and Contingencies, Engineering and General Superintendent's, President's and Secretary's salary included,	First estimated cost of First Division of First Section. Total	Difference between ascertained cost and first estimate,

The estimates for the Second and Third Sections are based upon the same data and made up from information derived in the same manner as the estimates on the First Sections. The cost of the work on the Western end of the road is no more difficult to ascertain than the cost of the Eastern end. Then is it not fair to infer, that if the First Division of the First Section can be completed for a sum less than the estimated cost, that the entire road may be completed and put in running order for its estimated cost?

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. TURNER,

Chief Eng. W. N. C. R. R.

Doc. No. 35.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY

To Thomas Bragg, Governor

of the State of North-Carolina:

In submitting this my first report to your Excellency, of he proceedings of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, I beg leave, in it, to incorporate my first annual eport, made to the stockholders in general meeting, held in Vilmington, N. C., in April last.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep **R**iver Navigation Company.

Gentlemen: It is well known to you that at a meeting presions to my election in April, 1857, the company had appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, N. N. Nixon, J. H. Haughton, Wm. A. Wright, and John C. McRae, Esqrs., to contract for making navigable the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, to the coal fields. They proceeded to Philadelphia and made an agreement with Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright, & Co., the work to be commenced, constructed, and completed in a reasonable time. Our company were in laily expectation that the work would be commenced, until the 31st of May, 1857, when I received a communication from Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., informing me that circumstances beyond their control, made it necessary for them

to decline the contract for the present season, 1857. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the directors were unwilling to let the improvement remain unfinished, although the company had neither credit nor money sufficient to finish the work, without the assistance of outside friends. After several ineffectual efforts with different parties, we succeeded in inducing the following coal companies, owning mineral lands in the Deep River Valley, to come to our as sistance, viz: Governor's Creek or Egypt company, the North Carolina gas, coal and transportation company, the Hillsboro coal and transportation company, and the Farmville, or John Taylor, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., on condition that we would secure the services of a good and reliable contractor. Having made the acquaintance of Major Wm. H. Morell, a gentleman of very greate experience in works of this kind, he, with the company's Engineer, H. McRae, Esq., examined all the works on the river, and agreed to complete the improvement on such terms as appear in the contract, made with him, dated September 15, 1857.

One of the conditions of said contract, was a cash payment of forty thousand dollars, and to enable us to obtain this amount. the four companies above mentioned agreed to endorse the notes of our company for this amount, to meet the estimates of our Engineer, as they fell due, every thirty days. With this arrangement, Maj. Morell commenced operation, and was going on very well, when to my astonishment, I was informed by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, attorneys for the four companies referred to above, that a part of the stockholders in the Hillsboro' company (residing in this State) had entered their protest against the action of their President and Directors, (residing in New York,) which was to unite with the three other companies above mentioned, to endorse the notes of our company, to enable us to comply with our contract made with Maj. Morell. Under these circumstances, the Attorneys, Messrs. DeRosset & Brown, were unwilling to make the requisite endorsement, as some of the parties were protesting against the arrangement.

At this stage of the proceeding, all our previous arrange-

nents were virtually at an end, by the repudiation of the

Hillsboro' Company.

Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Board of Directors were etermined to make another effort to carry out the contract nade with Maj. Morell, and after considerable delay and extense, we succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of the hree remaining Coal Companies, with the additional indicated security, by several of our citizens, for the amount of corty thousand dollars.

By this arrangement, we were enabled to proceed with the work, the banks advancing the money as the engineer's estimates came to hand; and so far as our company is concerned, we have fulfilled our part of the contract with Major Moell & Co.

The interruption of the Hillsboro' Company, had the effect of discourage the contractors, and give the whole work a naterial back-set, by putting in circulation reports that were alculated to prejudice the community against the best intersts of the Company, thus keeping the work back, beyond the ontract time.

Notwithstanding this succession of disappointments, we ave good reason to believe that boats will pass to the coal elds before the close of the present month. Of this, however, I will give you the earliest information.

I now desire to call your attention to the report of our enineer, Mr. McRae, when he came into office; also refer ou to the reports of the former President, Col. Murchison; also that of D. G. McDuffie, Esq., first assistant engineer, unler whose superintendence the most of the work was done on the river. The Company has been very little benefitted, compared to the large amount expended out of the last appropriation.

The down slope at Jones's dam was put in by Col. Nathan King, costing over \$16,700. The down slope at Silver Run, out in by Messrs. Bollinger & Lally, costing over \$13,500.

Both of these slopes were carried away the first year, in consequence of the unfaithful manner in which the work was lone. The other work is of minor importance, until you come

to the stone lift lock at Lockville, contracted for by Kirksey, Cotton & Burnett. A considerable portion of this work was so badly done, that it was necessary to take it down.

The dam built by R. E. Rives, Esq., was partly washed out

the first year. The dam leaks badly.

While I make these statements, I should also state in justification of the then President and Board of Directors, that all this work was passed upon, as well for workmanship as for amount done and estimated for, and reported all right, by Mr. McDuffie, first assistant Engineer, as they appear filed in the office of the Company.

Notwithstanding the long delay, and frequent disappointments of the friends of the river, the Board believe it practicable, and should not be allowed to stop for want of the necessary amount to make it a permanent work. And they would recommend that stone locks, (similar to the lift lock at Lockville,) with iron gates, be put in at all the dams, beginning at once at those points where the present locks are most decayed, thereby keeping the navigation open with present locks, until the stone locks are completed.

The time required for and the expense of building, will be set forth in the Engineer's estimates, by the request of the Board of Directors. Should the above plan be adopted, when completed, the expenses of keeping in repairs will be small compared with wooden locks. It is believed that a good overseer, with ten hands, mechanics and laborers, in a covered boat of snitable size for the people to lodge in, and transport their tools, spikes and bolts, &c., &c., could keep the work in good repair.

Should the General Assembly conclude to render aid to this work in order to make it available, it will be necessary to make some provision to relieve the Company from its present indebtedness—the sum total of which is about \$100,000. First, there is a mortgage on the work for \$50,000, and interest anthorized by the act of 1852, according to the provision of which, the work must be sold on the 1st of January next, unless the debt is paid. In the next place, there are unsatisfied judgments, that have been in force for two years, which

have been rendered in many cases against the Company and its sureties, and which, by the indulgence of creditors, have been thus far postponed, but will now have to be met.

To obviate these difficulties, if the Legislature would provide the means to pay all these debts, and take the amount in preferred stock, it would relieve the Company and give the State a mortgage upon everything belonging to the Company. We respectfully suggest that if the General Assembly will make an appropriation sufficient to accomplish a permanent work, the expenditure might be so arranged as to insure a good and reliable work within the estimates by providing that the amount should not exceed a certain sum, and that the expenditure and payments should be made only as the work progressed. In this way the work will progress as necessity demands, and the drafts upon the Public Treasury will not at once be very heavy. We have no doubt that if the present experienced contractor could be employed, with a proper appropriation, a work for capacity and durability would be accomplished that would do credit to the State and redound to the success of all concerned.

In conclusion we beg leave to state, the estimates by different parties have varied from seven hundred and fifty thousand to twelve hundred thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES CASSIDEY, President.

J. H. Haughton, A. S. McNeil, R. K. Smith, N. N. Nixon, John McRae, Bennett Flanner,

Directors.

Pittsboro', N. C., Nov. 9th, 1858.

areal gurations to remoglating ode ist desidential extensions

3 Charles a will be the same of the about the same the face remains to the self-appropriate the selfexplained attach to the second of the second

Doc. No. 36.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Executive Department, December 2, 1858.

To the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—As President ex-officio of the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, I herewith transmit a copy of the Report of Charles Manly, Treasurer of the Board, submitted by him to the Trustees at their late annual meeting, together with a copy of the Report of a Committee of the Board thereon, to which the Teasurer's Report had been referred.

It is my duty also to communicate to your honorable body that there are at present eleven vacancies in the Board of Trustees, which the law requires to be filled by joint vote of the two houses.

THO'S BRAGG.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Raleigh, November 20, 1858.

To the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: -The investments and fu	ands of the institution
under your charge consist of-	
1,000 shares in the capital stock of the	
the State of North-Carolina, par valu	
7 North-Carolina State bonds,	9,000 00
1 Virginia State bond,	10,000 00
55 coupon bonds, of \$100 each, of the	
Wilmington,	5,500 0
Bonds of sundry individuals,	53,330 90
Cash on hand,	14,104 8
my wants of the second	\$190,935 8
The receipts at the treasury within the	
year, beginning on the 20th November	
and ending on the 20th Novemb	
amounts to	\$30,488 6
And consists of dividends declared	10.0%
	10,250 00
Interest on North-Carolina State bonds	700.00
and State loan,	720 00
Cash refunded by D. W. Courts, Pub-	
lic Treasurer, for that amount here-	
tofore loaned him by order of the	
Board of Trustees in aid of the funds	0.000
of the State,	6,000 00
Interest on Virginia State bond,	600 00
Premium received on exchange of	The same of the sa
Virginia Bank check on New York,	9 00
Interest on Wilmington bonds,	385 00
Amount paid in by individual debtors,	and the filling right organi
principal,	4,083 53
Do., do., for interest,	2,520 79

THE PERSON NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED	
Amount in cash and available means,	
paid in by Prof. M. Fetter, the Col-	
lege Bursar, being the balance de-	
rived from tuition, room rent and	
deposit fees, over and above his ex-	
penditures, \$4,042 32	
Cash received of John A. Maultsby,	
Attorney, &c., for escheated pro-	
perty in Columbus county, after	
deducting his charges and commis-	
sions, 60 00	
Cash received of W. N. H. Smith,	
Attorney, &c., for escheated pro-	
perty in Hertford county, after de-	
ducting commissions, 153 00	
Jonathan Worth, Attorney, &c., for	
escheated property in Randolph	
county, deducting charges and com-	
missions, 46 56	
Old balance in the treasury, 1,618 46	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	30,488 66
The disbursements at the treasury,	The State of the S
within the said year amount to \$17,383 80	
Leaving a balance in the treasury on	STATES AND LODING
the 20th November, 1858, to be	
carried to the credit of the Univer-	
sity, in the new account, of 13,104 86	
And this balance of cash on hand is	
deposited in the Bank of the State	
and the Bank of Cape Fear, in Ra-	

An account current, exhibiting in detail the several items of receipts and disbursements for the past year, together with the vouchers therefor and the bank check book are all herewith submitted for the examination of the Board.

leigh.

The Bursar of the College, Prof. M. Fetter, receives from the students the fees for tuition, room rent and deposits, in obedience to an ordinance on the subject, and the gross amount collected by him for the two sessions ending in December, 1857, and June, 1858, amounts to

\$21,666 43

Of which sum he has expended for the regular and contingent charges on the fund, the sum of

\$17,624 11

And the surplus in his hands he has paid into the treasury in cash and available means, as above stated, viz:

4,042 32

21,666 43

So that the total receipts of the institution at the treasury and at the Bursar's department, for the past year, including the old balance, amounts to

\$52,155 09 39,050 23

And total disbursements to Leaving in the treasury, as already stated, the sum of

\$13,104 86

During the past year twenty-two students have received their education at the University, free of all college demands, according to an ordinance of the Board of Trustees.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board, at the last annual meeting, the library and chemical apparatus belonging to the late lamented Dr. Mitchell have been bought and paid for, and a report may be expected from the College Librarian at some subsequent meeting.

The resolution of the Board, directing the erection of a suitable building, to be used as occasion may require, as an asylum and retreat for sick students, has been complied with, and a handsome cottage, with two rooms, and supplied with all necessary furniture, has been built and paid for.

It remains for the Board to make provision for the occa-

ional services of a waiter or nurse, whenever the same may e required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MANLY, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

RALEIGH, 2d December, 1858.

To the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina:

The undersigned who were at a late meeting of this Board ppointed a Committee to make examination of the Report of Charles Manly, the Treasurer of the Board, and to audit and ass upon his account current of Receipts and Disbursements or the past fiscal year, ending on the 20th November last, aving discharged that duty, report: That they find the said ecount, both of Receipts and Disbursements, plainly set out a detail, and all the items of Disbursements sustained by reular and satisfactory vouchers, showing a balance of cash on and to be carried to the credit of the University in the new ecount of \$13,104.86; and this balance we find by the Treaturer's Bank Check Books, which he has submitted to us, to be deposited in the Banks in this City.

The Committee have also examined the abstracts of the deports of Prof. Fetter, the Bursar of the College, showing is Receipts and Disbursements for the two sessions ending a December, 1857, and June, 1858, and find them to corresond with the Treasurer's Report.

Your Committee further report, that they have examined ne public securities and bonds referred to by the Treasurer, s belonging to the Institution, and find that in Bank Stock, Forth-Carolina and Virginia State Bonds, and Wilmington Corporation Bonds, the amount at par value to be \$124,500, and the bonds of individuals, which the Committee consider to be well secured, to amount in principal money, to the sum of \$53,330.96, which sums being added to the cash on hand, viz: \$13,104.86, form an aggregate of available means held by the University, of \$190,935.82, as stated by the Treasurer in his Report.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN KERR, JONATHAN WORTH, WALTER L. STEELE. the fire the party of the party The transfer of the second of the Parket

discountry and the

Appropriate the best training of the state o

100000

busing any or other and the second of the se

Doc. No. 37.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred House bill No. 83, to *repeal* so much of section 2nd of article 4th of the amended constitution of North-Carolina as prohibits persons of the Jewish or Israelitish faith from holding offices of profit or trust in the State, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit thereon, the following

REPORT.

The Committee are of opinion that the principle on which the bill is founded, is correct. No person should be proscribed or placed under any civil disabilities on account of religious Religion is a matter which concerns us all as individfaith. It is not the proper subject of the cognizance of civil uals. tribunals. God alone, the maker and searcher of hearts, has the right to judge an intelligent and accountable creature, on account of the religious faith by which such creature is governed. When government assumes the right to interpose in this behalf, it usurps the prerogative of the Almighty, and violates the most sacred privilege of man. The provision of the constitution proposed to be abrogated by the bill, was inserted at a period when the principles of religious liberty were very imperfectly understood in North-Carolina. It is a relic of an age of bigotry and intolerance—unfit to be associated in our fundamental law, with the enlightened principles of republican government, which constitute the basis of our institutions. It is condemned by all generous minds—condemned by the spirit of the age in which we live; and, above all, condemned by the precepts of the Gospel, which inculcates "Peace on earth and good will to man." Such are the views of the committee in regard to the principle on which the bill is founded. Nevertheless, the committee have instructed me to report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass, because in the opinion of the committee, it is highly inexpedient at this time to alter or amend the constitution by legislative enactment in any particular whatever.

The people of North-Carolina seem to be satisfied with their government. They ask for no change; and it is neither wise nor patriotic to produce discontent, when peace and happiness

prevail.

JOHN KERR, Chairman.

Doc. No. 38.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

To his Excellency Governor Bragg:

Sm: Having been quite ill, and the Chief Engineer of our Road being absent, I have only time in reply to your request, to make a hasty statement of the condition of the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company, and of the present condition of the Road and works thereon.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. Craven County Bonds,		\$	32,000 29,000
Carteret County subscription,		\$	61,000 50,000
Balance due Gov. Morehead on contract, including all extra work, \$ C. B. Wood, Carolina City,	20,000 40,000 10,000	\$	111,000
	70,000		70,000
		R	41.000

We have in Newbern and Goldsboro', about \$8,000 worth

real estate that can be sold without injury to the Company: but we owe about \$17,000 for two locomotives. We have turn tables and passenger sheds to buy and build, which will exhaust the \$41,000. However, I believe we are now fairly out of the woods, and if we had the \$116,000 loss sustained on State bonds, we could pay the interest on the loan without feeling it. As it is, I do think that interest should be remitted, at any rate up to this date. The discount on loan of State bonds, was \$50,000; and I am quite sure no one could complain of the price obtained when they were sold. Doubtless the proper course for the State and Company was pursued in the disposal. Mr. Stanly's contract has been long since settled and accounts balanced. Mr. John C. Washington has been paid nearly or quite up to his contract, and his extra work cannot exceed a few thousand dollars. His matters are now in the hands of a committee to investigate and lay before the Directors. The committee consist of Thompson, of Wayne, Ramsey, of Carteret, Desmond and Wooten, of Lenoir, all State Directors-and the Treasurer of our Company and Chief Engineer. I think we are in a fair way to settle our differences with Carteret county, and obtain at once a portion of their bonds. It is right that we should calculate for a loss of at least 10 per cent. on the bonds of the counties, as they will hardly bring over \$90. I would sell at that price. The individual bonds mentioned were not given by contractors, but are perfectly good and available, and worth dollar for dollar.

Works remaining unfinished and to be finished by contractors:

3,000 cubic yards embankment at Morehead City.

Culverts: to finish the culverts about 225,000 brick will be

required, which are now ready for delivery.

Bridges are all completed, except the covering in of Bear Creek and Stony Creek, in Washington's contract; warehouses at Mosely Hall and Kinston; the first is framed, and the latter frame being sawed and brick burned, which will be delivered in a few days. These buildings will be in Washington's contract.

The warehouse at Morehead City, most of the lumber sawed

and framing commenced, in Morehead's contract.

Works to be finished by the Company are not embraced in contract.

The passenger shed at Goldsboro' will be enlarged for the accommodation of our Road in a few weeks, and will cost about \$2,500.

Track to be extended down Railroad street in Goldsboro', from intersection of Wilmington Road, and connected with the North-Carolina Railroad; it will be about one mile in length; but all the materials for it are on hand and paid for.

The Trent River Bridge is not covered, but will be covered about the 1st of January. This work will cost some \$8,000.

Embankments to be made by Company at leisure time, about 5,000 cubic yards along line of Road—cost say, \$3,000. This work can be postponed for a while; but it is best not to neglect it too long. Therefore, as soon as we get the locomotives out of the hands of the contractors, a train will be used for the filling in, &c. There is not a *foot* of trestle on the Road, from Goldsboro' to Beaufort harbor.

We have no carpenter shop; one can be constructed for a very small sum of money. But it would be advisable to build one entirely fire proof; therefore, it would cost \$5,000.

A wooden building could be put up for 800 or \$1,000; but it might burn \$10,000 worth of cars. This building can, and will be, postponed at present.

It will be necessary to construct one or two additional wa-

ter stations in the course of a year along the Road.

This work would finish everything up, with the exception of passenger sheds at Morehead City; but as it is doubtful where to place it, only a temporary one will be erected at present.

I close this statement with the expression of my regret that I had not more time, and the aid of the Engineer and Treasurer of the Company, which would have enabled me to present a fuller and more accurate report; but the statements I have given to you, are substantially correct.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. WHITFORD, Pres't At. & N. C. R. R. Comp. not being here been some of the defection of

Doc. No. 39.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

COPY

OF LAW OF VIRGINIA TO RUN DIVIDING LINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Richmond, April 20, 1858.

To his Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of North-Carolina:

Sm:—I transmit herein a copy of the act passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at its late session, "for running and making the boundary line between North-Carolina and Virginia," and am directed by the Governor of this Commonwealth to enquire if any action has been taken by the State of North-Carolina, and whether your Excellency has authority now to name a Commissioner to execute the joint duty prescribed by the law, and when it will be convenient to commence the work?

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Sec'y. of the Commonwealth.

AN ACT FOR RUNNING AND MAKING THE BOUN-DARY LINE BETWEEN NORTH-CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.—(Passed April 2d, 1858.)

WHEREAS, there is some difficulty between the States of

North-Carolina and Virginia as to the precise point where the line dividing the two States now is; And Whereas, the citizens of each State, immediately along the same, are equally desirous of having it more certainly fixed and established; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorised and required to appoint a Commissioner, who together with the Commissioners appointed on the part of North-Carolina shall cause the said line to be accurately surveyed, traced and marked with stone monuments, not exceeding five miles apart, beginning at the county line dividing Pittsylvania and Henry counties where it intersects with the North-Carolina line, and thence running west to the intersection of the line of the State of Tennessee.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, after running, locating, establishing and marking the said line, to make a report, setting forth all the facts touching the same, and to forward copies of the joint report to their respective legislatures; and upon ratification of such report by the legislatures of the States of North-Carolina and Virginia the said boundary line shall be fixed and established to remain forever, unless changed by the mutual consent of the said States.

That the Governor shall be and is hereby anthorised to pay one half of all the expenses which may be incurred in running and marking said line as aforesaid, and also the sum of five dollars per day to the Commissioner appointed by the Executive of this State, for each day he may be engaged in performing the service, and ten cents per mile for each mile he may travel to and from his residence in going to and returning from the line aforesaid, to be paid upon the order of the Governor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, to wit:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act passed by the General Assembly, the day and year first above written. Given under my hand, this 20th April, 1858.

ST. G. TUCKER, C. H. D., Keeper of Rolls of Virginia. Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

LETTER FROM TANDY WALKER.

Executive Office, Choctaw Nation, Scullyville, May 24, 1858.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

SIR: I have the pleasure herewith to transmit to you, in accordance with an act of the General Council of this Nation, a copy of the laws from 1852 to 1857, for the use of the Library of your State, and in compliance with the same act to request of you, for the use of a Library the Nation is starting, to forward a copy of your Statutary Laws, and the reports of your Appellate Courts.

In this particular I am aware that the courtesies observed among the States of the American Union have induced the Legislature of each to provide for a regular interchange of all books, published by their authority but I am inclined to hink it extends no farther. If this is correct, let me ask you or request of your next Legislature permission to extend such a favor to the Choctaw Nation.

I assure you the act will be deemed a very great favor by me, and be highly appreciated by the Choctaw people, who, am happy to say, are making rapid and successful efforts at moral, intellectual, social and political advancements; and perhaps no act would more contribute to the Nation, as a political community they are struggling to attain than a conribution of the laws and reports of your enlightened State.

Any transmission of the books will be paid by the Nation, when supplied to me at this place, to the care of Josephus Dotson, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

I am, with considerations of esteem, Your obedient servant.

TANDY WALKER, Act'g. Gov. Choctaw Nation.

Doc. No. 41.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORTS OF JACOB SILER, AGENT OF CHEROKEE BONDS.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

I transmit herewith the reports of Jacob Siler, agent of Cherokee Bonds, made to me, as Governor of the State, for the years 1857 and 1858, showing his receipts and disbursements for those periods.

In a message to the last General Assembly, I informed them that Stephen Munday, late Superintendent of the Western Furnpike, in his final report before resigning his office, a short time before their meeting, acknowledged himself indebted to the State in the sum of \$696.31, and that he had been directed to place the same, to the credit of the State, in the branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Asheville. This he promised repeatedly to do, but has never done, and I am informed that he is now in failing circumstances, if not insolvent.

Though not strictly my duty, by the law for appointing a superintendent for said Road, to enforce the collection of the debt, I made every effort through the agent of Cherokee bonds and others, to have the amount secured to the State—I regret to say without success. I did not feel authorized to cause a suit to be instituted, and, up to a short time since, hoped to secure the debt without one.

From information lately received, I believe the debt can be secured by a suit, and I therefore recommend that the agent of Cherokee bonds, under the direction of the Governor, be authorized to cause a suit to be instituted and prosecuted at the expense of the State, against said Munday, with a view to enforce the payment of the debt.

The evidence to sustain such suit, to-wit: Munday's own report acknowledging the amount of his indebtedness, is on file in the executive office. It is also the opinion of many respectable persons in that section of the State, that he owes the State a much larger amount than that admitted by him to be due, and that it would so appear, provided a proper statement of his accounts could be made.

THO: BRAGG.

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
15 | 52 \\
25 | 84 \\
73 | 58 \\
00 | 00 \\
626 | 05 \\
363 | 01
\end{array}$

Executive Department, Dec. 4, 1858.

AGENCY OFFICE, 31st Oct., 1857.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency, a statement made in conformity with law. The following represents the character and amount I have collected on Cherokee bonds during the last year:

Collected in November in work on Western Turn- pike Road,
Collected in November in cash,
" in December in work on W. T. P. R.,
" in " in cash,
" in January in work on W. T. P. R.,
" in " paid J. D. Franks, E.
Taker,
Collected in January, in paid William M. Rhea,
E. Taker,
Collected in January, in cash,
" in February,
" in March, in work on West. T. P. R.
" in " on Cheoah T. P. R.,

Collected in March, in paid D. F. Ramsour, E. T., in in J. D. Franks, E. T.,	\$ 14 59 1 88
" in " in cash,	372 25
" in " in paid B. K. Dickey, for-	5 54
mer overcharge interest, Collected in April, in work on West. T. P. Road,	20 03
" in " on Cheoah "	24 64
" in " in cash,	45 07
" in May, in work on Cheoah T. P. R.,	$ \begin{array}{r} 8940 \\ 2345 \end{array} $
" in " in cash, " in June, in work on West. T. P. Road,	310 00
" in " in " on Cheoah T. P. R.,	157 55
" in " in paid D. F. Ramsour, E. T.,	3 37
" in " J. D. Frank, E. T.,	815
" in " in cash,	$\begin{array}{c c} 157 99 \\ 00 00 \end{array}$
" in July, " in August,	00 00
" in September, in work on W. T. P. R.,	425 03
" in " in " on Cheoah	gonit total log
Turnpike Road,	1,232 76
Collected in Sept., in paid D. F. Ramsour, E. T., in cash,	$ \begin{array}{r} 3793 \\ 14585 \end{array} $
" in October, in cash,	24 28
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
guar supposed of Landings on the oil of	2,705 53
Addition on the profile of the support of the	2,113 00
Total gross collection is,	\$4,818 54
Commissions of three per cent. off,	144 55
in 1971, respectively and the state of the compartion in	nd-e rrena n
Nett collection is,	\$4,673 99
" liability for the year is, To which add cash on hand \$1st Oct., 1856, is,	$\begin{array}{r} 4,673 99 \\ 23 05 \end{array}$
10 which add eash on hand sist occ., 1050, is,	25 05
Total nett liability, up to 31st Oct., 1857, is,	\$4,697 04
Means with which to pay as vouchers in this	
office: Paid orders for work on W. T. P. R., \$1,818.00	
" " on C. T. P. R., 1,867.84	
" Wm. M. Rhea, E. T., of Hay-	
wood county 95.84	

25.84 25.55 55.89

wood county,
Paid J. D. Franks, E. T., of Macon,
"D. F. Ramsour, E. T., of Cher. co.,

Paid B. K. Dickey, for former of charge of interest, "D. W. Courts, P. T., as per ceipts,	ver- \$ 5.54 re- 903.00
Total vouchers are, Liability from means,	\$4,701.66 4,697.04
Leaves in favor of this office,	\$ 4.62

The above, without recapitulation, I presume is sufficiently plain and meets the requirements of the law.

Since writing to you in July last, I have had an interview with H. R. Kimsey, former Entry Taker of Macon county, and D. F. Ramsour, Entry Taker of Cherokee county, on the subject of a settlement with reference to cash received by them for lands entered in their respective counties. They refuse to go into the settlement, upon the ground that it would require too much labor without pay, &c. I will say that either of these gentlemen, in their private business transactions, are considered responsible men, and also very capable of keeping correct accounts, and to my mind it is strange that they refuse to settle in the way prescribed. I would suggest (if convenient) that the Treasurer of the State visit us here, and acquaint himself directly with the matters and things in which the State is concerned. I think that the time and money might be profitably spent. As stated in my last letter, I shall wait for the Attorney General's opinion, and your instructions thereon, and act accordingly. Previous to the meeting of our next General Assembly, I will prepare some statements touching the confliction of certain laws passed with reference to Cherokee land-bonds, turnpike roads, &c., with such suggestions as may seem right.

With high esteem, and great respect, I am your ob't serv't,

JACOB SILER, Agent.

To His Excellency, Thomas Bragg, Governor of N. C.

AGENCY OFFICE, 31st Oct., 1858.

To His Excellency, Thomas Bragg, Gov. of North. Carolina.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency, a statement made in obedience to the 2nd section of an act of Assembly, passed January 27th, 1851, entitled an act anthorising the transfer of books, bonds, &c., from the Treasurer's office to the agents of the State, for the collection of Cherokee bonds. The following represents the character and amount I have collected since the 31st day of October, 1857, up to this day:

		1		
Collections in November,	\$ 000	00	0	000 00
" "December, in work on	Φ 000	00	Ψ	000,00
Western Turnpike Road,	68	69	1	leadf out
Collections in December, in paid J.	00	0.0	rielm	ibal Smill
D. Franks, Entry Taker,	9	12		STATE OF
Collections in cash,		44	-110	142 25
" "Jan. 1858, in work on	0.1	1.1		112 20
Jonathan's creek and Tennessee		- 17	17/27	A THE THE
Mountain T. Road,	140	00	1206	1808bally
Collections in cash,		52	4 - 100	172 52
" "February in work on	02	-	97.4	11202
Cheoah Turnpike Road,	62	90	1	ensym V. V.
Collections in cash,		05		8995
" "March, in work on W.	I 12 200 300 10		the Table	
Turnpike Road,	86	45	12295	CONTRACTOR
Collections in work on Cheoah T. R.,	383	93	40.10	markovan
" on Jonathan's creek and		1	STATE OF	の日本世界
Tenn. Mountain T. R.,	1,108	51	Mark I	Sold out
Collections in paid D. F. Ramsour,			6000	
Entry Taker,		93	1917	20172
Collections in paid W. M. Ray, E.	The state of the s		100	HATTER STATE
T. of Haywood county,	3	31	10	and the
Collections in cash,	87	24	KAPA	1,670 37
" April, in work on Jon-	a ratiff a		944	St 198 W
athan's creek and Tenn. Mountain			7,1117	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Turnpike-Road,	12	50	1	12 50
Collections in May, in work on Jona-]	

than's creek and Tenn. Monntain		1	
Thropike Road,	\$400	00	Sumitanile)
Collections in work on W. T. R.,	66		THY CONTRACTOR
" " in cash,	14		480 39
" "June, in work on C.		1	Call Manual L
Turnpike Road,	128		21.5.2.2
Collections in work on W. T. Road,	110	00	eduction &
" in work on Jonathan's	Carrier Sal		enure tare T
creek and Tenn. Moun. T. R.,	7	46	4 zodlog
Collections in paid J. D. Franks, E.	or tong to p	00	Commission
Taker,	18	82	272 73
Collections in eash, " July, in work on Wes-	10	(0)	21213
tern Turnpike Road,	81	51	Strom while
Collections in work on C. T. Road,	141		The Used Til
" in work on Jonathan's	1.1		
creek and Tenn. M. T. Road,	10	50	January Tour
Collections in cash,		34	233 61
" " August, in work on	Port all his		asolono V
Western Turnpike Road,	195	00	a syallows
Collections in work on Jonathan's			
creek and Tenn. M. T. Road,	90		
Collections in work on Cheoah T. R.,	36	72	and anishmills
" in work on Tuckasege	375	00	6 110
and Nantahala Turnpike Road,		37	701 08
Collections in cash, " in Sept., in work on W.		01	10108
Turnpike Road,	30	00	AND LINE OF THE
Collections in work on Cheoah T. R.,	907		Parapik
" in work on Jonathan's	BOALLE WAS		CHANGE BOOK
creek and Tenn. Mt. T. Road,	395	02	digman I
Collections in work on valley river			5193717
branch of Cheoah T. Road,	471	30	
Collections in work on Nantahala	0.10		and the state of t
and Tuckasege Turnpike Road,	242	11	II BUSET
Collections in work on Tusquittee	171	00	Pythologian (
branch of Cheoah Turnpike Road, Collections in work on Nantahala	111	00	L hayten
branch of Cheoah Turnpike Road,	266	64	(Section 1989)
Collections in paid D. F. Ramsonr,	200	71	Gast Dig
E. T., of Cherokee,	11	51	To this Bary
Collections in paid J. D. Frank, E.	TOTAL MICENIA		
T., of Macon,	8	42	1246 (Sm. 3)
			1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1858-'9.]

	,	_	
Collections in cash,	\$115	93	\$ 2,619 80
" in October, in work on Jonathan's creek and Tenn. Mt.	poll, with		
Turnpike Road,	231	52	The state of the s
Collections in work on Tusquittee			
branch of Cheoah Turnpike Road,	777		A STATE OF THE STA
Collections in cash,	23	64	1,033 09
Total gross collections for the pre-			
ceding twelve months,	7,428	33	0/1 2/1079
Commissions of 3 per cent. off is,	222		ACULE PARTIES
Nett liability for preceeding year is, From which deduct excess paid State	\$ 7,205	48	Collegions
last year,		62	one reside O
Total nett liability to State is,	\$7,200	85	

Vouchers for the foregoing liabilty are on file in this office, as follows:

Orders for work on West. T. Road,	\$637 7	3
" on Jonathan's cr'k and Tenn.	*	
Mountain Turnpike Road,	2,3954	5
Orders on Cheoah Turnpike Road,	1,660 7	7
" " Nantahala & Tuckasege	all market	
Turnpike Road,	618 7	0
Orders on Valley river branch of C.		
Turnpike Road,	471 3	0
Orders on Nantahala branch of		
Cheoah Turnpike Road,	266 6	4
Orders on Tusquittee branch of Che-	0.40	
oah Turnpike Road,	948 9	03
Paid J. D. Franks, E. T., of Macon	1 1 1 1 1	- Innibialia
county, 2 per cent. on bonds re-	T demand	No demand
ceived by him for lands entered in	25 8	7 Maismile
said county, Paid D. F. Ramsour, E. T., of Che-	400	beaters
rokee co., 2 per cent. on bonds	al hime de	(mileston)
received by him for lands entered	general file	Jours de
in said county,	124	14
Paid W. M. Ray, E. T., of Haywood		in M to all
county, 2 per cent. on bonds re-		
, - P - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	1	11

ceived by him for lands entered in said county, Paid D. W. Courts, Public Treas. of	\$ 331	i enolanille.
State, as per receipts, Total means as vouchers in office, From which deduct nett liability,	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 7,240 \\ 26 \\ 7,200 \\ 85 \end{array}$	destroyer Sliquell's amiteath
Leaves St'te due ag't on 31st Oct. '58.	\$ 39 40	anois yell

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB SILER, Agent.

Doc. No. 42.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

Office of State Librarian, Raleigh, Nov. 1858.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to transmit the following report on the Library, and respectfully ask that the same may be laid before the General Assembly.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Hon. THOS. SETTLE,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

No. of volumes in library as per report made to the last Legislature,	vous.	6,693
ADDITIONS BY PURCHASE SINCE MADE:		
Volumes of the Raleigh Register from 1799 to the present time, Volumes 3, 4, 7, 8, 21, 22 and 23 of North Carolina Standard, Volumes Fayetteville Observer of 1855, 1856 and 1857,	49 9 3	of Pating relation Schooling Schooling Schooling relation

0 0			174
		VOLS.	VOLS.
Volumes of the Wilmin	ngton Journal,	3	
" Newbe	ern New Era,	3	STREET,
" Democ	eratic Pioneer,	3	
	oro' Recorder	3	36
	boro' Patriot,	3	
	Times,	3	4 4 4 4 5
" Weste	rn Democrat,	3	
	ury Watchman,	3	
	le News,	3	
New American Cyclop	edia,	3	
Agassiz' Natural Histo		3333333333	
Abridgment of Debate		8	· ·
Livingston's Travels in	South Africa,	1	
Discoveries in Central		2	
City of the Great King		1	
Western Siberia, (by A		1	
Life and Correspondence	ce of James Iredell,	2	
Hawks' History of Nor	th Carolina, (3 copies.)	6	
Southern Literary Mess	senger, (New Series.)	4	
,, ,,	8 , (
CONTRIL	BUTIONS.		
	wledges his obligations	promet s	
to the Hon. L. O'B. Bra		m	
this Library the recip	ient of the following		
works, voted by Congre	ess to its several mem-		
bers:	A STATE OF THE STA	- James	
Annals of Congress,	sexulpano ang a	50	
Congressional Debates,	3/11/2017/10/2017/2017	28	
Congressional Globe,	When the standard of the Continue of the Conti	49	
Elliott's Debates on Fe	deral Constitution,	5	
Opinions of Attorneys	General,	5	
Public Lands, (Laws of		2	
Reports on Finances,	The second secon	7	
Pension and Bounty La	ands,	1	
Jefferson's Complete V		9	
The Life and Works of	John Adams,	10	
	SHARL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE		
Contributions by	Hon. Asa Biggs:	en la seri	
United States Japan Ex	pedition,	3	
Commercial Relations,	Decisions Supreme La	4	
United States Coast Sni	vey,	3	
Meteorological Report,	who who will	2	
United States Astronom	ical Expedition,	2	

Military Commission to Europe, Army Meteorological Report, Message and Documents, 1856-'7 and 1857-'8 Commerce and Navigation, Patent Office Reports,	VOLS. 1 1 6 2 6	vols.
Contributions by the State of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Archives, Colonial Records,	14 14	New A
Contributions by the State of Massachusetts. Plymouth Colony Records, Industry of Massachusetts,	6 2	Aberes Living Discor Ohy or
Contributions by the State of Connecticut. Colonial Records, New Haven Colonial Records, Transactions of the State Agricultural Society,	1 2 2	cares W car ent.1 edwall bibaces
Contributions by the State of New York. Documentary History of New York, Leg islative Documents, Transactions of N. Y. State Agri'ral Society,	2 11 2	MIT OF THE PARTY O
Contributions by the State of Rhode Island. Colonial Records of Rhode Island,	2	ot rend
Contributions by the Smithsonian Institute. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Reports,	1 4	Congre Ediate Opina Pablia
Law Library. Laws, Journals, and Legislative Documents of this State, 1856-'7, Revised Code Reports of Supreme Court, Cantwell's Justice, Decisions Supreme Court U.S. (Curtis,) Alden's Index to Decisions Supreme Court U.S. English Common Law, "Law and Equity, Parsons on Contracts, Angel on Tide Waters,	12 25 14 1 20 3 2 2 2	Reports Foreign 1 offers The Lin Commit Commit United Monoral Monoral

Walles and the World Control of the	VOLS.	VOLS.
" on Limitations,	1	w63576
Law Library,	2	
Collyer on Partnership,	1	100000
Medical Jurisprudence,	1	
Young & Jenies' Reports,	3	
Starkie's Reports,	2	
Andrews' Reports,	1	VE VE
Doctor and Student,	1	
Equity Draftsman,	1	
Davies' Reports,	1	THURST A
Stubbs' Crown Circuit,	1	
Blackstone's Tracts,	1	
American Criminal Law,	1	
Archbold's Nisi Prius,	2	
American Law of Homicide,	1	Con
Reports of other States by way of exchange,	60	in lab
Total number of volumes in Library,		7,233

The Librarian respectfully suggests to the Honorable, the General Assembly, the propriety of authorizing the construction of alcoves; as, under the present arrangement, but few more books can be received in the Library; and as many congressional documents remain in boxes, it being thought best to reserve the few vacant shelves for works of more value.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

RULES OF THE LIBRARY.

1. No person except the Governor of the State, Judges and Reporter of the Supreme Court and Attorneys practicing in the same, and members of the General Assembly of the tate, shall be permitted to take any book out of the State Library.

2. No person authorized to take out a book, shall keep the ame more than six days, under a penalty of twenty-five cents or each and every day more than six, for each and every olume so kept out, until the penalty so accruing shall amount

twice the value of said book.

SEC. 2. The Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court, and neir successors in office, are hereby appointed trustees of the tate Library; and all moneys appropriated for the use of the brary shall be laid out under their direction and supervision, and the said trustees are empowered to make such additional ales and regulations in regard to the library and the use of the books not repugnant to the rules and regulations prescribed by this act, as they may deem best; and the said trustees hall appoint a suitable person as Librarian, at a salary not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, who shall give and and security in such sum as they may determine, payalle to the State of North Carolina, conditioned for the safe eeping of the books and the faithful discharge of his duties a Librarian.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

EMORIAL OF JOHN MYERS AND OTHERS, ASK-ING THE CHARTER OF A RAILROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO YANCEYVILLE.

the Honorable Legislature of North-Carolina:

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Washington, earlort county, held at the Court-house in Washington, on the 11th of November, inst., for the purpose of taking the nessary measures "to put Washington in Railroad communition with other parts of the State, and with the general Instal Improvements of the State," the undersigned were appinted a committee to prepare a memorial to your Honorate body, asking a charter for a Railroad, (with such aid from the State as has been given to other and similar improvements,) from the town of Washington, through the counties of tt, Edgecombe, Nash, Franklin, and counties near the Virginia line, to Yanceyville or Milton. In discharge of that tty, we beg leave to state a few facts in support of the application.

Washington is a seaport, second in importance only to Wilngton. Without any advantage from Railroad communition with any part of the State, the exports from the town Washington, for the year ending 1st November, inst., conting of cotton, naval stores, grain, and other produce, nounted to over one million of dollars, employing a large amber of vessels, beside those owned in the district. In this timate is not included any lumber manufactured at the five

2

steam mills situated in this town, which, until the past tw years, manufactured about ten millions of feet per year. Man other facts might be stated, but we believe and hope th above will be sufficient to entitle our application to your favorable consideration.

> JOHN MYERS, M. STEVENSON, G. D. BROWN, ULYSSES H. RITCH.

Washington, N. C., 30th Nov., 1858.

Doc. No. 44.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

This Memorial of the Medical Society of the State of North-Carolina, respectfully represents, that with a view to place the medical profession of the State on a higher level than it at present occupies, to organize it properly, to give it a collective existence, to engraft it on the State as one of its essential social institutions, and to furnish the citizens of the State with something of a guaranty that their health and lives shall not be tampered with by unauthorized pretenders to medical skill; it is highly desirable that a Board of Medical Examiners should be appointed by your authority, to ascertain the qualifications of all persons who propose to assume the responsible duties of the medical profession.

In addressing themselves to so highly intelligent a body as the Legislature of the State, the Medical Society assume as a fact, not requiring proof, that a large portion of our population are entirely incompetent to judge of the qualifications of those to whom, by the force of circumstances, they are compelled to entrust their health and perhaps their lives, and if so, it dearly be comes the duty of the Governors authority to furnish them such safeguards against imposition, in this respect, as their better knowledge may enable them to afford.

In proposing to your honorable body the establishment of a Board of Medical Examiners, the Medical Society are in-

fluenced, in the first place, and chiefly, by their duty to society, and in the second place by their duty to their own profession. Without assuming to themselves any greater measure of patriotism, philanthropy or loyalty to the State than they are willing to accord to other enlightened citizens, they regard themselves as occupying a position which enables them the better to observe the wants of the community in this respect, and to determine the best mode of supplying those wants than others.

The results of their deliberations have been embodied in a bill which they desire to submit to your honorable body, with a confident reliance on your willingness to co-operate with them in any measure, having for its object, the promotion of the welfare of the community, and of the reputation of the State.

The leading object of the measure proposed, is to guard that portion of the community which is obviously incompetent to judge of the qualifications of medical practitioners, against the impositions of impudent and unskilful pretenders, and in so doing, to elevate the standard of professional attainments among the legitimate disciples of the healing art.

Your memorialists deem it only necessary to advert to the fact, doubtless familiar to your honorable body, that in all governments, having any pretensions to a high grade of civilization, the medical profession is regarded as an important and necessary element of the aggregate social body or State. Apart from their more immediate and daily duties in the conservation and restoration of the health of the community, they are frequently associated with your Courts of Justice in criminal prosecutions, and in other important questions bearing on the dearest rights of citizens, in the adjudication of which, their testimony is frequently of paramount importance. Without their aid, your courts would often be unable to hold the balance of justice evenly; without their aid, the shield which human laws extend for the protection of the insane, is liable to be interposed for the protection of guilt.

It is in the department of medical jurisprudence, that department in which the legal and medical professions coalesce,

that the indispensible necessity of the medical profession as an integral and essential part of the social polity becomes

prominently obvious.

The medical profession constitutes also a necessary and indispensable part of the military and naval establishments of all governments. And as all enlightened governments in modern times recognize it as incumbent on them to preserve a watchful care of the public health, and to guard their citizens as much as possible from pestilences, contageous and all preventable diseases, an intelligent and learned body of medical men furnishes, we respectfully submit, the only suitable source from which sanitary commissioners should be selected.

It is in the performance of such public duties, as have just been referred to, that the words of the great poet of antiquity find their full verification:

> "A wise physician skill'd our wounds to heal, Is more than armies to the public weal."

Your memorialists regard it as among the proudest of our historical traditions, that the founders of our State, animated by a purity and singleminded loftiness of patriotism—for which we can never be too grateful to their memories—and entertaining the most correct and enlightened views of social policy, did recognize it as their duty to society to make such provisions for public instruction as the pressing wants of an inchoate State imperatively demanded.

They correctly regarded the State as the legitimate and primal source of the authority granted to her literary institutions to confer degrees, and legalize the practice handed down from the colonial gevernment, which required all those who undertook to expound the law in her Courts of Justice, to obtain a license for that purpose from the Judicatory of the State. Why the medical profession should have been ignored by the founders of the State, is a question which is perhaps incapable of a satisfactory solution at this late day. It may perhaps have arisen from the fact that at that time public

attention, even in enlightened European governments, had not been particularly directed to it, or its importance recognized as a necessary part of the political fabric, or to the fact that other and more argent cares were pressing on them.— Assuredly, no good reason can be assigned why the legal, any more than the medical profession, should derive its anthority to practice from the State.

The recognition of the State as the fountain of honor, and the source of authority to practice law, has no doubt contributed to give an elevated tone and a high character to that profession; and we may not unreasonably infer that a like result would follow from a similar public recognition of a connection between the State and the medical profession.

Such a recognition would give it vitality, would give it an existence as an institution of the State, and would contribute largely, we think, to its respectability and usefulness, and tend to elevate the character of the State.

The elevation of the character of the State must, we think, be regarded as one of the most important duties of her Legislature, and as the State is composed of men of various professions and pursuits, none should be deprived of that countenance and fostering care which can be legitimately extended to them.

In advocating the establishment of a Board of Medical Examiners for the State, your memorialists are not proposing any novel or untried measure. On the contrary, it is one which has secured the approbation of the most enlightened members of the medical profession in other States, and also of the governing powers of those States, and the results have been such as may, and will, justify the State of North Carolina in following their example.

We hazard nothing in stating that in every instance in which the plan has been adopted, the grade of professional attainments has been elevated, and, in return, honor has been reflected on the States which have made it a part of their public polity.

The measure proposed will, we also think, if adopted, aid the medical profession in the establishment of a medical college, and thus enable them to throw off a galling dependence upon the institutions of other States for the only legal authority (if that can be so regarded) to practice their profession in the State. It will at any rate serve as a check to the suspected venality of some of the medical colleges of other States.

Should such an institution be established, it will aid in preparing the way for the organization of an enlarged system of public instruction; a system not limited, as at present, to our common schools and university, but one commensurate with the wants of the age, and which will enable our honored commonwealth to place herself fairly on a line with the most advanced States and governments of our day.

Claiming to be of the number of those who are truly solicitous to promote the dignity and honor of the State, we venture to indulge the pleasing anticipation that the day is not very distant when your Superintendent of Common Schools will be replaced by a Minister of Public Instruction, whose supervision will be co-extensive with the whole circle of the arts and sciences; a system truly polytechnic in its character, embracing in its wide sphere, not merely common schools and literary colleges, but law schools, medical schools, agricultural, military and engineering schools, &c.

And, as the Medical Society, in common with all enlightened patriots, are desirous of seeing our honored State, in all respects, a State complete—not lagging behind in the march of improvement, but progressing with a steady step to a high position among the enlightened governments of our time—we respectfully pray your honorable body, as the legitimate custodians of the honor and dignity of the State, to take into favorable consideration the measure proposed, as one of the

means of accomplishing so desirable a result.

JAMES H. DICKSON, WM. G. HILL, EDWARD WARREN, S. S. SATCHWELL, M. WHITEHEAD,

Committee.

The property of the control of the property of

The party of the control of the party of the

to the interior of the property of the first this first in the second part of the second

Polid below he rollers a think no relegant mind however, a market to the first of t

Allo are a si lorenth to probable recom by and an extended the street of street of the street of the street all the er shows a second of the street

CONTROL MANAGEMENT CONTROL MANAG

The second secon

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL OF CITIZENS OF DAVIE, DAVIDSON. FORSYTH AND YADKIN COUNTIES CONCERNING THE STOPPAGE OF FISH IN YADKIN RIVER.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

The undersigned, petitioners of Davie, Davidson, Forsyth and Yadkin counties, understanding that a petition has, or will, be presented to your honorable body, during your present session, asking the passage of a law requiring that one-third, or one-fourth, of the Yadkin river shall be kept open for the passage of fish, &c. They show, that by the passage of such a law, the mill-owners on said river (there being seven in number in the before named counties,) would, as well as a large portion of the community, be seriously damaged, as the mills on said river would thereby be destroyed for all useful purposes. That the fish caught in said river is a matter of small consequence when compared with the benefits afforded the community by the grist, flouring and saw mills on said river: that said river has, for a long period of time, been closed, or nearly so, at the Grassy Islands, and at other points above and below said Islands, and consequently but few fish have been eaught as high up as Surry county for many years.

Your petitioners would respectfully ask your honorable body not to pass any law interfering with, or affecting the rights of mill owners on said river. And your petitioners would further ask your body to pass a general law permitting all persons to build good flouring mills, factories, &c., on said river, and construct the necessary dams for that purpose. That, by the passage of such a law, capitalists would be induced to seek situations on said river, and make investments for manufacturing purposes, and thereby aid greatly in developing the resources of the county; and, thereby, your petitioners consider their interests and the interests of the community would be promoted.

Signed by

JOHN J. CONRAD,
N. BOHANNON,
M. D. HOWARD,
And fifty-eight others.

Doc. No. 46.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements.

The report of the Literary Board will be laid before you at an early day in the ensuing week. It has been delayed thus far by my inability to procure a meeting of a majority of the members of the Board, one of their number having resigned since the last meeting.

THO'S. BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, December 11th, 1858.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

The President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements have the honor to submit the following report:

The duties of the Board, since the last session of the General Assembly, have been confined to a very narrow compass.

440,000

400,000

They have had no fund to administer, and no public work under their charge. They have had confided to them the power, only, of making subscriptions authorised by law to works of internal improvement, in which the State is interested as a stockholder, and ordering payments on the same, from time to time, by the public treasurer of the State. In making these subscriptions and ordering of these payments the Board has had no discretion. In all cases they were required to be made whenever it was certified to the Board by the treasurer, countersigned by the president of the respective companies, that the requisite subscriptions and payments had been made on the part of the private stockholders.

The subscriptions made by order of the Board, since the last session of the General Assembly have been as follows:

To the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, and which was paid in coupon bonds of the State, in accordance with the act requiring the subscription, \$250,000

Subscriptions made on 10th August last, under act of last session, to complete the Western North-Carolina railroad to Morganton,

Of the subscriptions made to the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, prior to the last session, payments have been ordered and made from time to time, since the last session, amounting to

Leaving of the first subscription made to be paid, the sum of 200,000

This balance will be speedily called for, and the whole of the subscription made in August last will probably also be called for during the ensuing year.

Certificates having also been made to the Board, on behalf of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad Company, in accordance with the act of the last session, that all the solvent stock had been paid for, except that of Carteret County, and that the stock unpaid by insolvent subscribers was less than \$12,000 in amount, the Board ordered the payment of the balance of the State's subscription to that company, which was made by the public treasurer, amounting to the sum of \$533,500.

The other duties performed by the Boardhave been the appointments, from time to time, of directors and representatives of the State in the various internal improvement companies, in which the State is a stockholder. A list of such companies, with the appointments for the same, is hereto an-

nexed, as a part of this report.

A recital of the duties performed by the Board for the last two years, must satisfy the General Assembly, as they think, that they now have little discretion as to the management of our public works; and it appears to the Board that these duties might well be discharged by the Governor alone. While saying this, however, the Board believe that the State should have an officer, with or without such a Board of Internal Improvements as we now have, possessing requisite skill, to supervise and protect the interest of the State in all the companies in which she is interested, and clothed with sufficient power to enable him to do so.

The present Board of Internal Improvement have not the power, and if they had, the members thereof have not the requisite skill and knowledge of such matters to enable them to protect the interest of the State. They believe that the appointment of such an officer would save the State large amounts in the expenditures to be made, or at least would serve as a check upon extravagance or improper applications of public money; while his reports to the Legislature would always furnish them with reliable information as to the construction, management, and business of all the companies in which the State is interested.

THO: BRAGG,
President ex officio of the Board.

December 11th, 1858.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by the Board of Internal Improvements of State Directors and Representatives for the years 1857 and 1858:

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.—William A. Wright, William K. Lane and L. H. B. Whitaker, Directors. Representative of the State at the annual meeting of stockholders.—Owen R. Kenan.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.—Representative of the State in 1857, Miles Costin; for 1858, Samuel J. Person.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.—Directors for 1857, Gaston H. Wilder, J. G. King and Allen C. Perry; for 1858, Gaston H. Wilder, C. H. K. Taylor and William J. Hawkins.

Representative in 1857, L. O'B. Branch; in 1858, Thomas Ruffin, Sr.

North Carolina Railroad Company.—Directors for 1857, Paul C. Cameron, Robert P. Dick, Phil. B. Hawkins, Wm. T. Dortch, Samuel Hargrave, John D. Bellamy, Giles Mebane and John I. Shaver; in 1858, the same as in 1857, except Daniel M. Barringer appointed instead of John I. Shaver.

Representative of the State in 1857 and 1858, Thomas Ruf-

fin, Sr.

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Company.—Directors for 1857 and 1858, George S. Stevenson, A. T. Jerkins, E. A. Thompson, Council Wooten, Lewis C. Desmond, Isaac Ramsay, Levi Oglesby and Fred. P. Latham.

Representative in 1857, Wm. B. Wadsworth; in 1858,

Thomas Bragg.

Western North Carolina Railroad Company.—Directors for 1857, R. C. Pearson, Archibald Henderson, George F. Davidson, A. M. Powell, James Harper, F. P. Glass, William Murphy and N. W. Woodfin; for 1858, the same except F. P. Glass and James Harper, instead of whom E. J. Erwin and Joseph Corpening were appointed.

Representative in 1857, J. C. Whitson; in 1858, Burges S. Gaither.

Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company.—Representative in 1857 and 1858, Daniel McDiarmid.

Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Company.—Representative in 1857 and 1858, R. C. Holmes.

Fayetteville and Albermarle Plankroad Company.—Directors for 1857 and 1858, Lauchlin Bethune, P. M. Powell and Frank N. Roberts.

Representative in 1857 and 1858, George McNeil.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.—Representative in 1857 and 1858, John D. Starr.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.—Directors for 1857, N. N. Nixon, Abram Rencher and Rob: Smith; for 1858, N. N. Nixon, Robert Smith and B. Flanner.

Representative for 1857, William S. Ashe; for 1858, John Dawson.

New River Navigation Company.—Directors for 1857, and 1758, L. W. Humphrey, Daniel W. Simmons, W. P. Peltiers and David W. Saunders.

Representative in 1857 and 1858, Ottway B. Saunders.

Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company.—Directors for 1857 and 1858, H. M. Shaw, John B. Jones and Wm. G. Wilson.

Representative in 1857 and 1858, H. M. Shaw.

Yadkin Navigation Company.—Directors for 1858, W. R. Holt, Ephraim Hampton and John L. Bitting.

Representative in 1857, Wm. R. Holt; in 1858, Archibald Carter.

Beautiful whomeveril - was part a story of with with France programmed to white page of the line have to tree 1

Trade of the Children of the Children of the beat department in the second of the second Dec No. 47.1 Secretary of the second
there are not record to prove the provent of the second transit of

A report was a margin on one upont of Theoretics, 1877, but as the report to the contract of the report to the report to the report to the report of the rep

DULSE PULL

9

Managarat Day and property of the 1918,

Doc. No. 47.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, FROM OCTO-BER 5th, 1855, TO DECEMBER 1st, 1858.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report from the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, made to me in compliance with a provision in the charter of the Company requiring such reports to be annually made, in the first week in December, to the Governor of the State.

A report was also made in the month of December, 1857, but as the report herewith sent embraces all the operations of the company from its organization to the present time, and therefore embraces the matter contained in the last report, I deem it unnecessary to lay the same before you, unless it should be desired by your honorable body.

THO: BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7th, 1858.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Office Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, Statesville, December 3, 1858.

To his Excellency Gov. Bragg:

I have the honor, in conformity with the 48th section the act of Assembly incorporating the Western North-Carlina Railroad Company, to submit herewith a statement the receipts and expenditures of said company, to be transmitted by you to the present General Assembly; and, by rection of the Board of directors, have enlarged the requires statement so as to embrace the entire financial transactions the company from its organization to this time.

RECEIPTS.

	From individual stockholders:			From
	From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,	\$ 20,000	00	From Jo
	From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	130,535		P. S. Dungley
	From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	128,528		
	From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	28,621		orden me
	Total amount from individual stock-	20,021	00	TOTAL TOTAL
	holders,	150 po 4 16	(Fig.	0 907 005
		A SHALLER A		\$ 307,685
	From State of North-Carolina,	a continue		1
	on account of her subscrip-	77.05		and the second
	tion, to first section:	200 000	000	I MILES
	October 1st, 1856, received,	200,000		DAMP NE
	July 1st, 1857, received,	100,000		
	January 1st, 1858, received,	100,000		LITE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
	April 1st, 1858, received,	50,000		L SHILLS A
	July 1st, 1858, received,	100,000		to I. Immerit
	October 1st, 1858, received,	50,000	00	pt more
	Total amount received from State,	Profit 25 6 74	-3/	600,000
	Interest received and premium	all for the		BORTHON
	for exchange sold:	0.0		nation of
	From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1857,	4,002	00	No.2
	From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	2,222		From Ch
	From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	93		From Ju
	Total receipts for interest, premium		71	b more
	and exchange,	mond. An	DR.	6,318
		TOTAL OF		201 19
	Total amount of receipts,	d much si		\$ 914,004
Ψ 022)				

DISBURSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous accounts:		mark mark
From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,		A CONTRACTOR
From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	10 00	The Marie of the Control of the Cont
From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	90 68	Landy William
From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	12 50	
For items, see Abstract herewith		Land and the
marked No. 1,	harboar lakes	\$ 132 68
Printing Account:	ours large edd	San Jan
From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,	71 50	A String Berry
From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	156 25	100000
From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	56 87	
From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	21 75	101491910
For items, see Abstract herewith	DAMES SHIP LINE	(1)19111091
marked No 2,	rest ald	306 37
Stationery and Office account:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AL J. Mary
From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,	90 81	1.000
From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	169 43	mall sold
From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	149 40	or of more it.
From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	20 76	n makili -
For items, see Abstract herewith	17 11 11 11 19	a lanna d
marked No. 3,	or little age to	430 40
Mileage of directors:	1 13 100	Land L
From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,	273 80	tabbuin's
From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	266 55	79-11
From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	167 90	Real Test
From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	133 80	in the state of the
For items, see Abstract herewith	SE MERTINA	Induly Til
marked No. 4,	Lessat Fight	842 05
Engineering account:	mil manby in	Variation
From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,	12,000 00	
From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	13,700 00	Jak Halling
From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	14,907 95	nechable
From July 1, 1858, to Dec'r 1, 1858,	1,825 00	my le of
For items, see Abstract herewith	Danie hosty	Marie Control
marked No. 5,	dimension !	42,432 95
Salaries for Presid't & Treasur'r:		E L touck de
From Oct'r 5, 1855, to July 1, 1856,	2,205 00	Dismonde
From July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857,	3,000 00	
From July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858,	3,000 00	8,205 00
Grading acct. from 5th Oct., 1855,	The Gosalia	No their
to 1st July, 1857,	\$ 123,412 87	montwoll
Grading acct. from 1st July, 1857, to	Joseph De Colonia	los mar L
		1

1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	* 100 000 10	ST Days ve 1
1st July, 1858,	\$ 190,283 10	2855 40
Grading acct. from 1st July, 1858, to	1000000	or han in
1st Dec'r, 1858,	39,027 96	TERT
For items, see Abstract herewith		S had to)
marked No. 6,		\$ 352,723 9
Masonry from 5th Oct., 1855, to 1st	11/2 11/2 3/3	Contract of the second
July, 1857,	39,799 17	D. S. S. S. S.
Masonry from 1st July, 1857, to 1st	Lange Company	A PROPERTY OF
July, 1858,	54,205 44	10 THE RESERVE
Masonry from 1st July, 1858, to 1st		A SAME WATER TO
Dec'r, 1858,	14,175 06	CT TE
For items, see Abstract herewith	William Control	MAN WASA
marked No. 7,	1 1 2 1 1 2 1	108,179 6
Iron, Chairs and Spikes from 5th		AND OF SELECT
Oct., 1855, to 1st July, 1857,	43,145 41	To be well to
Iron, Chairs and Spikes from 1st July		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1857, to July, 1858,	79,652 44	3014 1214
Iron, Chairs and Spikes from 1st July		Children in the
1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	63,001 25	Control of the second
For items, see Abstract herewith		CALL CONTRACTOR
marked No. 8,	A STATE OF	185,799 1
Sills acct. from 5th Oct., 1855, to 1st		THE PERSON NAMED IN
July, 1857,	6,943 00	She your
Sills acct. from 1st July, 1857, to 1st		E WINDS TO
July, 1858,	22,044 92	With March
Sills acct. from 1st July, 1858, to 1st		Charles And Park
Dec'r, 1858,	1,497 71	State WA
For items, see Abstract herewith		The state of the s
marked No. 9,		30,485 6
Right of Way and Real Estate from		THE PARTY OF THE P
5th Oct., 1855, to 1st July, 1857,	2,675 00	1
Right of Way and Real Estate from		LANCE TO STATE OF
1st July, 1857, to 1st July, 1858,	6,458 40	CHAPTER TO
Right of Way and Real Estate from		Upon 1977 Carlo
1st July, 1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	857 50	
To whom paid, see Abstract here-	The state of the s	PA GENERAL PARTY
with marked No. 10,		9,990 9
Lime and Cement acct. from 5th		A STATE OF THE STA
Oct., 1855, to 1st July, 1857,	2,445 00	11 202
Lime and Cement acct. from 1st July,	1 . C. R. S. M. C.	- Contractor
1857, to 1st July, 1858,	2,584,88	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Lime and Cement acct. from 1st July,	A PART HAVE	1 4 H 10 H 2
1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	1,587 18	ENDINE CO.
To whom paid, see Abstract herewith	THE PARTY OF THE	THE OF LAND
marked No. 11,		6,617 06

an and Engine aget from 5th Oct		in a sum als
ar and Engine acct. from 5th Oct., 1855, to 1st July, 1857,	\$ 8,783 50	white hall I
ar and Engine acct. from 1st July,	Gled invitati	Grading ac
1857, to 1st July, 1858,	17,796 29	Polling F
ar and Engine acct. from 1st July,	7 495 10	
1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858, o whom paid, see Abstract herewith	7,435 10	or various to
marked No 12,	4 1	\$ 34,01489
reight acct. from 5th Oct., 1855, to	Wind Call And	A grown &
1st July, 1857,	488 47	ST Water
reight acct. from 1st July, 1857, to	0.000.05	T WIND-HALL
1st July, 1858, or items, see Abstract herewith	2,222 25	emeti 204
marked No. 13,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,710 72
nt., Disc't and Exchange from 5th	Hard Trong to	med and
Oct., 1855, to 1st July, 1857,	1,609 73	ELECTION S
nt., Disc't and Exchange from 1st	07 010 07	THE PARTY OF
July, 1857, to 1st July, 1858, ht., Disc't and Exchange from 1st	27,812 85	ting the most
July, 1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	4,051 01	OF PERE
or items, see Abstract herewith	2,002 02	Tor stems
marked No. 14,		33,473 69
epot and Station acct. from 5th	100000	
Oct., 1855, to 1st July, 1858,	12,959 00	delinication &
ep't and Station acct. from 1st July, 1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	11,292 98	er Hel
or items, see Abstract herewith	11,202	donn sifted
marked No. 15,		24,251 98
onstruction acct. from 5th Oct.,	4 800 00	Land was a second
1855, to 1st July, 1858, onstruction acct. from 1st July,	4,539 39	11 30000
1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	9,903 79	
or items, see Abstract marked No.	3,000	(In high
16,		14,443 18
ridge Suptr. acct. from 5th Oct.,	0.71501	
1855, to 1st July, 1858, Bridge Suptr. acct. from 1st July,	2,715 91	months of
1858, to 1st Dec'r, 1858,	1,823 50	ere drive
or items, see Abstract herewith	-,023	nin amid
or items, see Abstract herewith marked No. 17,		4,539 41
Intel and the many land to Int Dec. 1050		0 0 5 0 5 7 0 6 1
otal am't expen'ure to 1st Dec. 1858,	commutate a	\$859,579 61

Balance remaining in the Treasury 1st Dec'r, 1858,		\$ 54,424 62
To balance bro't down due W. N. C. R. R. Co., Consisting of the following items:	July 2011	\$ 914,004 23 \$ 54,424 62
N. C. State Bonds, In Br. Bank, Morganton, Cash in Treasury,	\$ 40,000 00	\$ 54,424.62

All warrants drawn on the Treasury have been presented and paid, but there are outstanding claims against the Company, recently contracted, which have not yet been paid, and as nearly as we can state, may be estimated in round numbers at some fifty thousand dollars, to wit:

For Engines and Cars, say "Freight on Railroad Iron, "Chairs and Spikes, "Lime and Cement, "Turn Table and Scales, "Sundry other accounts,	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	\$ 50,000 00

It may be proper to say that there is due the Treasury of this Company some four hundred dollars or upwards for sale of mules and wagon, which has not yet been collected.

The report which our charter requires the President and Directors to submit to you annually, might be considered as complete upon the submission of the foregoing statement; if the great work which we are now prosecuting, was completed and in full operation, such a report relating only to the financial condition and pecuniary operations of the company, would fulfil the letter of the charter, and meet the expectations of the General Assembly. But the road is merely in progress of construction, and the Board have considered it proper to take a wider field, and have instructed me whilst communicating

e actual progress made in the work since the last annual port, to suggest the removal of certain restrictions now imsed by the charter, which must greatly retard the completion the road, if not removed by some legislative action.

The charter fixes the western terminus of the road at the rench Broad river, and the surveys locate it at a point on at river near Asheville. The amendment suggested in our port at the session of 1856-'57, with a view to facilitate the ork, did not embrace any proposition for the extension of the ad at that time, because the Board were not then as fully sured as they have since become, that the people along the ojected line, in the State of Tennessee, would be prepared meet us at the State line, with a road in such a condition forwardness as to prevent the possibility of delay at the oint of junction. All difficulty or danger of delay on this bject is now removed. A company has been organized ith means at their command to build a Railroad from Morstown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, to our ate line, and have commenced operations, and are awaiting ith much anxiety some action by our Legislature which will sure them a connection at an early day with the Railways our State.

The State has reserved the right expressly to extend our ad westwardly to such point as the Legislature may deterine, contemplating the ultimate extension of the main trunk rough the entire length of the State, with a branch road own the French Broad river, or, at all events, an extension some point on the Tennessee line. The extension down e French Broad river, either with the main trunk or by a anch road, should be determined upon immediately or some surance given of its consummation at no distant day. The ompany which is now organized with a view to forming a onnection with our road, has a guarantee of aid from the ate of Tennessee, to the extent of ten thousand dollars per ile, provided their road is graded within a limited time, and e expiration of that period (occasioned by the want of assurices from our State which I have named,) before the stiputed work is done by that company, might postpone to an indefinite period, the railway connection upon which the success of our whole system of improvements depends.

The restrictions, to which reference has been made, grow out of the section feature in our charter. The Board did not suggest, in our report, to the last Legislature, the entire abrogation of that feature, but only a modification of it. The question of the entire removal of the restrictions is left to the wisdom of the General Assembly. The modification heretofore proposed and now urged as of vital importance, is that so soon as the individual stock shall be subscribed for the respective sections, and the five per cent. thereon paid, and the State has become a subscriber for her share of stock, that thereupon books may be opened for the the succeeding sections, and as soon as the State shall have become a subscriber in the manner directed by the charter, that books may be opened for subscription of stock for building another section, and so on, seriatim, until the road is completed—thus abrogating the provision which requires the first section and each succeeding one to be completed and fully equipped before books can opened and operations commenced on any other.

By permitting the Company, in addition to the foregoing amendments, to open books for constructing the extreme western section, with authority to commence operations at Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, as soon as one-third of the estimated cost to Asheville should be subscribed by individuals, and two-thirds by the State, and building the sections from both termini towards the centre, the road could be constructed with very nearly or quite as much dispatch as if all restrictions whatever were removed and the whole line from

Morganton thrown open.

The amendments proposed by the last General Assembly to the charter of the Company, were accepted by the stockholders, and the portion of the line of road added to the first section by the amended charter, was surveyed, and the cost thereof est mated, the estimated cost is six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and upon books being opened, one-third of that sum, \$220,000 was subscribed by solvent persons and by counties, and five per cent. thereon paid, and the State then became a subscriber for the remaining two-thirds.

The building of this part of the line was put under contract immediately thereafter, and operations in grading and masonry began at once, and are now prosecuted with energy.

The original charter of this company, authorised any county through which the road passes, to subscribe any amount of the capital or joint stock, as a majority of the voters of such county may approve, directing the county courts to hold an election for that purpose at the usual times and places of voting for members of the General Assembly. This section as it originally stood, was impracticable, because there was no mode of fixing upon any given sum so as to present a single proposition upon which there could be an affirmative and a negative vote; on this account, and because there was a fixed time when such elections were to be held, and at no other, the Legislature, at the last session, amended it by empowering the justices in each county to determine the amount to be subscribed at any one time, and anthorised them to fix also upon the time when an election for that purpose should be held. Under these provisions of the charter the county of Burke made a subscription of 500 shares of \$100 each, equal to \$50,000, to the capital stock of the company, as authorised to be subscribed by the amended charter, after the sum had been duly determined upon by a majority of the justices, and a majority of the voters had approved the same at the polls. This subscription was regarded by the Board as good and effectual, and upon the faith of that and the other subscription which made up the aggregate of stock required, a contract was made for building the road to Morganton. Subsequent to the making of this contract, certain persons who considered themselves aggrieved by the subscription on the part of Burke county, filed a bill in Equity to restrain the justices of said county from providing the ways and means to pay the same, and alledging that a proposition for a subscription of \$100,000 had been submitted to the voters of the county, and was rejected before the late submission of the question, and that the power of the county to subscribe for them was exhausted

It was manifestly the intention of the Legislature, (whatev-

er may be the strict legal construction of that provision of the charter,) to anthorise the several counties through which the road passes, to aid in its construction by subscribing as much and as many different sums as the voters thereof might desire, in order to secure the benefits of the road; and we therefore venture to suggest, that all difficulty on this subject might be removed by the passage, at this session, of an act of Assembly declaring the original intention of the Legislature in the premises, and confirming and making good and effectual the action of the justices and the vote of the people of Burke county upon the subscription now in question. The vote was a very full one, and a majority of the voters of the county were unquestionably in favor of the proposition.

If the Legislature can interpose in the manner suggested, and impose this burden where it properly belongs, then the question presented is, whether the General Assembly will allow the county of Burke a chance to evade the payment of a debt which a majority of her people are willing to pay, and risk a loss of that sum by a corporation in which the State is

the largest stockholder.

Since the meeting of the last General Assembly, the line of the road from the Catawba River to a point near "Hale's," at the western terminus of the first section, as located under the original charter, was let to contractors, and the grading and masenry thereon are rapidly approaching completion. The iron has been laid from Salisbury to Statesville, and the road equipped and in full operation to that point; our cars are conveying the U. S. Mails under a contract with the P. O. Department, and run daily in connection with the mail trains on the N. C. Road.

Iron has been purchased and will soon be received, sufficient to lay the track to a point within 23 miles of Morganton, and the track laying will be resumed whenever the weather and condition of the road bed will justify it.

I am gratified in being enabled to reiterate what was stated in the brief report submitted to you some weeks ago, that the cost of the road as far as the same has been completed, has not exceeded the estimates laid before you two years ago. The same scale of prices has been preserved throughout the entire route surveyed to the Tennessee line, and the Board entertain the opinion, founded upon data which may be confidently relied upon, that the actual cost of the whole road when extended to Paint Rock, at the State line, will fall short of the sum originally estimated for building the road to French Broad river, and can in no event exceed it. The mountain section, for instance, which seems to constitute the great stumbling block in the way of legislation for facilitating the progress of the work, as well all the simple cuts as in the turn-outs, is estimated at the rates allowed for solid rock, with the usual allowance for contingencies in addition.

The people of the State long since acquieseed in the legislation which appropriated four millions of dollars from the Public Treasury to aid in building this road to the French Broad river, and were no doubt prepared to support, at some future time, further appropriations for its extension. The great and primary object of the appropriation, originally, was to form a connection by railway with railroads and navigable rivers in the valley of the Mississippi; and when this end can be attained for the present by diverting a branch road down the French Broad river, a distance of 45 miles, without increasing the appropriation already made a single dollar, will the General Assembly hesitate to hasten the attainment of that object by amending our charter in the manner proposed?

Urgent solicitations have been made to this company by the citizens of Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee counties for a survey from the French Broad river, through those counties, to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Ducktown. Having no authority to extend our surveys beyond the western terminus of our road, as fixed by the charter, we were compelled, reluctantly but respectfully, to decline their request. If the General Assembly, in its wisdom, should make suitable provision for having the survey made, and direct that this Board organize a corps of Engineers for that purpose, the duty will be cheerfully undertaken and faithfully discharged.

A survey has been made of the second section, and an actual location of the line fixed upon, and the cost thereof is es-

timated as directed in our amended charter. The particulars connected therewith will be found fully set forth in the accompanying report of our Chief Engineer, to which we beg leave to refer.

The repor's of the President and Board of Directors, together with the reports of the other officers of the company to the stockholders at their third and fourth annual meetings, are hereunto appended, and reference may be had to those documents for further particulars relating to the progress and management of the road.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

R. C. PEARSON, President.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office Western North-Carolina R. R. Salisbury, December, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company:

Gentlemen: The second section of the Western North-Carolina Railroad has been located, and as required by the amended charter extends from the town of Morganton to a point near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, ten miles east of the western portal of the Swanannoa Tunnel, by the shortest line, a distance of 33.5 miles. As the amended charter required a determination of this point, you will perceive it was obviously incumbent on us to locate the mountain section of the Road in order to determine the western terminus of the second section of the Road. To this mountain section I shall refer more particularly in a subsequent part of this report.

The corps of Engineers, under the immediate direction of R. C. McCalla, detailed for this particular duty, has been assiduously and diligently engaged for months past, in an examination and location of the most direct practicable lines between Morganton, or the western terminus of the first section, and the base of the Blue Ridge on the valley of the Catawba.

In pursuance of the examination of the country heretofore made by myself as Principal Assistant Engineer, under Col. Gwynn, and subsequently as Chief Engineer of this Road, I do not hesitate to say that we now have the lines near the best practicable ground for the Road. But after causing a thorough examination to be made, it has been found necessary to an impartial determination of the question, to locate, for the greater part of the way, two distinct lines, one of which we shall designate as the river line, and the other as the ridge or Marion line. The river and ridge lines are com-

mon for 9.63 miles to a point near the month of Muddy creek, when the one seeks its way up the valley of the meandering Catawba, whilst the other, after crossing Muddy creek, near its mouth, continues on the south side of the Catawba to Shadnach's Creek; thence along the slopes of Shadnach's creek to the summit, dividing it from Still House branch; thence down Still House branch, Thompson's fork of Muddy creek, near Polly Duncan's; thence along its slopes to the summit, separating it from the tributaries of Forsyth creek, but in a very direct line to the town of Marion, in McDowell county; thence through Burnt Cabin Gap to Little Nick's creek, and down it to its junction with Big Nick's creek, which two creeks approach each other from opposite points of the compass; thence up Big Nick's creek about 2000 feet, and then the line is continued in a very direct course to the valley of the Catawba, which it enters opposite to the mouth of Clear creek and occupies for two miles, where it, for the first time on this section, crosses the Catawba river, about 1,500 feet above the mouth of Cain creek, and soon after unites with the river line. Cain creek empties into the Catawba from the north, but running in an eastwardly direction; up this stream the line is located, cutting through the summit at its head, and again descends to the vailey of the Catawba, thus maintaining a more direct westwardly course, and entting off the bends of the river; our descent to the river valley is near Newberry's fork, which is crossed by a viaduct; thence up the river passing Gen. Burgin's to "Old Fort," crossing and re-crossing Mill creek to the end of the second section, which is one mile above "Old Fort." By this line we have seventeen mechanical structures, of which eleven are arch culverts, two are girder bridges, and four stone viaducts, to wit: one over Silver creek, consisting of two arched spans of fifty feet each; one of two spans, fifty feet each, thirty feet high, over Muddy creek; one of two spans of sixty feet each, over the Catawba river, twenty-six feet above the surface of the water; and the fourth over Newberry's fork, having a single span of sixty feet, and only eighteen feet above the surface of the water. But the accompanying table of mechani-

al structures more particularly designates their localities, spans, elevations, character, and quantities of masonry; and by this table it will further be seen that we contemplate crossing all the streams either with stone viadnets or arch culverts. thus securing the most permanent roadway. Whilst on the river line, stone abutments, with wood superstructure only, has been estimated for. The general course of this line, with one exception near Marion, is very direct and even: this may be obviated, and thus shorten the line some 4,000 feet by the construction of a short tunnel. The grade is undulating, but does not exceed sixty-three feet per mile; whilst the curvature, except for a short distance at the mouth of both Muddy and Shadrach's creek, nowhere exceeds our minimum radius of 1,432 feet. The second section thus located, is 33.52 miles in length. The river and ridge lines being common to a point near the mouth of Muddy creek, leaves Morganton and crosses the Rutherfordton road, about one mile south of the town. and then descends to the valley of Silver creek, crossing it near Col. William Walton's, and then up to the vicinity of the stage road to Ashville, and continues on the ridge to the six mile post, then diverges to the right, and passing a series of three deep cuts, it descends to the valley of the Catawba, crossing Reedy's branch on the way, forty feet above its surface; the river line then crosses the Catawba by a bridge 375 feet in length; the valley of the river is, with slight departures, followed with all its meanderings to where the two lines are again common, near the month of Cain creek, the river line passing in its course to this point, fifteen arch culverts and bridges; but having in its whole length twenty mechanical structures of this kind, requires 5,555 cubic yards of ashle masonry and 558 cubic yards of arch masonry, and 600 feet lineal of wooden bridge superstructure; but reference to the tabular statements accompanying this report will give more satisfactory information in regard to these structures. The river line is 37.30 miles in length, and consequently 3.89 miles longer than the ridge line, but has 15.46 miles common to each. The grades on the river line proper are more easy and desirable than those on the ridge line; but the curvature is

of much less radins, and is often indispensable in fitting the line around the rock-bound sides of the bends of the river. Thus it appears that I can present for your adoption a choice of lines; and although the river line is 3.8 miles longer than the ridge line, yet the cost of the two lines, as appears from the accompanying estimate, which has been prepared with much care, differs only \$7,443—a difference which, in a work of such magnitude, is merely nominal. The following is an estimate of the ridge line:

	Control et luc
Gradation and masonry,	\$472,045.81
Ten per cent. on contingencies,	47,204.58
Iron chains and spikes,	228,166.78
Laying of superstructure,	17,330.00
Sills,	30,500.00
Engineering and superintendence,	33,520.00
Land damages,	5,000.00
Proportion of the equipment for 33.5 miles of	a wist aminor
the road, including wells, wood, and water	TOTAL STREET OF
stations, warehouses and repair shops,	78,721.43

Total cost of second section,

\$912,488.60

The second section of the Western North-Carolina Railroad being in readiness for the contractor, let stock books be opened for a subscription of one third of the estimated cost in accordance with the terms of the amended charter, and the day is not far distant when the reverberation of the shrill whistle of the locomotive will not only gladden the hearts of the bold mountaineers, but its echo, whilst resounding from the pinnacles of the Blue to the peaks of the Black mountain, will enthusiastically cheer the many thousand way worn travellers whilst performing, not a pilgrimage to Mecca, but visits to the peaks of the highest mountains east of the Rocky Range.

As stated in a preceding part of this report, it became necessary to locate the mountain section of the road, at least as far as the western portal of the Swanannoa tunnel, in order determine the western terminus of the second section. his has been accomplished, and although I am not prepared present you an exact estimate of the cost, according to this cation, but shall be in a few days, yet this I am prepared say, that there will be 8.4 miles of 105 feet grade to the ile, there will be six tunnels, the aggregate length of which ill be 2,525 feet, the longest, or the tunnel at Swanannoa ap being reduced to 1,400 feet only. The maps, profiles nd tabular statements of the line accompanying this report, hich has been gotten up with great care, will give a more efinite idea of the country, as well as the location of the ad, than any description which, I could make. ore particular description of which I beg leave to make the llowing extract from the report made by myself on the 8th ecember, 1856:

"By reference to the maps and profiles of the line, accomanying this report, and comparing them with those I made to years ago, it will appear that instead of 13,360 feet of annelling, as contemplated by that line, we now have only 240 feet, making a difference of 9,120 feet of subterranean ad—a great reduction in this important item.

By inspection and a further comparison of the profiles, it ill also appear, to even a casual observer, that the mountain des, traversed by this line, are far less rugged, presenting wer gorges, and, except at the tunnels, a much more unirm surface, and coinciding more nearly with the grade of 05 feet per mile than did the grade of 100 feet per mile to the former line.

I must, however, in view of all the facts, be permitted to y, that I have observed great care in preparing a detailed timate of the cost of every item entering into the calculation of the cost of this enterprise, that the estimate upon this ne is as entirely and wholly reliable, as the estimate of the est of the former line, notwithstanding there is the enormous afterence of \$1,602,725 in favor of this line.

Much has been said with reference to the passage of the wanannoa gap by railroad, and its elevation above tide, ompared with that of other gaps; and by reference to a ta-

ble of elevation of gaps (herewith submitted) where roads habeen either built or are in progress, it will be found that the Virginia and Tennessee road is the only road that crosses higher elevation than the Swanannoa gap.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, extending from Cnmbe land westward, 201 miles, crosses an elevation 2,426 feet aboutide, and has 12 tunnels, the largest of which—Kingwood is 4,100 feet and amounting, in the aggregate, to 10,520 fe

The Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge railroad crosses only 2,1 feet above tide, and has 13 tunnels, the longest of which Stump House—is 5,862 feet, but having an aggregate leng of 13,810 feet of tunneling.

Whilst, by this survey, the Western North-Carolina raroad crosses an elevation of 2,659 feet above tide, and be only six tunnels, the longest of which is Swanannoa, 2,55 feet, and has an aggregate length of only 4,240 feet.

Thus it will appear, that the highest gap neither requir the steepest grades nor the longest tunnels to pass them wi a railroad, but that more depends upon the relative elevation of the approaches to the gaps than to the gaps themselves.

The total amount of tunneling is only 4,240 feet, or for fifths of a mile, divided into six tunnels, the longest of whi is 2,500 feet, the whole within a distance of 4 1-6 miles, as requiring an excavation of 64,500 cubic yards for a sing track. The total length of maximum grade is 8 miles 2,5 feet, and all on the mountain section. Lest objections show be raised either to our maximum grade or minimum curv ture, I will state in advance that the experience of oth "first class roads" justifies it. On the Rabun Gap road within a grade of 70 feet per mile, and a minimum curvature 574 feet radius.

On some of the principal lines in Pennsylvania we find feet grades, and in Virginia 105 feet grades, whilst on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad the grade is 116 feet per mine and the minimum curvature is 9° 30′. This grade and curvature has been adopted by Mr. Latrobe, one of the most definguished railroad engineers in this country, and the road now in successful operation. In reference to this subject,

find in the 27th annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company—Mr. Latrobe, Chief Engineer—the following language:

'After an extensive and careful system of instrumental surveys, and an appeal to the ablest professional counsel, the route previously recommended by myself was adopted, and the road has been built upon it. It involved in the passage of the Alleghanies, a higher grade than had been previously employed upon lines of general traffic; and hence, the several questions which arose, received the closest scrutiny of the engineers called into consultation, and whose scientific attainments and matured experience were assiduously devoted to the solution.

'That their decision was right, the working of the mountain grades upon the road has satisfactorily shown. That they required some increase of motive power was known and admitted beforehand, and the increased demand has not been greater than was anticipated.

'A leading objection to the use of the higher grade, its supposed danger, has been found by two full years of exprience to be entirely groundless. So far from being more subject to accident than other more level sections of the road, they have in fact been less so, owing clearly to the greater caution observed upon them.'

Such is the opinion and experience of Mr. Latrobe, in regard to the higher grade. Now, on this road, we have a maximum grade of 105 feet, or 11 less than that on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and a minimum curvature of only 6 feet less radius, and this, too, in the direction from East to West, and confined to the mountain portion of the line, where uitable motive power specially adapted may be advantageously employed."

Instead of a tunnel at Swanannoa gap, of 2,500 feet in ength, it has been reduced to 1,400 feet only, and instead of aving an aggregate length of tunnels of 4,240 feet, we have reduced its length 1,715 feet, having now in all only 2,525 feet of subterranean road, and for the want of time—not having an exact estimate of the cost of the mountain section made

—it is no unfair inference to assume that its cost will be greatly reduced. I am not unconscious of the fact that the cost of this mountain section has been held up as the terrible bugbear which it would be almost impossible to overcome yet I am not unmindful of another fact that there is intellegence enough in the country to come to a very different conclusion when the facts are placed before them.

I must beg leave to draw attention to another fact, the although the line on this mountain section is circuitous, but made so with special reference to scaling the mountain, yet the stage road from Salisbury to Ashville is (1\frac{3}{4}) one and three-fourth miles longer than the Railroad line—conclusively showing that our line is very direct between those two points

By reference to the twenty-first annual report of the Vi ginia Central Railroad Company it will be found that the confidence of the whole Blue Ridge Railroad, extending from the easern to the western base of the Blue Ridge mountain, comprising seventeen miles of track and three tunnels, besides the main one at Rock Fish Gap of 4,270 feet, has been complete for about \$1,460,000.

This has been regarded as one of the most expensive road constructed in this country. The same report also informs that the three other tunnels, one of 868½ feet, one of 538 feet and a third of 100 feet, added to the length of the fourth 4,270 feet, making, in the aggregate, 5,776½ feet of tunneling and cost \$665,286 or \$115 per linial foot. Add to the sum, the cost of sixteen miles of mountain road, at \$48,00 per mile, amounting to \$776,000, and we have the actuation of the Blue Ridge Railroad, seventeen miles in length

But, now, let us apply the same prices to our mountain road, which is 15.76 miles in extent, but of which six miles alone is in the mountain, the other 9.76 miles being in the valley of Mill Creek on the east, and Flat Creek on the we of the Gap, and which will not cost more than the average cost of the first and second sections of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and we have the following estimate:

r six tunnels, whose aggregate length is 2,525	
feet, at \$115 per foot,	\$290,375
r 15½ miles of track, at \$48,000 per mile,	739,625
tal cost according to Virginia prices, timated cost of the mountain section by the	\$1,030,000
former survey,	1,320,047
r contingencies,	290,047

From the western portal of the Swanannoa tunnel to the ench Broad River there has been no location, but for the rpose of an estimate of the whole line from Salisbury to the ench Broad, I will use the estimate of 1854, although I we good reasons to believe that an accurate estimate of the ated line will reduce the cost very materially. Then we we as the estimation of the road from Salisbury to the French oad River:

om Salisbury to Morganton, 75.65 miles, \$1,681,782 om Morganton to Mountain Division, 33.52 miles, 833,767 om Mountain Division to mouth of Flat Creek, 15.76 miles, 1,320,047 om the month of Flat Creek to French Broad river, 13.00, 236,560

tal cost for graduation, masonry,cross-ties, iron,&c.,4,072,156 r equipment for 137.9 miles, 384,121

tal cost of road from Salisbury to French Broad, \$4,456,277

The Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, after cir organization, in 1857, tendered me the appointment of the Engineer of the Company which, with your approbant, I accepted, and soon after detailed a corps of engineers der the immediate direction of J. S. Morrison, as Principal sistant Engineer, charged with instructions to locate the ad from Paint Rock, at the Tennessee line, to Asheville, or a Swanannoa river. During the winter and spring of 1857

and 1858 they were engaged in that very laborious and fatiguing service. The result of their labors, it affords me pleasure to avail myself of at this time, for the purpose of making up an estimate of the distance and cost of the road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, at Paint Rock on the French Broad river.

Estimate of the cost of the road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, at Paint Rock:

Total cost of road from Salisbury to the French
Broad River, 137.93 miles,

S4,456,277
Total cost of the French Broad Road from Asheville to Paint Rock, 44.8 miles,

968,048

\$5,424,325

By reference to the report of the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it will be found that they have expended \$7,576,051 for the construction of 201 miles of railroad; and the reported estimate of the cost of the Blue Ridge Road, of 195 miles, is \$8,691,679, whilst the Western North Carolina Railroad, and its extensions to the Tennessee line, at Paint Rock, making 183 miles in length, will cost only \$5,424,325.

If it be the interest of other States to expend these large sums of money to place them in direct communication with the trade of the west, how long will North Carolina hesitate to push forward this great State work, which is destined not only to develope the great resources of her own west, but to place her own works, already completed, on a substantial and paying basis?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. TURNER,
Chief Engineer of Western N. C. Railroad.

0
0
-
2
~
20
1
2
2
8
. 60
~
0
-
2
0
-
1
20
4
,0
M
2
2
0)
T
00
0
-
-
(1)
23
-
40
4
23
0.
~
9
0
.0
-
2
20
~
2
2
6
8
0)
23
Se
Se Se
e, Se
ve, Se
ine, Se
ine, Se
Line, Se
Line, Se
e Line, Se
ge Line, Se
lge Line, Se
idge Line, Se
Ridge Line, Se
Ridge Line, Se
Ridge Line, Se
e Ridge Line, Se
he Ridge Line, Se
the Ridge Line, Se
the Ridge Line, Se
n the Ridge Line, Se
in the Ridge Line, Se
on the Ridge Line, Se
s on the Ridge Line, Se
es on the Ridge Line, Se
res on the Ridge Line, Se
ges on the Ridge Line, Se
dges on the Ridge Line, Se
idges on the Ridge Line, Second Section of the Western North Carolina Rails
ridges on the Ridge Line, Se
Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
d Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
nd Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
nd Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
ts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
rts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
orts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
verts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
verts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
dverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
'ulverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
i-Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
th-Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
ch-Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
rch-Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se
Arch-Culverts and Bridges on the Ridge Line, Se

a										
Length of supers' clure.	fal er	nt ve	ofr ni					50	20	
Cabic yards masonry in arches.	100	100	4 4 5	110	36	93	60	50	Be M	
Cubic yards masonry in a- batments,&c.	881 227	561 202	142	267	267 147	976	188 190	537	42	
TURE	oil	od y	mde	Sal)	mori no 80	tota'	on h	tener of the	otal o	T
PLAN OF STRUCTURE	Viaduct, Arch Culvert.	iaduct, rch Culvert,	niles E E	intl u 8.4 3 3	lone k sk s s	Viaduet.		Viaduct,	lato	T
to highed of pove above above are in the feet.			21 " "	3.5	30 %			18 Via 13 Gir	10	1
To dignod for the feet.	*50 10	*50 14	10	44	14	*60	ရှစ် တ	60 50	20	* Each two spans.
m't sanstaid ni notasgroM ni notasgroM selim	9.37 8.90	9.92	12.48	23.33 23.48	23.58	27.24	28.64	30.83	33.24	THE WEST
Oprolina ch is desti	drov dw.,			ow lo				m do oroha of de	inns like tr	B 4 4
NAME OF STREAM	eek,	reek,	3 3	's Creek,	3 3	river,	ek,	y's Fork	eonla Soula	9
XAX	Silver Creek	Muddy C	"	Big Nick	" " "	Catawba rive	Cane creek	Newberry's	,, ,, ,,	
No.of stream.	140	्र क र	ייט מ) [- a	000	111	200	4 70 0	17	

lroad.	Length of	125	375						1 2	The real			20	50
na Rai	Cubic y'ds of masonry in arches.	93	523	77			450	1	1	93	09	30	nc	1
rth Caroli	Cubic 1'ds of masoury in abutm'ts, &c.	582 227	1253 162	238 250	582	228	195 65	142	79	247	188	199	150	42
OF VIADUCTS, second section of the Western No.	PLAN OF STRUCTURE.	Frussel, Arch Culvert,	Frussel,	9 9	Trussel,	,,	Trussel,	Frussel,	Girder,	russei, Arch Culvert,	37 37 37	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Viaduet,	orraer,
OF V second	Height of Range above grade above myster in 1991	18	833 46	30 0					10	0 04	333	62 62		10
TABLE ver line,	Length of Legan in feet.	125 10	125	120	125 95	30	100	09	20	14	0.	00	60	50
T the rive	Distance fr'm Morganta in miles.	8.90	9.80	17.14	22.10	25.70	27.97	28.98	29.19	28.35	28.64	29.83	30.83	33.24
TABLE OF VIADUCES, Arch Culverts and Bridges on the river line, second section of the Western North Carolina Railroad.	NAME OF STREAM.	1 Silver Creek, 2 Reedy Creek,			North Fork,		10 Buck Creek,	11 Carson's Branch, 12 Clear Creek,		14 Cribb Creek, 15 Cain Creek.	"	19/11	18 Newberry's Fork,	20 "" " "

RIDGE LINE.

Estimate of Second Section of the Western North Carolina Railroad, extending from Morganton to Station 1770, on Mill Creek. Distance—33.52 miles.

Graduation and Masonry, Ten per cent. on contingencies, Iron chairs and spikes, Laying of superstructure, Sills, Engineering and Superintendence, Land Damages,	\$ 472,045 81 47,204 58 228,166 78 17,330 00 30,500 00 33,520 00 5,000 00
BORNATE FIRE THE STREET	\$ 833,767 17
Proportion of the equipment for 35.5 miles of the road including warehouses and repair shops,	78,721 43
CERUSER CETTARES STEELS	\$ 912,488,60

RIVER LINE.

Estimate of the Second Section of the Western North Carolina Railroad, extending from Morganton to Station 1770 of Ridge Line, on Mill Creek. Distance—37.31 miles.

		9 4
Graduation and Masonry, Ten per cent. contingencies, Iron chairs and spikes, Laying of superstructure, Sills, Engineering and superintendence, Land Damages,	- (1)	$\begin{array}{c} 415,80102 \\ 41,58010 \\ 253,05052 \\ 19,22000 \\ 40,60400 \\ 37,31000 \\ 10,00000 \end{array}$
Proportion of the equipment of 37.31 miles of the road, including warehouses and repair shops,	\$	81 7 ,565 64 87,479 00
Total cost of Ridge Line,	\$	905,044 64 913,488 60
Difference in favor of River Line,	\$	7,443 96

TABLE

Showing the number, name, length, size, cubic yards and elevation above tide water of all the tunnels, together with the distance of smaller ones from the summit of Swanannoa Gap.

Elevation of grade above tide water. Summit of Ridge above grade. Distance from Swan-annoa Gap.	In feet. In feet. In miles.	1526.0 95.6 9.53 2113.0 106.6 3.75 2337.0 105.6 1.63 2363.0 204.7 1.40 2389.0 106.8 1.13 2510.0 148.8
Elevation of ground above tide water.	In feet.	1621.6 2219.6 2442.6 2567.7 2495.8 2658.8
Cubic yards, Exca- vation.	netn	1965 2081 2659 4277 2023 16184
Size of Tunnel.	In feet.	21+15
Length of Tunnels.	In feet.	170 180 230 370 175 1400
NAME OF TUNNELS.	Visite Military James James	Point, Birch Ridge, Lick Log, Big Bridge, Surgin, Swanannoa,
Number of Tunnels.		100450

TABLE

Showing the Distances and Levels above Tide of all the Prominent Points from Salisbury to the end of Second Section.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Distance from Salisbury in miles.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Elevation of ground in fact.	Elevation of grade in feet.
Salisbury,	1 1112	77100	761.00	760.00
Statesville,	25.32	25.32	940.00	936.00
Catawba River,	37.12	11.80	762.00	810.02
Newton,	47.31	10.19	1021.00	998.00
Main Ridge at Hale's,	53.30	5.99	1194.00	1179.00
Morganton,	75.65	22.35	1140.00	1135.00
Rutherfordton Road,	76.50	0.85	1180.00	1123.50
Big Silver Creek,	78.05	1.55	1021.00	1039.00
Six Mile Post,	81.75	4.55	1261.00	1203.00
O'Neil's Branch,	83.01	1.26	1111.00	1155.00
Ridge between O'Neil's	- inter		11. A 14	TE MIN
Branch & Reedy Creek,	83.80	0.79	1244.00	1170.24
Reedy Creek,	84.56	0.76	1079.00	1123.00
Muddy Creek,	85.59	1.03	1076.50	1104.00
Shadrach's Creek,	87.14	1.55	1083.00	1114.00
Still House Gap,	91.33	4.19	1356.00	1302.00
Thompson's Fork of Muddy	0015	0.00	1000 00	1055.00
Creek,	92.15	0.82	1202.00	1257.00
Ridge between Thompson's				7.8
Fork and Murphy's Mill	00.70	1.01	1000 50	1900 00
Creek,	93.79	1.64	1393.50	1360.00
Murphy's Mill Creek,	94.41	0.62	1430.00	1357.00 1405.00
Marion, Burnt Cabin Gap,	$96.21 \\ 97.25$	1.80	1499.00	1405.00
Big Nick's Creek,	98.80	1.55	1305.00	1342.00
Ridge between Nick's Creek	90.00	1.55	1505.00	1042.00
and Catawba River,	99.60	0.80	1432.00	1365.65
Catawba River,	102.69		1295.00	1316.00
Ridge between Cain Creek		0.03	1200.00	1010.00
and Newberry Fork,	105.60	2.91	1508.00	1451.00
Newberry Fork,	106.34		1390.00	1409.50
Old Fort,	107-95		1450.00	1450.00
End of Second Section,	109.03		1499.00	1498.00
	11		1	

ABSTRACT-No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

1856.		No.	
Nov.	H. C. Simonton, Expenses to Ral-		
	eigh after copy of charter,	9	\$ 13 50
	J. I. Shaver, copy of do.,		6 00
1857.	Wm. Murphy, use of Hall at Meet-		60 a describer
	ing of Stockholders,	136	10 90
1857.	J. C. Turner, road crossing		5 00
	do., repairing cement barrels,	238	3 90
	W. R. Myers, Registering deeds,	236	90
	Norris & Bro, car locks, &c.,	302	10 75
	Henderson Sherrill, side stakes,	304	27 68
	Adams' Express agent, bonds to	001	21,00
	New York,	Takon	12 50
	H. M. Ayre, stationery,	1 400.00	2 25
	B. B. Lundy, hauling paints,	a passiti	2 15
	J. S. Myers, registering deeds,		1 50
	O Gillospio & Co office familiana	904	
	O. Gillespie & Co., office furniture,	304	994
	A. R. Simonton, hauling,	Name of the last	7 30
	J. W. Cochran, book ease,		6 00
	D. Heartt, advertising,		1 50
1858.	Adams' Express, on bonds to N. Y.	intern	12 50
	tone schools and		Margar 1975 CAL
	Total,	To the second	8 132 68
	MA MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARTY OF	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	202100

ABSTRACT-No. 2.

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

	11 30/10		No.	- 6
1856.	Cannon & Collins-	Printing,	12 \$	71 50
1137 11	S. W. James,	"	2243434	150 00
"	J. D. Hineman,	"	134	6 25
1857.	S. W. James,	66	241	19 50
17 66	Holden & Wilson,	"	301	37 37
1858.	E. B. Drake,	"	451	21 75
	Pe /			VBJ/L
	202	Total,		\$306 37

ABSTRACT-No. 3.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE.

101	West Committee of the C	No.	iteral6
1856.	Horsford & Co.—Books and		June
	Stationery,	16	\$ 90 81
1857.	R. F. Simonton—Books and	**	.1o()
	Stationery,	25	11 68
66	Thos. J. Pond—1 Desk,		15 00
66	Hayes & Zell,	135	17 75
"	Herring & Co.—1 Safe for Treas.		125 00
1858.	J. W. Cochran—1 Table,		6 00
66	J. C. Turner, Chf. Engr.—1 Safe,		143 40
"	J. F. Alexander & Co.—		
	Stationery,		20 75
		11	
	Total,		\$430'40

ABSTRACT-NO. 4.

MILEAGE ACCOUNT.

The state of the s				,	=
1855.	Contract of the second		No.		1
Oct.	Director	s, aminin'i - million	th nomme	\$ 72	2 00
Dec.	66		12	49	9 60
1856.	POL	, minn	II. Hine	12	
Jan.	66		15	4	190
Mc'h	"	Vilson, " , mosti Vi	17	7'	7 80
May	66		20	39	2 50
July	66		23	60	90
Aug.	"	Total	26	59	930
Nov.	"		49	7	6 90
1857.					
Feb.	66		71	20	6 75
April	66	B LIFE WAY FORWARD	108		2 70
July	66	10 10W-TOVELLETIV	176		1 60
Aug.	66		177		3 20
Dec.	66	ADDRESS THE THE PARTY OF A PER	231		9 10
1858.					
March	16	thousand the second	304	1.	3,00
June	66		372		9 00
Aug.	66	One sicoli—soll	452		5 60
Oct.	"	771.00	480	11	8 20
Oct.	100	mitan Books and	mie A 3	1837	
	102	Total,	Bratio	\$84	2 05
100	202	Total,	L. L. sort	401	-
	1051		W STAT	1	

ARSTRACT

James C. Turner, Chief Engineer,

T	 ash	from	5th 1st	Oct., July,	1855, 1856, 1857	to 1	lst J	" 1	856, 857, 858,	\$	12,000 $13,700$ $14,907$ $1,825$	000
61	 6	44	66	66.	1858.	66	" D		858,	lye	1.825	00
								na fo	ITTI CALLE	HOP	/sinon	
												To Ma
												194
										le i		L.
												173
										ET		al
										1004		20
										gae) y!
										SHI		18
										Ina		23
												104
												28
										1		190
										ne		8. V
										Ial		BE
										ace	divisi?	370
										Ist	85 38	181
										1708	dugge.	4
										1 - 1 - 1	103 - 13	
											STROT	
											moons.	
									. who can	oi	lance	
										1		

Total receipts,

\$ 42,432 95

No. 5.

In account with the Western N. C. Railroad Company.

By Negro hire from 1st Oct., 1855,	001		to the same of
to 1st July, 1856,	\$ 821	57	17
By Negro hire from 1st July, 1856,	1 000		Alexander Contraction
to 1st July, 1857,	1,089	04	
By Negro hire from 1st July, 1857,	200		
to 1st July, 1858,	699		20100
For items, see abstract marked A.		#	3 2,610 88
By Salaries from 5th Oct., 1855, to	0 1 10		
1st July, 1856,	8,146	96	
By Salaries from 1st July 1856, to	0041		1
1st July, 1857,	9,854	18	
By Salaries from 1st July, 1857 to	10.000		100
1st July, 1858,	12,390	00	
For items, see abstract marked B.			30,390 24
By Camp supplies from 5th Oct.,			
1855, to 1st July, 1856	2,069	90	
By Camp supplies from 1st July,			
1856, to 1st July, 1857,	518	19	
By Camp supplies from 1st July,			
1857, to 1st July, 1858,	500	14	40
For items, see abstract marked C.	TOTAL P		3,176 53
By Sundry accounts from 5th Oct.,	A-771.61		
1855, to 1st July, 1856,	1,996	49	5 1
By Sundry accounts from 1st July,	and the I		10 6
1856, to 1st July, 1857,	2,753	48	11 11
By Sundry accounts from 1st July,	, Europe 9		7
1857, to 1st July, 1858	455	$60 \parallel$	
For items, see abstract marked D.	the witte		5,205 57
EGE .	DICONDING.	-	
Total amount of disbursements,	Distant M.	00	3 41,383 22
To balance in hands,			1,049 73
980,1-31			
		1	
	1)	9	42,432 95

ABSTRACT A.

From 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.

3	No.		134
33	W. C. Erwin, Negro Hire,	\$	42 6
34	I. T. Avery,	504 60	26 5
36	R. C. Pearson, "		120 6
41	H. W. Roberson, "	12 19 19 19	17 5
59	W. F. McKesson, "	STATE OF THE	42 5
18	R. C. Pearson, "		1500
20	A. G. Carter, "		1500
21	D. A. Davis, "		150 0
4	Tellesson by the state what they	\$	6997

From 1st July, 1856, to 1st July, 1857.

	No.	maplies from Let duly,	1	130000
1	R. C. Pearson,	Negro Hire,	\$	331 63
2	A. G. Carter,	All to plane "may had a me	- Acres	151 38
3	D. A. Davis,	accounting 19 m Dily Chile.	il ili	150 00
4	Nathaniel Boyd	len, "		181 20
4 5	R. C. Pearson,	while the same of	- Store	6 50
6	Wm. F. McKes	son, "		5 0
7 8	James Sears,	what is the standard	11/1	10 5
8	John Logan,	Part Contractor	1	10 0
9	E. J. Erwin,	All lands of		18 8
10	R. C. Pearson,	"		192 0
11	Wm. F. McKes	son, "	(Marie	32 5
1.040.1		almed a	-	
			18	1,08915
				-,-

ABSTRACT A.—(CONTINUED.)

To July 1856.

	No.		-	1
1	D. A. Davis,	Negro Hire,	\$	29 77
2	W. C. Erwin,	"		30 00
2 3 4 5	T. G. Walton,	"		12 00
4	M. Wilson,	66		10 00
5	W. Howard,	66		24 00
6	J. W. McElrath,	"		22 00
7 8	J. H. Wilson,	66	-	24 75
8	J. H. Wilson,	"		44 40
9	W. M. D. Howard,	"		35 50
10	D. Wood,	66		6 25
11	J. F. Avery,	"		45 00
12	R. C. Pearson,	66		21 50
13	W. C. Erwin,			97 33
14	A. G. Carter,	"		120 00
15	R. C. McAlla,	"		103 80
16	J. I. Shaver,	66		115 50
17	"	. "		50 00
18	D. A. Davis,	"		29 77
19	A FEBRUARY STATE OF	The state of the s	-	
			\$	821 57
	1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF		

ABSTRACT.—B.

Engineering.—To 1st July, 1856.

-		11/4/11/11/05	
NO.	NAMES.	SALARIES.	
1	J. R. Gatling,	\$ 58	50
2	T. J. Armstrong,	31	33
3	A. S. White,	135	00
. 4	A. H. Guion,	135	00
5	J. R. Gatling,	52	
6	A. H. Guion,	120	
7	J. Calder Turner,	45	
8	B. S. Long,	108	
9	A.S. White,	120	
10	R. E. Rodes,	120	
11	S. S. Kirkland,	130	
12	T. Coleman,	120	00
,13	J. W. Wilson, J. M. Turner, D. P. Glass,	65	
14	J. M. Turper,	61	
15	D. P. Glass,	60	
$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 17 \end{array}$	J. N. Dradougn,	42	11
18	G. H. Avery,	420	
19	J. W. Wilson,	375	
20	J. M. Turner,		00
21	S. S. Kirkland,	220	00
$\frac{21}{22}$	A. S. White,	124	
23	Thos, Coleman,	200	
24	J. M. Turner,	121	
$\frac{1}{25}$	J. W. Wilson,	134	
26	D. P. Glass,	121	
27	J. M. Bradburn,		00
28	S. S. Kirkland,	115	
29	Thos. Coleman,		50
; 30	J. N. Turner.		16
31	J. W. Wilson, D. P. Glass, J. N. Bradshaw,		16
. 32	D. P. Glass,		00
, 33	J. N. Bradshaw,	32	66
. 34	R. E. Rodes,	569	50

ABSTRACT.—B.—[CONTINUED.]

NO.	NAMES.	SALARIES.		
				_
36	W. S. Long,	\$	17	
37	J. S. Morrison,		33	
38	W. A. Eleason,		131	
39	T. J. Armstrong,	13	52	1
40	R. C. McAlla,	1774	963	1
41	A. H. Guion,		158	
42	J. R. Gatling,	1		00
43	B. S. Long,	1		00
44	J. C. Turner,	11		00
45	J. S. Morrison,	-		00
46	J. S. Morrison,	14-5	150	
47	J. C. Turner, Chief Engineer,		2,216	78
	The state of the s		0.110	-
	Total Amount,	\$	8,146	106

ABSRACT.—B.—[CONTINUED.]

Engineering.—From July 1st, 1856, to June 30, 1857.

			1
No.	NAMES.	SALAI	RIES.
1	T. J. Armstrong,	\$	152 00
2	A. S. White,	1	120 00
3	S. S. Morrison,		251 00
4	B. S. Long,	1.1.	52 00
5	J. R. Gatling,	122	52 00
6	W. A. Eleason,		326 57
7	J. W. Wilson,	1.7.	60 00
8	S. S. Morrison,		465 44
9	S. S. Kirkland,	1 ha	245 00
10	S. S. Kirkland,		225 00
11	W. A. Eleason,		500 00
12 13	G. H. D. Chinn,		121 69
13 14	W. Raeder,		60 21
15	G. H. D. Chinn,		83 33
16	W. Raeder,		200 00
17	G. H. D. Chinn,		166 67
18	S. P. Caldwell, S. S. Kirkland,		91 00
19	T. J. Armstrong,		$\begin{array}{c c} 225 & 00 \\ 78 & 00 \end{array}$
20	G. H. D. Chinn,		158 39
21	Thos. Coleman,		75 00
22	R. C. McAlla,	1	450 00
$\frac{1}{23}$	A. S. White,		150,00
24	J. Calder Turner,		117 00
24	B. S. Long,		65 00
26	J. R. Gatling,		65 00
27	R. C. McAlla,	-	675 00
28	T. J. Armstrong,		65 00
29	W. A. Eleason,		37 90
30	A. S. White,	-	25 40
31	J. S. Morrison,		4 00
32	D. E. Laird,		5 25
33	D. E. Laird,		9 00
34	A. A. Laurance,		70 00
35	J. R. Gatling,		150 00
36	J. Calder Turner,		150 00
37	B. S. Long,		150 00

ABSTRACT.—B.—[CONTINUED.]

NO.	NAMES.	SAI	ARIES.	
38 39 40 41 42 43	S. P. Caldwell, E. Frost, D. P. Glass, G. H. D. Chinn, R. C. McAlla, T. J. Armstrong,	\$	52 247 59 83 525 91	00 00 33 00
0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	J. C. Turner, Chief Engineer, Total Amount,	\$	6,854 3,000 9,854	00

ABSTRACT.—B.—[CONTINUED.]

Engineering.—From 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.

NO.	NAMES.	SAL	ARIES.			
05	M. I. Viscodo Chairman	0	clas			
$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 27 \end{array}$	M. J. Kincade, Chairman,	\$	666			
30	W. R. Akin, do.,		20 00			
	N. E. Scales, Topographer,	1	75 00			
40 44	D. P. Glass, Rodman,		64 00			
	N. E. Scales, Topographer,	17.	133 93			
47	J. W. Wilson, Salary,		55 25 20000			
1	N. Mendenhall, do.,					
3	W. A. Eleason, do.,	- 16	333 33 78 00			
± ±	T. J. Armstrong, Rodman,		177 00			
0	S. P. Caldwell, Salary,					
4 5 6 8	S. S. Kirkland, do.,		$\frac{22500}{1500}$			
	S. P. Caldwell, do.,	5	45 00			
9 10	S. P. Caldwell, do.,	FF	214 75			
12	J. W. Wilson, do.,		821 43			
13	N. Mendenhall, do.,		666 66			
16	W. Raeder, Draughtsman,	1	666 67			
17	W. A. Eleason, Salary,		156 00			
19	T. J. Armstrong, do., Rodman, S. S. Kirkland, do., do.,		450 00			
22			78 00			
23	F. J. Armstrong, do., do., W. A. Eleason, do.,		250 00			
$\frac{23}{24}$	W. A. Eleason, do., do.,		220 00			
25	S. S. Kirkland, do.,		250 00			
26	N. Mendenhall, do.,		295 00			
30	N. Mendenhall, do.,		345 00			
31	W. Raeder, Draughtsman,	1	250 00			
33	W. Raeder, do.,	7/	250 00			
35	S. S. Kirkland, do.,		45 00			
36	S. S. Kirkland, do.,	H	250 00			
37	J. W. Wilson, do.,		220 00			
40	J. Coleman, do.,	12	125 00			
41	Thos. Dwyer, do.,	1_	158 33			
02.11	R. C. McAlla, do.,	9	2,250 00			
Citari	J. C. Turner, do.,		,000 00			
Done	or or rainer, don,	1	,			
0.5 500	Total Amount,	\$ 12	,390 00			
1000	Total Timount,	т	,			

ABSTRACT.-C.

Engineering.—To July, 1856.

10.00			
NO.	NAMES.		AMP PLIES.
1	John Whitman,	\$	12 21
2	Maigt Lewis,		1 25
3	John Holsouser,		11 51
4	G. Lambert,	7	6 49
5	F. Watts,	846	8 77
5 6 7 8 9	H. P. Barkley,	13 h	4 50
7	A. Rickert,	135	8 45
8	C. W. Deaton,		3 35
	Thos. A. Burke,		9 39
10	John Whitman,		3 62
11	J. D. Henley,	19-11	4 38
12	Peter Josey,	1	2 45
13	J. H. McRorie,		6 30
14	George Lambert,		2 62
15	T. J. Armstrong,		56 62
16	J. N. Glasscock,		36 00
17	J. W. Plember,		3 40
18	B. Crawford,	18	8 00
19	T. J. Armstrong,	4	25 10
20	J. A. Whitman,		6 20
21	A. S. Brown,	TER I	2 50
22	W. S. McKay,	77	12 29
23	J. A. Whitman,	184 9	6 54
$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 25 \end{array}$	E. Briggs,		2 65
26	Thos. E. Brown,		11 70 9 80
27	Sam'l Lyerly, A. Trexler,	6	130
28	R. Burroughs,		50
29	Sam'l Owens,		1 25
30	John A. Whitman,	miles of	$\frac{1}{25}$ $\frac{25}{00}$
31	Brown & Coffin,	42	$\frac{25}{92}$ $\frac{75}{75}$
32	John Hyde,	167 1	5 00
33	Brown & Coffin,	- Kar 1	48
34	Thomas Hyde,	12 1	13 65
	Thomas II y ac,	1	1000

ABSTRACT.—C.—[CONTINUED.]

NO.	NAMES.	CA	MP
NO.	MAMES.	SUP	PLIES.
1 1/11/	Programme and the second		
35	George Rimer,	\$	120
36	George Rimer,	11,10	50
37	B. Honeycutt,		138
38	T. J. Armstrong,	dul	42 18
39	Scofield & B.,		6 25
40	G. G. Newton,	1000	7 50
41	T. J. Armstrong,	100	40 00
42	A. S. White,		3 20
43	Jenkins & Roberts,		29 19
44	J. C. Barkley,		70
45	T. J. Armstrong,		1 50
46	J. Calder Turner,	176	4 42
47	T. A. Patterson,	197	10 00
48	Rosebro, Carlton & Co.,	1.8	4 50
49	Paul Bost,	100	63
50	O. Gillespie & Co.,	119	12 33
51	G. Lambert,		3 00
52	E. H. Emmons,	125	15 45
53	J. Sherrill,		89
54	Jacob Bostian,	1-1	3 00
55	John Holsonser,		595
56	M. O. Day,	199	86
57	Levi Bost,		486
58	J. Parker,		4 00
59	J. A. Smith,	A PA	664
60	M. Chunn,	177	270
$\frac{61}{62}$	D. Waddell,	12 7	36 89 94 19
62	Murphy, McRorie & Co.,	12	8 00
64	Peter Fruze,	177	10 93
65	Rosebro, Carlton & Co.,	10-	300
66	O. Gillespie & Co.,	1	400
67	O. G. Foard, Stockton of Mannican	124	289
68	Stockton & Morrison,	15	600
69	Scroggs & Walker,	13	120
70	Setzer & Miller, Gaither & Brother,	104 1	265
71	J. Wilfong,		5 38
72	A. Moore,	1	5 32
12	11. 1110016,	11	0.02

ABSTRACT.—C.—[CONTINUED.]

111	•		
NO.	NAMES.	CAMP SUPPLIE	
The state of	75 0 01 0 1		1 -
73	M. C. Shuford,	\$	87
74	L. A. Shuford,		3 45
75	John Heritte,		551
76	John Hunsucker,		7 69
77	G. S. Little,		1 60
78	Logan Smoyer,		300
79	J. P. Helterbran,	H make to the	7 20
80	David Wike,		140
81	J. Miller,		4 64
82	G. Carrell,		5 99
83	Mrs. Conley,		2 40
84	Thomas McGallard,		2 00
85	S. S. Kirkland,		280
86	George Houpe,		90
87	Samuel Lowe,		2 60
88	T. Coleman,		8 55
89	A. C. Jarrette,		280
90	William McGallard,		1 75
91	L. Surry,		4 12
92	P. Mull,		1 40
93	Jos. Baker,		3 00
94	Henry Mull,		100
95	D. B. Gaither,		293
96	Henry Baker,		7 55
97	A. Myers & Co.,		8 52
98	Phil. Warlick,		5 42
99	J. Britton,		4 16
100	Thad. Coleman,		7 44
101	R. L. Lail,		3 20
102	William Laurance,		2 30
103	Thad. Coleman,		1 52
104	P. Warlick,		5 32
105	A. Myers & Co.,		0 95
106	J. M. Happoldt,		1 00
107	Henry Baker,		400
108	Gaither & Co.,	1 62 1 7	3 91
109	W. C. Erwin,	May 1 16	198
110	M. S. Moore,	1	3 12

ABSTRACT.—C.—[Continued.]

270	A STATE OF THE STA	CAMP			
NO.	NAMES.	SUPPLIES.			
		The state of the s			
111	L. Terry,	\$ 200			
112	E. J. Erwin,	250			
113	J. C. Smith,	3 37			
114	Jonas Bost,	1 25			
115	M. Stillwell,	3 00			
116	A. Abernathy,	8 60			
117	H. Hartshoe,	6 08			
118	L. Berry,	1 91			
119	Isaac Huntley,	5 98			
120	George Helterbrand,	200			
121	J. W. Wilson,	8 25			
122	Noah Spagle,	5 70			
123	Martin Spagle,	7 24			
124	Jos. Brittain,	6 19			
125	Alexander Van Horn,	2 80			
126	Henry Lail,	88			
127	Jacob Heart,	202			
128	Alexander Van Horn,	100			
129	Frank Warlick,	151			
130	Gaither & Co.,	3 50			
131	—— Coleman,	20 92			
132	W. A. Eleason,	1 50			
133	Jonas Bost,	1 25			
134	A. Myers & Co.,	7 50			
135	C. S. Brown,	10 94			
136	Gal'n J. Kaid,	5 00			
137	D. Wisenhunt,	2 63			
138	Sim. Burger,	7 43			
139	Ab. Cook,	1 10			
140	Gaither & Co.,	2 45			
141	Peter Rowe,	10 70			
142	Moses Burger,	100			
143	David Burger,	125			
144	William Hale,	932			
145	W. B. Ogle,	1 50			
146	A. Trasseur,	100			
147	George I. Caid,	3 00			
148	William Erwin,	1 50			
149	Eph. Rector,	1 75			

ABSTRACT.—C.—[CONTINUED.]

NO.	NAMES.	CAMP	=
11/4/1/	BANDAGE	SUPPLIES.	•
150	J. N. McGallard,		-
151	D. P. Johnson,	\$ 75	
152	Thomas Walton,	II II)4
153	J. C. Smith,	2	
154	Phil. Warlick,	7 2	
155	James V. Singleton,	9	
156	J. McKesson,	5	
157	Caldwell & Brown,	1	
158	W. S. Moore,	2	
159	A. Myers & Co.,	8	
160	R. C. Pearson,	23	
161	E. J. Erwin,	10	
162	Thad. Coleman,	31	99
163	Rosebro, C. & Co.,	4	40
164	J. M. Lewis,	28	89
165	Gaither & Co.,	1. 1178	93
166	Mills, Moore & Co.,	17	70
167	E. Myers,		50
168	W. L. Mehaffy,		50
169	N. C. Lorance,		50
170	David Smith,		25
171	C. M. Lorance,		41
172	J. Longcrier,		00
173	Gaither & Co.,	34	
174	George Smoyer,		99
175	N. C. Ballinger,		46
176	T. J. Armstrong,	65	
177	R. C. McAlla,	52	
178 179	Mills, Moose & Co., A. H. Criss,		30
180	S. Stimpson,		40
181	E. Myers,	28	
182	Jos. Setzer,	28	
183	Wilhelm & Moore,	19	00
184	J. M. & J. T. Jones,	74	
185	S. C. Davis,		73
186	M. Brown,	11	61
187	R. C. Pearson,	227	
0.20	, and a second		00
	Total,	\$ 2,067	90
Wild.	,	2,001	100

ABSTRACT—C.—[CONTINUED.]

Engineering.—July 1856, to July 1857.

No.	NAMES.	CAMP SUPPLIES.
1	J. M. McKesson,	\$ 425
2 3	T. E. Brown,	1 75
3	A. M. Walker,	5 50
4 5	Paul Hunsucker,	20 00
5	H. C. Simonton,	8 00
6 7 8	Schofield & Butler,	13 50
7	William M. Barber,	17 25
	O. Gillespie,	3 00
9	R. C. McAlla,	15 30
10	Murphy, McRorie & Co.,	41
11	Baker & Owen,	21 27
12	H. L. Robards,	1994
13	E. Conner,	16 37
14	J. C. Knox,	6 20
15	L. T. Jones,	5 94
16	J. R. Potts,	4 62
17	William Walker,	3 50
18	G	60
19	George Corpening,	20 00
20	Boy William,	5 25
21	John Rutherford,	8 95
$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 23 \end{array}$	Allen Conley,	16 05
24	J. C. Dobson,	35
25	James C. Waggoner,	200
$\frac{25}{26}$	J. L. Carson,	12 50
27	C. A Blackwelder, Thomas M. Hemphill,	200
28	Thomas Kelly,	16 02 5 39
29	John Kelly,	
30	A. Kelly,	642
31	J. Biddicks,	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \\ 318 \end{array}$
32	L. S. York,	200
33	J. M. Happoldt,	44 48
34	R. Allison,	400
35	L. S. York,	50
36	R. J. Cook,	22 02

ABSTRACT—C.—[CONTINUED.]

No.	NAMES.	CAMP SUPPLIES.
37	H. Kelly,	\$ 458
38	A. Bergin,	15 4
39	Robert Bergin,	6 00
40	A. Bergin,	200
41	Dr. J. M. Happoldt,	8 7
42	Jonas Bost,	50
43	A. Walker,	200
44	Otho Smith,	970
45	Soe Fry,	38
46	J. C. Whitson,	177
47	J. Calder Turner,	22 3
48	Brown & Coffin,	17
49	O. Gillespie & Co.,	20 7
50	J. M. Blair,	367
51 52	R. C. Pearson,	290
53	E. Frost,	472
54	R. C. McAlla,	199
55	A. Myers & Co.,	26
56	E. Frost,	50
57	H. L. Robards,	40
58	C. S. Brown, A. M. Walker,	80
90	A. III. Walker,	
3	Total,	\$ 6084

ABSTBACT—C.—[CONTINUED.]

Engineering.—From July 1st, 1857, to June 30th, 1858.

NO.	TO WHOM PAID.		WHAT ENDED.	AMO	OUNT.
00000	T W Wilson	Comm	Complied	0	14/90
1	J. W. Wilson,	Camp	Supplies	\$	100
2 2	Thomas J. Armstrong, D. P. Glass,	46	"		60
0		66			1485
$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5 \end{array}$	D. B. & J. L. Gaither, D. Chinn,	66	"	30	60
	E. Deal,	66	"		5 73
6 7 8	Moses Harman,	66	"	1/4	222
0000	P. Hoffman,	66			206
9	Wlliam Hale,	66	66		111
10	Daniel Wishenhunt,	66	46	118	899
11	P. Warlick,	46	66		32 55
12	W. B. Ogle,	66	66		300
13	Henry Laigle,	66	66		3 75
14	J. L. Berry,	66	"	- 1	341
15	Martha McGallard,	66	46		3 12
16	Wm. McGallard,	46	66		23 47
17	W. Icard,	66	66		4 07
18	F. P. Glass,	66	66		25 33
19	J. Harshaw,	66	66		20 25
20	W. R. Aiken,	46	66		2 00
22	Caldwell & Brown,	66	66		1 55
23	H. Harman,	66	"		7 50
24	H. W. Roberson,	66	66		30 00
$\frac{1}{26}$	J. W. Berry,	66	66		1 36
28	R. C. McAlla,	66	66		29 57
29	S. P. Caldwell,	66	٠٤ .		36 30
32	W. C. Erwin,	66	"		21 06
36	R. C. Pearson,	66	66		41 50
37	Tate & Bettis,	66	66		7 92
38	J. H. Pearson,	66	"		8 47
39	W. S. Moore,	66	66		1 00
45	N. E. Scales,	66	66	- 1 4	11 00
46	T. J. Armstrong,	66	"		8 00
50	Cansler & Powell,	66	66	-	5 91
51	J. W. Woodward,	"	66		11 00
52	J. C. Fleming,	"	6:		401
- (1	8)	1			

ABSTRACT—C.—[CONTINUED.]

NO.	TO WHOM PAID.		HAT EX-	A	MOUNT.
53	Stockton & Morrison,	Camp	Supplies	8	5 75
54	A. Green,	66			28 00
55	O. Gillespie & Co.,	66	"		11 22
56	M. Brown,	66	"		4 80
57	W. C. Erwin,	66	46		2 50
58	D. B. & J. L. Gaither,	66	66		17 61
59	W. F. McKesson,	66	66		18 11
60	Eli Bost,	66	66		100
2	J. D. Hennessee,	66	"		2 00
i i	Total,		H Mines	\$	500 14

ABSTRACT.-D.

Engineering.—To 1st July, 1858.

		ACCOUNTS NO 20 AND	
No.	NAMES.	ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	James Daugherty,	Sundries,	\$ 3 25
2	Grant & Carlton,	"	5 25
3	M. A. Agnue,	"	20 53
4	W. P. Graham,	66	17 25
5	Ross Simonton,	• •	4 50
6	John Allison,	"	5 48
7	O. G. Foard,	"	2 65
8	J. S. Morrison,	"	5 35
	J. A. Boyden,	Mules,	365 00
10	W. B. Grant,	do.,	300 00
11	John Griffith,	Tents, &c.,	138 78
12	J. W. Wilson,	do.,	15 95
13	Thos. E. Brown,	Wagon,	130 00
14	Wm. A. Perkins,	Mules,	400 00
15	J. I. Shaver,	Wagon, &c.,	146 00
16	J. F. Foard,	Instruments,	237 50
17	S. W. James,	Wagon,	75 00
18	N. C. R. R.,	Express Freight,	4 00
19	John Jones,	Instruments,	120 00
	0.0		\$ 1,996 49

ABSTRACT—D.—[CONTINUED.]

Engineering.—1st July 1856, to July, 1857.

-				
No.	NAMES.	ARTICLES.	AMOUN'	т.
1	A. S. White,	Miscellaneous,	\$ 13	52
2	J. S. Morrison,	"	19	
3	J. W. Wilson,	"	37	
4	J. S. Morrison,	66	74	
5	S. S. Kirkland,	"	45	63
6	Jacob Rowe,	66 PROPERTY	90	80
7	W. A. Eleason,	46	9	45
8	Holly & Co.,	"	8	00
9	Jas. Hufty,	66		25
10	W. Raider,	"		73
11	J. W. Ellis,	Office Rent,	200	
12	C. H. D. Chinn,	Board of negroes,		
13	W. L. Pomeroy,	Sundries,	10	
14	John Walton,	Boring Line,	. 607	
15	Do. do.,	Do. do.,	147	
16	R. C. McAlla,	Office Expenses,	11	50
17	G. M. & A. T. Jones,	Do. do.,		45
18	Wilhelm & Moore,	Do. do.,	54	
19	J. H. Enniss,	Stationery,	18	_
$\frac{20}{21}$	Murphy & Co.,	Office,	11	
22	E. Myres,	Do.,	11	
23	Sill & Sill,	Do., Toll,	C	40
20	Plank Road Co.,	1011,	0	23
			\$1,511	00
Lim	e and Cement paid by	Thief Engineer and	\$ 1,011	40
cl	narged to his Engineering	account,	1,117	20
			\$ 2,628	
Am	ount paid for Mule to J. L	yrely,	125	00
			\$ 2,753	48

ABSTRACT.—D.—[CONTINUED.]

Engineering.—From 1st July to 30th June, 1858.

LECTRICA				
	NAMES.	ARTICLES.	135	OUNT.
No.	NAMES.	ANTIGLES.	AM	OUNI.
1				
21	John Walton,	Boring Line,	8	5 00
31	J. A. Weirman,	Postage,	1	1 08
42	John Walton,	Boring Line,		83 50
48	J. S. Brown,	Repairi'g Wagon,	1 17/	3 25
49	Franklin Davis,	River Ferriage,		2 80
	C. S. Brown,	Stage Fare,		7 00
11	J. W. Wilson,	Miscellaneous,	-	56 00
14	W. Raeder,	Do.,	1	22 47
15	Willielm & Moore,	Office Expenses,	1	31 35
27	N. Mendenhall,	Board of Axem'n,	I'M	67 00
28	Taylor & Morris,	Stationery,		8 00
29	N. Mendenhall,	Board of Axem'n,	1 3/	38 60
32	W. Raeder,	Office Expenses,	1.71	25 55
34	S. S. Kirkland,	Board of Axem'n,	1 15	87 00
38	C. F. Fisher,	Stationery,	17 13	5 50
39	Jas. Hufty,	Do.,	394	15 50
	The State of the S	the second		
119	Mr. Marian and Marian		\$ 4	155 60
1,016				

ABSTRACT—No 6.

GRADING ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY, 1856, TO 30TH JUNE, 1857.

1856.			No.	
Oct.	H. Reynolds,	Grading.	37	\$ 4,538 00
	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	38	2,538 31
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	39	2,646 00
	J. Allison,	do.,	40	7,138 39
	E. Falls,	do.,	42	1,400 00
	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	35	12,374 00
	O. G. Foard,	do.,	36	2,501 00
	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	33	12,179 80
	A. Ellis,	do.,	34	15,034 50
	W. C. Erwin,	do.,	41	200 00
1857.				
Jan.	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	51	1,381 00
	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	52	650 00
	A. Ellis,	do.,	55	2,241 00
	O. G. Foard,	do.,	58	866 00
- 40	H. Reynolds,	do.,	59	1,221 00
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	53	397 00
	J. Allison,	do.,	57	816 00
	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	60	360 00
	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	54	1,780 00
	W. C. Erwin,	do.,	62	1,200 00
	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	43	840 00
	do.,	do.,	61	600 00
	E. Falls,	do.,	56	620 00
Feb.	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	72	774 64
	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	73	266 80
	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	75	424 44
	A. Ellis,	do.,	76	1,500 00
	H. Reynolds,	do.,	78	572 90
	E. Falls,	do.,	79	784 80
	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	80	122 00
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	74	240 00
	Levi Shuford,	do.,	81	440 00
	Levi Shuford, W. F. McKesson,	do.,	63	1,000 00
	W. C. Erwin,	do., .	82	640 00
April.	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	93	748 62
•	A. Ellis,	do.,	97	1,666 52
	,		11	,

ABSTRACT.—No. 6.—[Continud.]

GRADING ACCOUNT FROM 1st JULY, 1856, TO 30TH JUNE, 1857.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR					
1857.			No.		
April.	C. F. Fisher,	Grading.	96	\$ 1,787 42	
1	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	95	722 15	
4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	J. A. McLelland,	do.,	105	556 40	
	W. F. McKesson,	do.,	83	1,610 00	
	do.,	do.,	106	1,144 75	
	Levi Shuford,	do.,	101	408 62	
	Wm. C. Erwin,	do.,	102	1,077 28	
	John Allison,	do.,	77	164 00	
	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	94	598 42	
	J. Allison,	do.,	98	613 44	
	E Falls,	do.,	104	228 66	
	Hugh Reynolds,	do.,	99	1,085 26	
June.	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	115	1,426 00	
	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	114	3,322 00	
	W. C. Erwin,	do.,	119	1,511 06	
	H. Reynolds,	do.,	116	3,922 00	
	W F. McKesson,	do.,	120	2,960 00	
	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	112	2,211 69	
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	113	3,300 00	
	J. Allison,	do.,	117	2,460 00	
	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	118	800 00	
	E. Falls,	do.,	121	2,000 00	
	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	122	840 00	
	A. Ellis,	do.,	123	5,960 50	
		1 1		0.100.410.07	
			1	\$ 123,412 87	

ABSTRACT—No. 6.—[CONTINUED.]

Grading Account.—1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.

				1	
704073	27.4.2670	OD L DIVIO	770		aromayn."
DATE.	NAMES.	GRADING.	NO.	A	MOUNT.
The state of the s					wheatt.
1857.	J. I. Shaver,	Grading,	141	\$	1,290 35
July,	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	142	4	1,411 20
J J ,	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	144	1371	1,440,00
WERE E	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	145	100	19904
	E. Falls,	do.,	149		145 00
A PRINT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Wm. C. Erwin,	do.,	150		49937
	Wm. F. McKesson,	do.,	151	THE STATE OF	822 00
	H. Reynolds,	do.,	148		1,298 33
	A. Ellis,	do.,	146	1	1,413 68
	E. Falls,	do.,	163		1,034 00
Sept'r,	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	155		852 00
Variotic State	" "	do.,	182		1,048 00
	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	158		1,487 00
	Charles F. Fisher,	do.,	159		588 00
	A. Ellis,	do.,	160	1943	615 00
	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	165	1.74.1	427 00
	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	164	111	887 00
	H. Reynolds,	do.,	162		720 00
	J. Allison,	do.,	147		898 00
	"	do.,	161	1 19	391 00
	Wm. C. Erwin,	do.,	166		1,542 64
Nov'r,	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	$ 185 \}$		2,300 00
MP VI V	T A Charford	do			535 00
	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	195 198		$\frac{35500}{24500}$
	E. Conner, E. Falls,	do.,	193		875 00
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	143		834 62
	A. Ellis,	do.,	190		3,462 00
	Charles F. Fisher,	do.,	189		2,804 00
	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	188		1,535 00
	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	194		376 00
	P. B. Chambers,	do.,	186	- 197	2,151 41
	" "	do.,	156	1	604 00
	O. G. Foard,	do.,	192	172	152 32
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	157		708 00
Nov'r,		do.,	187		3,350 54
,	W. F. McKesson,	do.,	167		626 00
	7 . 5	Brank .			4

ABSTRACT—No. 6—[CONTINUED.]

		-		
DATE.	NAMES.	GRADING.	NO.	A MOUNT.
	W. F. McKesson,	Candina	197	\$ 583 88
	E. Falls,	Grading, do.,	221	3,300 00
Dec'r,	O. G. Foard,	do.,	219	903 00
1,001,	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	216	546 00
1000	A. Ellis,	do.,	217	240 00
	H. Reynolds,	do.,	220	2,880 00
	W. C. Erwin,	do.,	196	1,111 35
		do.,	224	2,259 00
	H. C. Simonton,	do.,	246	2,068 00
	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	247	745 00
	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	249	1,380 00
	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	222	2,800 00
	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	223	2,400 00
	E. Conner,	do.,	230	400 00
	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	252	2,236 00
	A. Ellis,	do.,	250	2,320 00
		do.,	268	8,233 39
THE PROPERTY.	W. F. McKesson,	do.,	225	9.570 00
1858,	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	269	655 00
Mar.,	Charles F. Fisher,	do.,	271	454 00
4/1/27	H. C. Simonton,	do,	270	4,521 00
	John Davidson,	do.,	299	1,250 00
	H. Reynolds,	do.,	272	1,300 00
	T. L Lowe,	do.,	297	1,150 00
	W. F. McKesson,	do.,	296	1,637 50
	William C. Erwin,	do.,	277	504 00
	C. M. Avery,	do.,	283	3,640 00
	H. W. Robinson,	do.,	287	1,200 00
	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	276	572 00
: N 4 570 117	E. E. Greenlee,	do.,	284	1,160 00
MINERAL BY	John Burgin,	do.,	286	1,120 00
OCH ONE	Fred. K. Smith,	do.,	226	250 00
MIT BALLET	E. Conner,	do.,	279	200 00
MINTER C	T. W. Bradburn,	do.,	285	640 00
ENTRA POR	William Murdoch,	do.,	313	51 66
MINISTER !	J. H. Jenkins,	do.,	314	103 33
12 7 2 F 13	W. F. McKesson,	. do.,	318	1,259 55
125	J. I. Shaver,	do.,	340	675 00
May,	H. Reynolds,	do.,	323	875 00
11/41/23	The state of the state of	AND STATE	7 17 TO	2 100 00010
1 1 1	Total,			\$ 190,283 10

ABSTRACT—No. 6.—[Continued.]

Grading Account.—1st July, 1858, to 1st Dec. 1858.

DATE.	NAMES.	GRADING.	NO.	AMOUNT.
DATE.	MARIES.	GIVADING.	No.	AMOUNT.
186 W				
1858.	C. M. Avery,	Grading,	443	\$ 2,400 00
Ang't.	E. Falls,	do.,	429	1,470 00
10000	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	431	1,500 00
Bank I	J. N. McLeliand,	do.,	430	600 00
" AN ZIE	E. E. Greenlee,	do.,	435	998 00
Bu to	Jos. Bost,	do.,	441	30 83
- W - 1	J. J. Erwin,	do.,	444	900 00
963	W. F. McKesson,	do.,	439	1,500 00
66 3 5	Do.,	do.,	433	1,000 00
100 50 18	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	427	1,696 00
Marie Tal	John Rice,	do.,	467	50 00
CONT. P.	O. G. Foard,	do.,	425	118 53
- en stig	C. Miller,	do.,	472	21 00
Life has a second	H. Reynolds,	do.,	424	• 2,778 07
- Ct. (. S.)	J. Davidson,	do.,	423	2,725 30
	Wm. Turner,	do.,	442	500 00
OVIDER	T. W. Bradburn,	do.,	436	424 77
Nov'r.	John Burgen,	do.,	437	1,050 00
	John Burgen,	do.,	500	1,401 59
	T. L. Lowe,	do.,	440	1,300 00
- 6-14-1	Wm. C. Erwin,	do.,	432	2,251 00
	T. L. Lowe,	do.,	440	2,696 95
m 144	L. A. Shuford,	do.,	510	2,175 00
	Wm. C. Erwin,	do.,	509	1,400 00
Traine.	E. E. Greenlee,	do.,	508	2,600 92
Total Land	J. J. Erwin,	do.,	506	1,200 00
	Wm. Turner,	do.,	505	310 00
1 4 Kaling	Moses Harman,	do.,	503	100 00
	E. Falls,	do.,	511	1,600 00
Market 1	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	512	1,630 00
1920	J. N. McLelland,	do.,	504	600 00
MININE .				\$ 39,027 96
			1	123,412 87
				190,283 10
- 1				
	Total,			\$ 352,723 93

ABSTRACT-No. 7.

Masonry to the 1st July 1857.

DATE.	NAMES.	MASONRY.	No.	AMOUNT.
Oct'r, " Jan'y, Feb'y, April, " June, "	H. C. Simonton, A. H. Caldwell, Wm. Murdoch, "H. C. Simonton, "Wm. Murdock, H. C. Simonton, Wm. Murdock, A. H. Caldwell, "" H. C. Simonton,	Masonry, do., do., do., do., do., do., do., do.	45 47 46 65 66 84 85 103 100 110 128 129	\$ 2,353 58 6,708 88 6,105 00 5,000 00 1,681 00 1,892 54 1,572 48 1,812 76 5,794 32 1,013 07 1,042 58 4,823 00 \$ 39,799 1'

ABSTRACT—No. 7.—[Continued.]

Masonry, 1st December, 1858.

DATE.	NAMES.	MASONRY.	No.	AMOUNT.
•6	D. B. Gaither, Robert Hendry, A. Ellis,	Masonry, do., do., do.,	422 497 428 502	\$ 3,117 17 98 46 5,950 66 5,008 88

ABSTRACT—No. 7.—[Continued.]

Masonry from 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.

DATE.	NAMES.	MASONRY.	NO.	AMOUNT.
July,	Wm. Murdoch,	Masonry,	152	\$ 637.85
	H. C. Simonton,	do.,	153	2,13040
	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	154	312 70
Sept'r,	H. C. Simonton,	do.,	180	1,000 00
AND THE	A. Ellis,	do.,	168	1,947 00
	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	181	1,000 00
WHILE.	R. Hendry,	do.,	169	51200
Nov'r,	D. B. Gaither,	do.,	102	2,760 00
	R. Hendry,	do.,	201	1,808 00
	A. H. Caldwell,	do.,	234	330 70
A THE	C. F. Fisher,	do.,	200	2,040 00
1080	A. Ellis,	do.,	227	2,720 00
1858,	« «	do.,	199	3,290 00
Jan'y,		do.,	251	547 00
Water Land	R. Hendry,	do.,	252	1,214 00
7.5	H. C. Simonton,	do.,	248	5,333 00
Mar.,	R. Hendry,	do.,	278	700 00
	H. C. Simonton,	do.,	275	1,947 00
	D. B. Gaither,	do.,	228	2,590 00
M	66 66	do.,	280	2,400 00
May,	the later of the l	do.,	331	2,400 00
	R. Hendry,	do.,	330	2,283 64
	A. R. Simonton,	do.,	321	1,776 00
Tuna	A. Ellis,	do.,	324	2,683 00
June,	H. C. Simonton,	do.,	362	823 21
1. 4124	R. Hendry, W. F. McKesson,	do.,	393	95 00
	A. K. Simonton,	do.,	364	929 00
7-1-1	D. B. Gaither,	do.,	365 366	1,015 00
	A. Ellis,	do.,	367	4,100 00
	11. 121115,	do,	301	2,88084
	Total,			\$ 54,205 44
	2000,	,1		54,205 44
				39,799 17
				\$ 108,179 67

ABSTRACT-No. 8.

Iron Account.

DATE.	NAMES.	IRON.	No.	AMOUNT.
	D. D. Simmons & Bro., J. T. Souther, Agent, Norris & Bro., Morris, Tanner & Co., J. T. Souther, Agent, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Iron. do., do., do., do., do., do., do., do.	183 407 414 412 415 411 413 529 530 531 528	\$ \begin{align*} 1,240 \\ 41,904 \\ 2,000 \\ 959 \\ 8,616 \\ 427,871 \\ 19,065 \\ 8,616 \\ 29,300 \\ 24,084 \\ 7 \\ \$185,799 \end{align*}

This account includes all the chains, spikes, &c.

ABSTRACT-No. 9.

SILLS.

57. ne.	Wm. S. McKay, O. G. Foard, John Davidson, W. F. McKesson,	Sills,	No. 127 124 125 126	\$ $\begin{array}{c} 2,000 00\\ 1,683 00\\ 1,260 00\\ 2,000 00 \end{array}$
folds mis				\$ 6,943 00

ABSTRACT, NO 9.—[CONTINUED.]

SILLS.

58. ug.	Thomas Hyde, P. B. Chambers, W. P. Graham, O. G. Foard, E. Beaver, C. A. Wilfong, John Davidson,	Sills,	No. 446 445 447 426 495 514 513	A	$\begin{array}{c} 1700 \\ 40000 \\ 1450 \\ 68855 \\ 10266 \\ 7500 \\ 20000 \end{array}$
100				\$	1,497 71

ABSTBACT NO. 9-[CONTINUED.]

Sills, from July 1st, 1857, to June 30th, 1858.

1857.	OCT	0.11	NO.	
Sept.	O. G. Foard,	Sills,	172	\$ 740 00
	Samuel Reeves, Ex'r.,	66	173	2,160 00
Dec.	H. C. Simonton,	"	206	923 00
	John Davidson,	66	215	1,260 00
7.14	Wm. F. McKesson,	66	242	1,000,00
	O. G. Foard,	66	213	577 00
	Samuel Reeves, Ex'r.,	66	244	1,640 00
1858.	D. B. Wood,	66	214	475 00
Jan'y.	Samuel Reeves, Ex'r.,	"	256	500 00
		66	255	58 00
March	O. G. Foard,	"	300	1,650 00
	D. Waddell,	"	283	1,210 00
		66	212	500 00
	H. C. Simonton,	66	281	310 00
	P. B. Chambers,		303	666 67
- 1	Wm. Turner,	66	288	345 00
	C. A. Wilfong,	66	295	340 00
	E. Conner,	66	294	200 00
	Geo. Setzer,	**	292	180,00
	D. B. Wood,		273	241 00
	Eli Dial,		291	320 00
	George Smoyer,	66	290	880 00
3 APV	M. Spainhour,		289	200 00
00	Joseph Brittain,	66	293	17000
May,	A. Henderson,	66	341	1,400 00
Tittly,	Sam'l. Reeves, Ex'r.	46	316	104 00
14.5	O. G. Foard,	44	322	950 00
100	John Allison,	66	274	2,000 00
June,	O. G. Foard,		358	600 00
o ano,	A. Henderson,		359	125 00
	H. C. Simonton,	66	360	320 25
175	II. C. Dimonton,		000	020 20
				\$ 22,044 92
		1		22,044 92
				6,943 00
			The state of the s	\$ 30,485 63

ABSTRACT—No. 10.

RIGHT OF WAY AND REAL ESTATE.

857.	110000000000000000000000000000000000000	NO.	AMOUNTE
	J. Q. Leslie, Right way.	24	\$ 50 00
uly,	David Day, ""	31	
ш,,	T. Leslie, Moving house,	31	90 00
	W. Clarke, Right way,		50 00
	M A Dallin I die Cal	30	85 00
	M. A. Bullin, Lot in Sal-	0.4	000
	isbury,	91	200 00
	J. I. Shaver, Lot in Sal-		
	isbury,	86	1,300 00
	Misses Howard, Lot in		
	Salisbury,	87	500 00
	J. I. Shaver, Lot in Sal-		
C. CAN	isbury,	88	200 00
	Lutheran Church, Rt. of		
	Way,	109	200 00
ept.,	A. Henderson, Lot in		
	Salisbury,	207	1,000 00
an'y.	O. G. Foard & Co.,		
1 Course	Plank Road,	245	2,000 00
358.	J. E. Kerr, C. C. C., Rt.		, , , , , ,
	of Way,	267	471 40
	W. Murphy, Rt. of way.	266	1,030 00
	S. J. Walton, Moving		-,
	House,	309	165 00
	Wm. Walker, Moving		233 00
	Honse,	305	50 00
	J. E. Kerr, Clk., Right		00
	of Way,	418	416 00
	J. I. Shaver, Lot in Sal-		110,00
	isbury,	354	325 00
	Richwine & Harrison,	The state of the s	020 00
	Lot in Salisbury,	355	925 00
	E. Biggs, Rt. of Way,	356	66:00
	J. Q. Leslie, Rt. of Way,	357	10 00
VIEL .	Letitia Brown, Lot in	001	1000
	Salisbury,	476	842 50
Bir.	David Simmons, Mov-	210	042 50
	ing House,	521	15 00
1	18 220000,	021	13 00
		Total Amount,	\$ 9,990 90
		Local Hillount,	\$ 0,000 9U

ABSTBACT.-No. 11

LIME AND CEMENT.

-					
1856.			No.		1
July.	J.C. Turner, Ch. Eng.,	Cement,	21	\$	500 00
Aug.	do. do.,	do.,	29		500 00
Oct.	Jonn Boyden,	do.,	44	10115	325 00
1857.		Walter Ma			3
Jan.	do.,	do.,	69	1 11	620 00
Mar'h.	R. C. Pearson,	do.,	89		500 00
1858.		6816	14 - 27		
Sept.	J. M. Smith,	Lime,	170		784 00
Oct.	do.,	do.,	209	1	950 00
Mar'h.	J. W. Thomas,	Lime house	312	1	25 00
May.	J. M. Smith,	Lime,	328		315 00
June.	do.,	do.,	352	101-	378 17
	Mills & Moose,	do.,	353		132 71
Sept.	J. M. Smith,	do.,	3	17 18	329 25
•	J. B. Nolley,	Cooping bls	469		11 94
	G. P. Wyatt,	do.,	"		3 75
Oct.	J. M. Smith,	Lime,	494		268 24
Nov.	W. B. Grant,	Li. & Ce.,	522		974 00
				\$	6,617 06
		- 17-71			The state of the state of

ABSTRACT.—No. 12.

CAR AND ENGINE.

1857.			NO.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
June.	Bruse Knuland,	Catawba,		\$ 8,783 50
Sept'r.	L. S. Aldrich,	Cars,	174	1,000 00
Oct'r.	Do., do	Do.,	205	950 00
Oct'r.	Rodgers, L. M. W.,	Swannanoa,	184	8,659 75
Nov'r.	Bruse Knuland,	Catawba,	216	800 00
Dec'r.	L. S. Aldrich,	Cars,	240	2,850 00
1858.	The state of the s			10113
Jan'y.	L. S. Aldrich,	Cars,	265	2,500 00
M'rch.	S. J. Walton,	Engine Shed,	315	183 54
June.	L. S. Aldrich,	Cars,	371	853 00
Sept'r.	Do., do.,	Do.,	459	500 00
Sept'r.	Do., do.,	Do.,	475	1,265 10
Oct'r.	Do., do.,	Do.,	476	970 00
Nov'r.	Wm. Cummings,	2 P. Coaches,	527	4,700 00
	The strength of the strength o		1 1 1 1	
A Second	Tanadas a Constituidad	Total,	1 de	\$ 34,014 89

ABSTRACT—No. 13.

May. June. Sept. June.	Wil. & Wel. R. R., N. C. R. R., W. & R. R. Co., Wil. & Wel. R. R.,	No. 132 133 174 349	AMOUNT. 3 476 29 12 18 2,000 00 222 25
#1E-07.1	Total,		3 2,710 72

ABSTRACT-No. 14.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

1858.				===
	Discount on 5 Bonds to D. A. Davis,	8	125	00
Quality (C. 1)	Discount on 1 Bond, J. D. Lunly, \$500,	-	10	00
CENTRAL PROPERTY	Discount on 1 Bond, J. D. Brown,		20	00
dist loss of	Discount on 3 Bonds, J. F. Alexander & Co.,		90	00
AND HIEF	Discount on 1 Bond, E. Falls,		15	00
Sept.	Discount on 7 Bonds, D. A. Davis,		210	00
COMPLET	Discount on 2 Bonds, J. I. Shaver,		60	00
abilities ?	Discount on 1 Bond, A. M. Powell, \$500,		15	00
GMRS -	Discount on 3 Bonds, C. F. Fisher, \$3,000,		90	00
PERMIT	Discount on 2 Bonds, A. Ellis,		60	00
Constitute of	Interest Cape Fear Bank, Bond on loan,		-	00
Oct.	Discount on 1 Bond, L. S. Aldrich,		-	00
MALEGI	Discount on 1 Bond, D. A. Davis,			00
Min Still	Discount on 3 Bonds, D. A. Davis,			00
TO MICE	Discount on 6 Bonds, J. Ruffin,		120	
Nov.	Discount on 10 Bonds, J. T. Souther,		602	
DENGT	Discount on 15 Bonds, J. T. Souther,		888	
	Discount on 25 Bonds, J. T. Souther,	1	,358	
00/02	Discount on 3 Bonds, Sam'l Tate,			00
(-0000g)	Interest Bank Republic,	1		66
May.	Do. do.,		137	1
may.	John Holt, for Exchange,			88
OULDET!	Bank State South-Carolina, for Exchange,			75
MAGNETER	D. A. Davis, Cash Bonds sold,		$\frac{230}{222}$	
DINIT THE	P. Cowper, Commission and Discount,		270	
11 112 1	Wm. Murdock, Discount on Bonds, R. C. Pearson, President, \$54,000 Bonds,	9		10000
OUT TO SERVICE		0	,367 500	
0.00	Do. do., 10,000 do., 5,000 do.,		531	
	Do. do., 20,000 do.,	1	,450	
	Norris & Bro., 20,000 do.,	1	159	
	P C Promer Desident Conces		120	1
	Do. do., 3,000 do., Do. do., 10,000 do.,			88
	Do. do., 10,000 do.,		287	
	40,000 40.,			
	Total,	2	7812	85
		7		00

ABSTRACT—No. 14.—[CONTINUED.]

1057	41	f)	
1857.	C. F. Fisher, 4 Bonds,	\$	200 00
July.	J. I. Shaver, 1 do.,	Ф	50 00
	H. Reynolds, 1 do.,	13 2	50 00
	W. McKesson, 1 do.,		50 00
	P. B. Chambers, 1 do.,	1	50 00
			50 00
	A. Ellis, 1 do., L. S. Aldrich, 1 do.,		50 00
	Sam. Reeves, 1 do.,	N	50 00
	D. A. Davis, 3 do.,	14 1	150 00
	D. A. Davis, Cashr., Int. on Loan,		20 33
	A. Ellis, 2 Bonds,		100 00
Sept.	C. F. Fisher, 4 do.,		200 00
	J. I. Shaver, 3 do., A. Henderson, 2 do.,	100	150 00
	A. Henderson, 2 do.,	14-7	50 00
	W. Williams, 1 do.,		25 00
	R. C. Pearson, 2 do.,		100 00
	O. Gillispie & Company, 1 Bond,		25 00
	Sam. Reeves, 1 Bond,		50 00
	A. R. Simonton, Int. on ad. payments,		73 56
	Bank State, Int. on Loan,		153 29
	Rodgers & Co., 9 Bonds,		$900\ 00$ $300\ 00$
Nov'r.	John Allison, 6 do.,	100	75 00
INOV P.	J. M. Smith, 3 do., Edwin Falls, 1 do.,		25 00
	L. A. Shuford, 1 do.,		$\frac{25}{25}00$
	L. S. Aldrich, 1 do.,	1	50 00
	J. W. Cochran, 1 do.,		25 00
	J. C. Turner, Chf. Engr., Interest,		200 00
	A. Ellis, 3 Bonds,		150 00
	H. Reynolds, 1 do.,		50 00
	W. McKesson, 1 do.,		50 00
Dec'r.	W. McKesson, 1 do.,		50 00
	A. R. Simonton, 1 do.,		50 00
	J. I. Shaver, 2 do.,		100 00
	Sam. Reeves, 1 do,,		50 00
	C. F. Fisher, 6 do.,		300 00
	Rob: Hardey, 3 do.,		75 00
	A. Ellis, 3 do.,		150 00
	D. A. Davis, Cashr., dis. on bonds sold,		487 50
	Cape Fear Bank, Salisbury, Int. on loan,		26 00
	J. C. Turner, 2 Bonds,		150 00
	D. Coleman, 1 Bond,		25 00

ABSTRCT—No. 14.—[CONTINUED.]

1857.		1	
Dec'r.	Robert Moore, 1 Bond,	\$	25 00
	L. S. Aldrich, 3 do.,	111	150 00
0000	S. S. Reeves, 1 do.,		50 00
00008	P. B. Chambers, 2 do.,	WE	100 00
110,000	A. R. Simonton, 1 do.,	1000	50 00
There's	R. C. Pearson, 5 do.,	111/1/2	187 50
Jan'y.	George Bowers, 4 do.,	1	400 00
BURE !	Charles Fisher, 4 do.,	intro!	200 00
DOMES	A. Ellis, 4 do.,	10 5	200 00
	A. Ellis, 4 do., L. S. Aldrich, 1 do.,		20 00
	C. F. Fisher, 4 do.,	1	80 00
Mar.	Interest and discount on \$117,000 bonds,	11-12	1018
	sold in New York,		13,750 00
April.	Premium on check on N. Y., J. C. T.,	1413	19 19
White !	T. A. Allison, 2 Bonds,	01/31	40 00
100X001	J. H. Lindsey, 1 do.,	1. 51	20 00
	Brown & Coffin, Interest for loan, J. C. T.		150
	W. Horah, 1 Bond,	Line.	50 00
	W. Horah, 1 Bond, J. Murphy, 1 do.,	1 100	40 00
	C. F. Fisher, 3 do.	111111	75 00
	C. F. Fisher, 3 do. J. I. Shaver, 3 do.,	17401	75 00
	Adams' Express, on bonds to N. York,	mish L	12 50
	P. Cowper, 1 Bond,	ATIL	50 00
1856.	AND THE PARTY OF T	2234	
Nov.	D. W. Courts, P. T., Interest on bonds,	1 13	1,327 33
1857.	Alexander of the second of the	13/11	
Mar.	J. M. Wilson, Exchange,	711	17 40
May,	J. W. Stockton, disct. 5 bonds,	1377	112 50
THE THE	J. M. Wilson, do., 2 do.,	1	100 00
(00%)0	Hugh Reynolds, do., 1 do.,	11111	50 00
June,	D. A. Davs, Cashier, Interest on loan,	113	2 50
MINE !	Time of the second seco		
tanta 1	Total Amount,	\$	1,609 73

ABSTRACT-No. 15.

DEPOTS AND STATIONS.

1			
1857.		NO.	18
Sept.	Wilson Williams, Joint Depot, Sali	is-	
S1213111	bury,	168	901 60
	J. W. Cochnal, Depot, Statesville	, 204	475 00
	John I. Shaver, Joint Depot. Sali	is-	
	bury,	208	950 00
Dec.	W. A. Lyerly, do. do.,	237	13 20
	Eli Burnette, do. do.,	233	60 75
	Daniel Coleman, do. do.,	253	475 00
Feb.	Daniel Coleman, do. do., Rob't Moore, do. do., Dan'l Coleman, do. do., R. Moore, do. do.,	232	475 00
	Dan'l Coleman, do. do.,	253	300 00
	R. Moore, do. do.,	261	52 10
	J. H. Verble, do. do.,	260	168 92
	J. I. Shaver, do. do.,	259	365 00
	Wilson Williams, do. do.,	258	568 46
	J. W Cochnal, Depot, Statesville	, 229	300 00
	Baker & Owen, Joint Depot, Sali		
	bury,	257	769 16
	G. M. & A. T. Jones, Joint Depo	ot,	S. Company
	Salisbury,	264	26 00
	C. S. Henderson, do. do.,	263	156 95
	Do. do.,	262	105 45
	E. J. Kirksey, Dep't at Third Cree	k, 224	100 00
	J. C. Darr, Joint Depot, Salisbur	y, 311	50 84
May.	J. W. Cochnal, do. Statesvill	le, 332	870 00
ETAKES.	E. J. Kirksey, do. Third Cr'		200 00
June.	M. L. McKorch, do. Newton,		950 00
	J. I. Shaver, Joint do. Salisbury	7, 391	1,948 46
	D. Coleman, do. do.,	392	102 00
	Sullivan & Co., do. do.,	393	50 00
	Rob't Moore, do. do.,	394	296 42
	Glen & Burch, do. do.,	395	381 32
	E. Burnette, do. do.,	396	20 00
	E. Swink, do. do.,	397	15 00
	Pay Roll, do. do.,	398	487 37
	E. Spratt & Co., do. do.,	399	82 25
	Tunstal & Darr, do. do.,	400	525 00
	E. J. Kirksey, Depot, Third Cree	k, 350	300 00

ABSTRACT—No. 15.—[CONTINUED.]

DEPOTS AND STATIONS.

	•		
1857.		NO.	
June.	Henry Hicks, Depot, Statesville,	351	\$ 117 75
	J. W. Cocheran, do. Statesville,	401	300 00
Ang.	C. F. Fisher, Salisbury,	455	89 34
	J. W. Cocheran, Statesville,	448	400 00
	J. D. Brown & Co., Salisbury,	454	1,122 34
	Wm. Butcher, do.,	498	99286
Sept.	Wm. Butcher, do., Rob't Moore, do.,	460	402 87
	J. W. Cocheran, Statesville,	448	124 14
	J. A. Hicks, do.,	449	10 50
	Murdoch & Co., Salisbury,	450	400 00
	J. F. Alexander & Co., Statesville,	458	15 00
	John Walton, J. I. Chitty, Pump, do.,	456	62 74
	J. I. Chitty, Pump, do.,	489	71 25
	Murdoch & Co., Salisbury,	466	205 75
	John Walton, do.,	474	100 00
	Tunstal & Darr, do.,	465	1,444 97
	John I. Shaver, Brick, Salisbury,	491	1,800 00
	John Walton, Salisbury,	490	454 55
	Wm. Turner, do.,	483	13 00
	John Steel, do.,	524	25 00
	H. Swink and others, Salisbury,	471	953 89
Oct.	Henry Hicks, Painting, 3d Creek,	481	39 50
	J. W. Cocheran, Statesville,	482	600 00
	E. J. Kirksey, Third Creek,	484	250 76
	John Vuble, Salisbury,	US 1 13	131 90
	Tunstal & Darr, do.,	486	250 00
	J. H. Greer, do.;	487	28 62
	H. S. Swink, do.,	488	38 75
	John Steel, do.,	524	165 25
	J. H. Greer, do., H. S. Swink, do., John Steel, do., W. H. Tunstal, do.,	523	1,100 00
	item to the second	moville	
	Total,	6 7 3 4	\$ 24,251 98

ABSTRACT-No. 16.

CONSTRUCTION.

1858.				No.	11	
Mar.	C. F.	Fisher,	Track,	298	\$	1,250 00
	Love	& Martin	1714 ibs. Bacon			
		and and	$9\frac{3}{4}$ cts.,	306		167 62
Allert		0.,	Ex. Baggage			7 14
May.		Fisher,	Track,	322		2,750 00
	John	Walton,	Br'ge over R. R.	344		125 00
		0.,	Well in Salis'ry,	361		100 00
	Jas. F	R Crawford,	Rock for Well			
			in Salisbury,	402	1	40 75
		Wisaman,	727 lbs. Waste,	403		28 88
			10 days work,	404	1.8	13 28
Jaker			14 Bu. Meal, 48	405		6 72
June.	Wm.	Aldrich,	Engine Runner,	406		50 00
		TO THE	of the state of		-	
		THE	Total,		\$	4,539 39

ABSTRACT—No. 16.—[Continued.]

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

1858.	D D II	37	No.		100				
Aug.	Pay Roll,	No. 1,		\$ 151					
Sept.	do.,	do. 2,			32				
	J. S. Morrison,	Fr't. on Bridge,		38	32				
	do.,	Bolts fr'm Rich-		THE LAND IS	NO W				
		mond,			95				
	do.,	Expenses to do.,		11	00				
	Chas. Huffman,	2 st mps for steel		10	00				
	F. Clodfelter,	14,079 ft lumber	1702 1818	1 april	15181				
		\$11	470	175	98				
	A. Sullivan,	107 lbs. Tobacco		11/1/19/18					
		18 cents,	358	19	20				
	Kesson & Keeler,			435					
Oct.	Pay Roll,	No. 1.	477						
3.0	J. S. Morrison,	Bridge Bolts,	478		80				
	C. F. Fisher,	Track,	478						
	Pay Roll,	No. 2, Constr'n,	477		06				
	do.,	do. 3, do.	477	240	1				
Nov.	do.,	do. 4, do.	477	112					
2101.	do.,	do. 5, do.	447	222	-				
	John Holt,	1 Clock,	517		00				
	C. F. Fisher,		115	2,241					
	C. F. Fisher,	Track,	110	2,241	0#				
		Carried Helps		0 0000	70				
				\$ 9,903					
			11	4,539	39				
		1		# 11.110	10				
				\$ 14,443	18				

ABSTRACT.—No. 17.

BRIDGE SUPPLIES.

1858. June, Aug'st Oct'r.	Do., do., T. L. Donalson,	Bridge Builder, Bridge Lumber, Do., do., Bridge Builder, Do., do., Bridge Lumber,	No. 369 368 370 491½ 473 479	\$ 450 486 1,779 306 1,217 100	91 00 00 50 00
	S. J. Walton,	Bridge Builder,	525	200	
		Total,		\$ 4,539	41

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE GREENSBORO' & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A Bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Danville Railroad Company having been referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, a majority of whom, directed their Chairman to report the same back to the House and recommend that it do not pass; we, whose names are hereunto attached, being a minority of said Committee, ask leave to submit this as a counter-report:

1. The Bill proposes to build the Road by individual subscription, asking no State aid whatever. Strong, indeed, must be the State policy, which instifies—nay, which tolerates the withholding so poor a privilege. The necessity which sustains the Legislature in withholding from any portion of her citizens this right, must be strong, unquestionable, glaring—indeed, so apparent that the common mind yields its convictions at once to the justice of such legislation. In the absence of such necessity, such legislation is oppressive—tyrannical.

2. Does any such necessity exist as to this proposed Road? The opponents of the Bill must show it. Have they done it? Can they do it? They have attempted it, and how? By declaring that this connection will be injurious to the State—by lessening the profits of the North-Carolina Railroad, three-fourths of which belong to the State. Is this supposition sustained by facts, or is it the idle opinion of a mind, wholly un-

informed as to the business likely to be done by this contion? Let us examine the facts as they now exist. First,

to the freight:

By statements made by the agents of the North-Caro Railroad of the business done at their respective Depots f Hillsboro' to Lexington inclusive, from 1st Nov., 1857, to Nov., 1858, (this state of facts appears,) the number of b of manufactured tobacco sent on the North-Carolina Railwas,

From	Lexington,	1,843	Boxes,
	High Point,	6,041	do.,
	Greensboro',	10,650	do.,
	Gibsonville,	4,242	do.,
	Hillsboro',	2,477	do.,
	Carried and and and a		
		25,253,	

no returns having been received to inquiries made at Gra and Mebanesville. These boxes are put down at 125 lbs. by one of the agents, which makes the freight, (3,156,625 and the article being so valuable, the highest freight

charged thereon.

It will be seen from the above statement that by fa larger portion of the above freight was delivered at Gr boro', the proposed point of junction, and at the prir Depot 17 miles above, and the principal Depot 23 miles I that point-the quantity diminishing as you recede from point either way.

2. The next inquiry is, where did this tobacco come t

what distance and by what conveyance?

The Lexington agent says nothing on this subject.

The High Point agent says: "At least two-thirds tobacco came from Virginia, and the counties of S Surry and Rockingham. I have known tobacco hauled Franklin county, Virginia, in wagons, a distance of I

The Greensboro' agent says that by far the largest p of the tobacco came from Virginia, and that he had know hauled from 80 to 100 miles.

The Gibsonville agent says that the tobacco was hanled from Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell, but mostly from the principal factories in Rockingham.

The Hillsboro' agent says: "The tobacco all came from the adjoining counties of Caswell and Person. I do not know

of any instance where it came from Virginia."

Thus it will be seen, below Greensboro' no tobacco is handed from Virginia.

And in reply to the interrogatory, what produce of this State had they known hauled from the North-Carolina Railroad to Virginia? They all reply none, except 20 bushels seed wheat, from Greensboro', and a few bales of yarns and domestics, and a few barrels flour, hauled as back loads from Gibsonville to Danville.

There are many other articles of freight brought to the North-Carolina Road as these statements of agents will show, but the tobacco being by far the largest, the minority do not deem it necessary to trouble the House by reference to the other articles.

We beg leave to farther show that the tier of counties lying between the Blue Ridge and North-Carolin line, viz: Patrick, Henry, Franklin, Pittsylvania and Bedford, and the adjacent North-Carolina counties, are distinguished for their fine tobacco, of which it is believed from 90 to 95 per cent. is manufactured; the high price it commands when not shipped or brought within the influence of the salt atmosphere to injure it, justifies the payment of extravagant amounts of freight that no other article so bulky would justify. Again it may be supposed that the North-Carolina Railroad gets the larger portion of the tobacco of this part of Virginia.

3. Let us inquire into it:

The Richmond and Danville Railroad finished its track in May, 1856. Its gross receipts for that year were \$421,762.61—its net profits \$208,168.73. Its gross receipts for 1857 were \$461,918.27—its net earnings \$255,536.17, and it is beleived for the present year its gross receipts will reach half a million. This Road is only 142 miles long—its head penetrating the very centre of the noble valley of the Dan—the point

we wish to reach—the products of which should be brough to our Road, and which will come if the facilities be offere

This Road earried off in 1856, 68,378 boxes tobaceo; 1857, 85,396 boxes, and it is believed the number will e ceed 100,000 for the present year. With the connectic songht, there is scarcely room to doubt that one-half, if n three-fourths of this tobaceo, would pass over our Road to the South and South-West. The town of Danville itself, it is understood, puts up in boxes upwards of four millions pounds tobacco, nearly the whole of which would come to the Nort Carolina Railroad.

3. But let us look to another source of wealth to this Stat growing out of the proposed connection, and compare the fi cility of its attainment with the efforts made in another pa of the State to effect a similar object:

The Coalfields of Dan river are extensive, perhaps more than those of Deep river. In this basin abounds exhaustle beds of iron ore, of various qualities—slate, soap-stone, lim &e. The Smiths' river, a tributary of the Dan—now boatal for Batteaux—rises in the Blue Riage, and running Sout Easterly, unites with the Dan on the North side, in the boat of the Coalfields. A company in Virginia, a few years sind sluiced this river towards the mountains for a consideral distance for the navigation of Batteaux, and for a short time was used. The great obstacle to its navigation was near mouth, where a fall of some forty feet had to be overcome a few hundred yards, and of some ninety feet in less than to miles. The sluices of these falls could not withstand to mountain torrent and were destroyed, and with them to navigation ceased.

The proposed Road will pass within some six miles of the stream, and contemplates a branch across the Coalfields to the head of these falls, above which there are but few obstacles the navigation. Here, then, by this short arm, without costing the State one cent, we shall have the trade of the views of the Smiths' and Dan rivers—the products of the Cofields—of the iron mines—of the stone, slate and lime quiries, and of all the usual "et ceteras" attendant on such groups.

ogical formations, poured upon the North-Carolina Rail road a such exhaustless quantities, that its Directors will find it much more difficult task to do the work than they now have a find the work to do.

This is no high-wrought fiction. Consult your State Geolosist; he is at hand; examine your fellow-citizens, they are round yon, and you will find the half is not told. By this ame track, the vast range of country on this side of the Blue Ridge should receive its West India and South American supplies of sugar, coffee, molasses, salt, and all tropical products. Then why should we deny to a portion of our fellow-citizens are privilege of constructing a work whereby their happiness will be advanced, their fortunes increased, the State enriched, and the poor tax-payer relieved from the unenviable task of poting the bills, whereby magnificent trains of empty cars are run with lightning speed over one of the finest Roads in the merica? Surely no such fatnity can ever preside over this helightened body.

4. But it is said, although the trade is now wholly from firginia to North Carolina, yet when this connection is made, will "right about," and most of the trade above Greensboro' rill leave the North-Carolina Railroad and go to Richmond. Is there the shadow of a reason for such an opinion?

Produce arriving at Greensboro' will change cars twice on s way to Richmond, a distance of 192 miles, viz: at Greensboro' and Danville—but once to any of the North-Carolina orts, viz: Goldsboro', and will reach Newbern at 187 tiles, Morehead City at 222 miles, and Wilmington at 211 tiles. Thus it is apparent that the same produce can reach the farthest ports—Beaufort Harbor and Morehead City—irectly at the Atlantic Ocean, in less time than it could reach ichmond, it requiring much less time to run the additional of miles to Beaufort, than it would require to shift the freight of another train at Danville.

Again, Richmond is an interior port, some 160 or 170 miles y a circuitous navigation from the Atlantic, a distance much reater than from Newbern or Wilmington to the ocean. It a port but little, if superior to Newbern—not equal to Vilmington, and greatly inferior to Beaufort.

With all these advantages in our favor, why fear the rivalry of Richmond? Because it is said that will be a better market for our produce than our own markets. What says the mercantile pride of North-Carolina to this libel on their character? And what says this Honorable body to the wisdom of that legislation which pus upon its statute-book a law making it an indictable offence, without permission, to seek the best market by our own roads, made at our own expense; and yet when that permission is respectfully, humbly asked, it is withheld—withheld upon some supposititious, idle vagary, which is contradicted, nullified, annihilated by every fact known to exist.

But suppose this apprehension to have some plansibility for its foundation, to what extent will it damage the North-Carolina Railroad? Already large steam flouring mills exist at Charlotte, and the demand for their products Southward in the cotton-growing region will always cause a large portion of the wheat and flour above Greensboro' to go to Charlotte. Even within the present year, a considerable quantity of wheat and flour has taken that direction; even at Lexington and High Point, the agent at the latter place—only 17 miles from Greensboro'—states that about one-third of the wheat received at that Depot went South. So that if a small portion of the freight above Greensboro' should take the Danville route, which it never yet has done, it will be compensated many fold by the freight from the valley of the Dan to the North-Carolina Railroad.

But let us examine the wisdom of any measure which endeavors to force trade or travel in unnatural channels. As the minority are informed, scarcely a bushel of wheat or barrel of flour is carried at the same price from Charlotte Eastward that is charged from Greensboro'; so no charge is made for the first 93 miles, that the privilege of charging on the last 80 miles from Greensboro' may be exercised. Would it not be as well, if so exercised, for the freight to leave the Road as quickly as possible, if it pays nothing while on it? Again, they further understand, to induce the freight and produce to leave the North-Carolina Road, and abandon the

North-Carolina ports and markets for those of Virginia, that when it reaches Raleigh it is transported over the Raleigh nd Gaston Road to Henderson or Ridgway before they begin o charge—that is, a barrel of flour, bushel of wheat, or hogsnead of tobacco pays no more from Raleigh than from one of hose Depots. And well may we exclaim, why? From Raleigh to Newbern is 110 miles, to Wilmington 131, to Beaufort 45, to Petersburg 160, to Norfolk 177 miles. This sacrifice s absolutely necessary to force the freight from the North-Carolina Roads, in one of which the State owns three-fourths, n another two-thirds, and in a third some large amount, and has force the trade to abandon our own towns for those of Virginia. And well may it be asked, who sustains this sacrifice? North-Carolina, owning one-half of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, sustains one-half of the sacrifice, by which her own Roads and her own nearer ports are robbed of their egitimate traffic, while the other half is owned by stockholders, many of whom reside in another State in those cities more distant, who are more than compensated in their loss on their stock by the advantages derived from the increased raffic of their respective localities. No wonder our tax-pavers groan, our stockholders growl, and our State Directors chuckle over the diplomacy, by which they mancenvre each other's Roads ont of their legitimate business. And it is the deliberate opinion of this minority that the sooner the policy of forcing freight or travel along lines over which it should not go is abandoned, the better for the State, for the stockholders, and for the citizens.

A few words as to the importance of building this Road to fill a gap in the line of travel between the North and South. This travel, between Kingsville in South-Carolina and Weldon, passes by Wilmington or Charlotte. The former has the advantage of 75 miles over the latter route, and to get the travel on the latter, the price must be the same, and the route run in the same time. This involves a loss by carrying each passenger so far for nothing, which loss is greatly enhanced by the rapidity of the trains over the North-Carolina Road.—Make the Danville connection, and the Charlotte route has

the advantage. But it is useless to regard the petty contest between these rival Roads. They are both destined to lose the great South-Western mail and travel. Let us look to the fignres, and who can donbt? Atlanta, in Georgia, is the great point of Railroad connection in the South-West. From that point to Richmond via Augusta, Branchville, Wilmington and Weldon, the distance is 705 miles, and by the rival Charlotte route is 780 miles. From Atlanta via Dalton, Knoxville. and Lynchburg to Richmond, the distance is 667 miles .--How can either route in North-Carolina compete with the Virginia and Tennessee route? But the connection between Lynchburg and Charlottesville shortens the route North still 60 miles more. How is it possible for either of the present North-Carolina routes to compete with this route? It is worse than idle to expect it. Already the Wilmington Road and the Manchester Road have lost, we believe, some \$46,000 each on their through travel, and the North-Carolina Road has not gained it, and yet the Virginia and Tennessee Road was only completed about May last. A letter to one of the committee dated 6th Dec., from the President of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, says of the business of that Road: "Our receipts since 1st July have greatly increased. Our estimates for the current year—which were \$650,000—for the 4 months ending 31st Oct., have been \$273,776.73, being \(\frac{1}{3}\) of \$821.000." Comment on this letter is unnecessary. The mind capable of comprehending the vast results looks on in silent astonishment.

And must North-Carolina abandon forever any further hope of having the through travel again in our borders? We say no—never! Let us never give up the struggle until victory crowns our efforts, or we fall. It is with you to grant permission to enter the conflict; no other aid is asked, and victory is ours.

A charter has been granted to rnn an air-line from Atlanta to Anderson C. H., and the Road has been surveyed and located. The Greenville road, now built, will be used to Newberry, and from that point to Chester, say 46 miles, a charter is granted; thence by Charlotte and South-Carolina Road to Charlotte. Thus we have from Atlanta to Charlotte by this new route 287

miles, and from Charlotte to Richmond by the Danville route, 284 miles, making the whole distance from Atlanta by Charlotte and Danville to Richmond, 571 miles.

Thus it will be seen that this route is 96 miles nearer than the route by Knoxville, and 134 miles nearer than by the Wilmington route.

We submit the following table, showing the advantages of the route from Atlanta, Ga., to Richmond, Va, by the North-Carolina Railroad, and the proposed road from Greensboro' to Danville, over any rival route:

ROUTES.	MILES.	MILES.
seron and James of their reprinced with	n milwed	
From Atlanta to Richmond, by Danville,		572
Atlanta to Anderson C. H., by Georgia Air-		
line Railroad, (this road is located and the	130	
contracts being let,) Anderson to Newberry, by Greenville and	100	
Columbia Railroad,	75	huntos
Newberry to Chester, (road chartered,)	40	- Flora
Chester to Charlotte, by Charlotte & South-Carolina Railroad,	42	287
Charlotte to Greensboro', by North-Carolina	111/1/10	and not
Railroad,	93	12-11-1110
Greensboro' to Danville, (charter now asked,)	50	(Junior
Danville to Richmond, by Richmond and Danville Railroad,	142	285
From Atlanta to Richmond, by Wilmington	112	705
From Atlanta to Richmond, by Knoxville,	THE SHE SHE	668

Thus it is seen that the route from Atlanta to Richmond, by Danville, is 96 miles shorter than the route by Knoxville, and 133 miles shorter than by the route by Wilmington.

So that the route from Atlanta by Charlotte, Greensboro' and Danville to Riehmond, will be without a rival as to distance; and should the connection between Lynchburg and Charlottesville shorten that route, a connection between Lynchburg and Danville, (a distance of 75 miles,) puts our route still 26 miles ahead, and will still leave us without a

rival. The amount of trade along this route will be as surprising to the friends of the North-Carolina Road as it has been to the friends of the Virginia and Tennessee Road, and will pass through the State at least 150 miles.

Believing, as we do, the best interests of the State will be subserved by the passage of the bill, we beg leave to differ from the majority of the committee, and earnestly recom-

mend the passage of the bill.

J. M. MOREHEAD, N. F. HALL, A. COSTNER. subsequed by the pre-gent the bill, we beg leak to differ from the majority of the confinitest and enteredly recommend the plassage of the bill.

J. M. MINTERNITARIE.

N. F. HALL.

Doc. No. 18 J.

Show and an approach in a low of this memorial, is the unimnon of this memorial, is the unimnon of this memorial, is the unimnon of the memorial of the unimnon of the memorial, is

Also undersigned her leave, by means of this memorial, to ask the artention of year Honorable hade to a subject of general interest to the criticals of all pure of the State, without distinction of party.

At is well known to monitore of your honorable body, that both your memorialities have, for some years past, been one ployed, in a greater or less degree, in the callest to collect and preserve all historie that commends with the barly well-loment and progress of Mortil-Carolina, from the obtainment of ber political exist non me and a constant them.

Frompted to this work by the affection they bere to their native land, they have purewed their labore, abroad as well as at home, account the private archives of our older families, as well as among the public records of the State, until the result of their efforts to the meaninglation of a large mass of written decuraents to say nothing of these in print. Taxaning an exclusively valuable' and introduling series, illustrative of the bistery of Norta-Carolina in various particulars.

As the intermination of those in the produc college of the States, year memorialists have seen, with deep regret, that usary of our carbor archived have done so injured by time, that partions of them are already allegible, and that union means not specify taken to preserve the contents of show this vapo yet be deep placed, there is a vasor to rear that each large the historic ovidence they afford will be completely but.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Commons of the Hon. the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

The undersigned beg leave, by means of this memorial, to ask the attention of your Honorable body to a subject of general interest to the citizens of all parts of the State, without distinction of party.

It is well known to members of your honorable body, that both your memorialists have, for some years past, been employed, in a greater or less degree, in the effort to collect and preserve all historic facts connected with the early settlement and progress of North-Carolina, from the commencement of her political existence up to the present time.

Prompted to this work by the affection they bore to their native land, they have pursued their labors, abroad as well as at home, among the private archives of our older families, as well as among the public records of the State, until the result of their efforts is the accumulation of a large mass of written documents, to say nothing of those in print, forming an exceedingly valuable and interesting series, illustrative of the history of North-Carolina in various particulars.

In the examination of those in the public offices of the State, your memorialists have seen, with deep regret, that many of our earlier archives have been so injured by time, that portions of them are already illegible; and that unless means be speedily taken to preserve the contents of those that can yet be decyphered, there is reason to fear that ere long, the historic evidence they afford will be completely lost.

Your honorable body has already shown your appreciation of the importance of collecting and preserving the memorials of our past history. In the case of one of your memorialists, an appropriation has been made, to enable him, as the State's agent, to procure from England copies of documents there, illustrative of our past career; while a resolution of your honorable body has freely afforded to the other, unrestricted access, for historical purposes, to those we already possess.

Encouraged by these manifestations of interest, and deeply impressed with the duty every State owes to itself to preserve and perpetuate its history, your memorialists are emboldened respectfully to submit to your honorable body a proposition, which, if approved by your judgment, will enable the State, with a due regard to economy, to accomplish a desirable ob-

ject in which every one of her citizens is interested.

That proposition is, the publication, under the authority and auspices of the State, of a chronologically arranged series of her archives, which, when completed, will form the "Documentary History of North-Carolina."—Several of the other States of the Union have done or are now doing this thing; but no Southern State has yet ordered it; and we confess we would fain see our own the first to engage in such a purpose, with the determination to hand down to posterity the story of our ancestors. Of that story, with all becoming modesty, we venture to say, it will be found a record so honorable, that the descendants of those ancestors can point to it, not boastfully, but gratefully, as evidence that their fathers were true men, of whom their posterity may speak proudly, and without a blush.

Of the details involved in the execution of such a work,

your memorialists would briefly speak.

1. Materials.—These would consist of all our public records that would properly belong to such a work; of all the documents of historic interest belonging to private families in the State; and of documents in the public offices of England. As it respects the last named, it became known to one of your memorialists, in the course of his labors, that copies of nearly all of these are already in this country. They belong to our distinguished countryman, formerly minister of the United

States at the Court of St. James, the Hon. George Bancroft. They were procured by him, while resident in Europe, for historic purposes of his own. By the liberality of their owner, one of your memorialists has been allowed the freest access to these, and can, therefore, attest their value. They consist of many folio volumes of MSS. transcripts made from the originals, under the supervision and at the sole expense of Mr. Bancroft. With a generosity and zeal in the cause of American history, above all praise, Mr. Bancroft handed to one of your memoralists a letter (of which a copy is appended to this memorial,) freely offering to the State of North-Carolina the gratuitous and unrestricted use of all these valuable MSS., on the single condition that the State would print, and thus preserve them as part of her documentary history. In addition to this, as we are possessed of a full catalogue of the North-Carolina colonial papers in the public offices of England, Mr. Bancroft stated that such were his arrangements in that country, that, should it be found any paper that the State might desire to have, was accidentally omitted in his collection, he could, by means of that catalogue, so designate the document that he could readily put us in the way of obtaining a copy. In short, he thought the whole expense of a special agency to England to procure the documents illustrative of North-Carolina history might be saved.

2. Mode of Publication.—On this head, your memorialists would respectfully submit to your consideration that the cheapest and best plan would be to provide the necessary means by legislative appropriations of sums certain from time to time. The work could not be all done at once. It must extend over some period of time, as it would be otherwise impossible to prepare it properly for the press. A portion, therefore, might be printed each year, and an appropriation made accordingly. It is proper to add that no one can, with certainty, say how many volumes would be necessary to comprise the whole. The exercise of a proper discretion in this respect would be within legislative control by means of granting or withholding appropriations.

The volumes as published would belong to the State, and

be disposed of by direction of the Legislature. The profits arising from the sale of such copies as were put in the market

would belong to the State.

3. Preparing and Editing the Work.—This requires care and a tolerably extensive knowledge of the history of the State in all its periods. Notes explanatory of some of the documents would sometimes be needed. The arrangement of the materials under proper heads would also demand the judgment and research of an editor. Your memorialists beg leave to say, they trust not immodestly or presumptuously, that if in the judgment of your honorable body, they be deemed competent to this work of editing, they will very cheerfully and to the best of their ability, undertake the labor, on two conditions: first, that the work shall be carried to completion; and, secondly, that they be permitted to bestow their labors are duitously.

As kindred to this subject, your memorialists would also invite the attention of your honorable body to the consideration of a publication of the North-Carolina Statutes at Large. Of these they believe they can now furnish a copy, and such a publication, with historical notes, would of itself furnish no bad history. Virginia and South-Carolina have both very wisely had a work of this kind executed. Your memorialists would also edit these, on the conditions already named. And with these two publications completed, North-Carolina could point to her authentic history, even should no

narrative of it ever be written.

Raleigh, Nov'r. 1858.

D. L. SWAIN, FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

New York, April 12th, 1858.

My Dear Friend: If the State of North-Carolina should wish to become possessed of my collection of papers illustrating the history of that State by printing them, I fully authorize you to say, that they are at the service of that commonwealth for that purpose without reservation on my part, and free of any expense that I may have incurred in making the collection.

I am ever, my dear sir,
Very truthfully yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

REV. DR. HAWKS.

Doc. No. 50.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE LITERARY FUND OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the biennial report of "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North-Carolina."

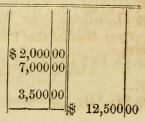
THO: BRAGG.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1858.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North-Carolina have the honor to submit the following report. The principal of the fund on hand, at the present time, is as follows:

Bonds of the State as follows:
One dated 27th August, 1850, for
Fayetteville and W. Plank Road,
One 24th January, 1852, for same,
do. do. three bonds issued
under resol'tion of Gen. Assembly,



				1.00
La L		majoriti ja valta lugari	- The state of the state of	The later had
		ue 1st July, 1884		
$\begin{array}{c} 27 \\ 24 \end{array}$	do. di	ne 1st Jan., 1865		
6		ne 1st Jan., 1887 ne 1st Jan., 1887		
2		ne 1st Jan., 1887		Carrie Salata
2	ao.	iic 150 5an., 1001	2,000	\$ 95,000 00
Bonds of	f the Raleig	gh & Gaston Rail		\$ 50,000
		endorsed by the		A Colo W
State,	and for wh	ich the State only	The strings of	
	onsible,	The head		140,000 00
Bond for	· loan to Sta	te, 22d July, 1855	DELL MARAN	15,442 00
		ount of two bonds		FIDE OF BE
		he Board and with		ha fa
		on, the whole con- lution of last Gen-		Chi and Land
		ate 1st July, 1857		65,563 00
01111 23	issoliioi, a	100 100 0 1113, 100,		00,00000
Amount	due on bor	nds of State,		\$ 328,505 00
5 Bonds	of Wilmin	gton and Weldon		
Railro	ad Compa	ny, endorsed by	11081 31172	Augusta LE
the St	ate, payabl	le 1st Jan., 1863.		
	\$10,000,	10-0	\$50,000.00	and the st
1 Bond	1st January	, 1859,	2,250.00	52,250 00
Rond of	Granshore	' Female College,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	32,230,00
	me, 1849,	, I chimic conege,	7,000.00	instant med
		, 25th May, 1851,		
Normal	College, 8tl	h March, 1854,	10,000.00	ar-ward and a large
		ge, balance on 6th		
July,	1858,	a	4,824.30	
Floral C	ollege, 30tl	Sept., 1854,	2,000.00	all iver a series
		eademy, (Chero-	2,000.00	
Clinton	Fam Ingt	Oct., 1855, 19th Nov., 1855,		
Omnon	t cm. msc.,	10111 1101., 1000,	5,000.00	State of the state
Amount	due by Lite	erary Institutions,	Call to the following	\$ 31,82.
1849.	THURL , DEA		1417 441 34	<u> </u>
May 21,		John W. Keeling		F-5/12/12/14
*0**	and othe	rs, each for \$755,	2,265.00	- NO. 12 18 17
1855.	David C	Power and others	SIST THE PARTY	a topach, and
Oct. 15,		Perry and others, each, \$357.06,	714.12	and while the
1857.	2 Donas	outin, \$501.00,	Mile consults and	Contains at ab
	Note, Sin	mmons Daves &		CHEST BLANCE
*	TOTAL THE SE			

		M. Public Total
Co., and H. G. Spruill,	2,000.00	14. a. a.
Jan. 1, Wm. Clark and Wm. J.	F 434 / 00	Sani Shall
Martin, renewal of Wil-	one and bilances	golsiverate
liam Clark and Charles	rough half or	aught od
Clark's bond,	1,592.00	nethaller Toll
M'ch 25, A. Williams and Charles E.	HALLES WAR	Substantist .
Johnson, on renewal of		F SALV VICTOR
bond Wm. D. Cook and	1 000 00	The state of the s
others,	1,000.00	
Amount due by individuals,	Manifold and	\$ 7,571 12
RECAPITULATION.		CONTRACTOR
Amount due by State bonds,	\$328,505.00	a market and
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,	52,250.00	
Literary Institutions,	31,824.30	L Shearth and
Individuals,	7,571.12	NEDITARIA CT
A remain and the state of the s		1 100 170 10
Aggregate,	d sold sivil	\$ 420,150 42

It will be seen by a comparison of the foregoing statement with the one contained in the report made to the last General Assembly, that the principal of bonds held by the Board has been increased by the sum of \$57,222.45, a part of which, however, to wit: the sum of \$25,222.45 was interest on bonds of the State of long standing, and which, by authority of the last Legislature, was converted into principal money and a bond given, as already stated, for the whole amount.

The Board will further state, that there is to the credit of the fund, in principal money, on the books of the Public Treasurer, about the sum of \$31,000. This amount has gradually accumulated, and the Board have been desirous of investing it so as to bear interest. The custom has been, however, for the Public Treasurer to use the Literary Fund on hand for ordinary State purposes, and in the condition of the Treasury the Board were not able to make the investment. Some \$12,000 of this amount has been temporarily used for a few days to pay the warrants issued to the Chairmen of Common Schools, under the late distribution ordered by the Board;

but this will be re-placed about the first of January next, by the dividends on bank stock then payable.

It is proper that this amount of principal should be provided, in some way, to the end that it may be invested, or else provision should be made for cancelling the indebtedness of the State to the Literary Fund, by authorizing the Public Treasurer to execute a bond in the name of the State for the snm due. The Board, however, would respectfully suggest that the Treasurer should be required to keep the Literary Fund separate and distinct from the Public Fund, so that it may at all times be controlled by the Board.

The stocks belonging to the fund are as follows:

Bank of the State of North-Carolina,	5,027 shares.
Bank of Cape Fear,	5,444 "
Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company,	4,000 "
Wilmington & Manchester do. do.,	2,000 "
Cape Fear Navigation Company,	650 "
Roanoke Navigation Company,	500 "

Other sources of revenue:

All the unsold swamp lands of the State; all money paid into the Treasury upon vacant lands other than swamp lands; tax upon retail licenses and auctioneers.

The Board deem it unnecessary to make any statement of the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as these will fully

appear from the Comptroller's accounts.

The amount set apart and distributed for common schools for each of the years 1857 and 1858, was \$180,850.08; and the sum of \$10,000 in each year was appropriated to the support of the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind.

For information concerning the condition and progress of the common schools of the State, the Board respectfully refer to the report of the Superintendent. His report for the present year, they learn, will be laid before you in a few days.

In connection with this subject the Board venture to recommend as a very important measure for the improvement of the schools, the establishment of a Common School Library in every school district in the State. They entertain the opinion that steps might well have been taken for this purpose at an earlier period, and that at all events the measure cannot with propriety be longer delayed. In most of the States where the common school system has been adopted, small but well selected and well arranged libraries were, it is understood, provided very shortly after the schools were organized. In Massachusetts and New York a series of volumes on suitable subjects were prepared and published, and the set, in proper cases for presentation, sent to every district in these States.

Such a measure will, it is believed, not merely have a tendency to give additional character to the schools, but to render them more attractive and a source of greater enlightenment to every neighborhood. If the nucleus of a library, merely, shall be secured, at the expense of the Literary Fund, charitable and public spirited persons will probably be found in each district to contribute books or money for the increase and preservation of the library. Those who contribute will naturally feel something of the interest of a stockholder in these benevolent enterprises, and will extend a degree of attention to the instructors, pupils, and exercises of the schools, not ordinarily exhibited by those who do not realize that they have anything at stake.

A very small appropriation may serve as the foundation for a library in the first instance; and if it shall seem to attract, as it is confidently believed it will, individual support and patronage, the Legislature may be induced thereby, in due time, to empower the Board to afford additional encouragement. For the present, the Board merely recommend such an appropriation as may be necessary to supply each school with copies of the published volumes of Hawks' history of the State. Of the importance of the diffusion of more general and accurate knowledge upon this subject among all classes of the community, it is unnecessary to speak. Competent judges have expressed the opinion that, if this work shall be completed in the manner of which the published volumes afford the promise, it will, in literary and mechanical execution, compare favorably with any State history which our country has hitherto produced.

The sales of swamp lands, since the 1st of January, 1857, have amounted to the sum of \$3,251.

The Board would again most respectfully recommend to the General Assembly to allow deeds made by the Board for swamp lands under their corporate seal, to be admitted to registration without formal proof of their execution, as in the case of grants for vacant lands, issuing under the great seal of the State.

The deeds of the Board have now to be witnessed and proved like the deeds of private individuals; and as witnesses to the deeds usually reside in the city of Raleigh where the deeds are executed, their probate in the usual way is always troublesome and inconvenient.

The Board has received information from one of their members that some malicious person, in the dry season in the month of October last, had set fire to and destroyed a portion of the road, from one to two miles in extent, lying between the town of Plymouth and the head of Pungo river. This road was built at a considerable expense to the Literary Fund, under an act of the General Assembly. One of the objects in building it was to open a way to a considerable body of swamp lands owned by the Literary Board. A large portion of the road was built of logs and other combustible matter, and the damage is supposed to be to the extent of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

No provision was made by law for keeping the road in repair nor for charging any tolls upon the same. It seems to the Board that it would be best to have the road declared a public road, and that the counties of Washington and Beaufort, in which it lies, should be required to keep it in repair.

Respectfully submitted,

THO: BRAGG,

President ex officio of the Board.

December 14th, 1858.

processed and the second secon Togeth Roy of the same of the

to said the filter of a finish to the said of a party to

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

I transmit herewith reports and statements from the following Companies:

Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company for the years 1857 and 1858.

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Company for the years 1857 and 1858.

Cape Fear Navigation Company for the year 1858.

Petersburg Railroad Company for the years 1857 and 1858. And, also, a report from Bannister Turner, Superintendent

of the Western Turnpike, for the year 1857.

As the State has no interest in the Petersburg Railroad Company, and the statements from it of receipts and expenditures relate merely to the small portion of the road within the limits of this State, and, at least, are somewhat conjectural, I can see no advantage to the State in having such returns made annually to the Governor, and laid before the Legislature, as is required by the charter of the company, nor in having them printed with other public documents. The provision requiring these reports to be made seems to be peculiar to this company. There is no such requirement of any other company, the works of which are partly in this and partly in another State.

THOS. BRAGG.

Executive Department, Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1858.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY FOR 1857.

Immediately after the last annual meeting, and under a resolution of the same, Jonathan Worth, Esq., was appointed General Superintendent of the Company's Road, and has actively discharged the duties, rendering great service to the Company and materially increasing the value of the road and property. His report is herewith submitted.

The balance sheet from the books of the company and the

other usual statements are also herewith submitted.

It will be observed that there has again been a decrease of tolls from last year's receipts equal to near 25 per cent., and within two years a decrease equal to 50 per cent. of former receipts, while the repair account has been continually on the increase.

During the past year the company has purchased a steam mill and other property charged under head of "Repairs of Road," and the means of operation, being now thoroughly organized, the road can be kept in repair for much less outlay of money than it has cost the past year; the whole road is believed to be in a much better condition than at any time within the last three years.

The amount of tolls from April 1st, 1854,
to April 1st, 1855, was \$26,796 73

The amount of tolls from April 1st, 1855,
to April 1st, 1856, 20,709 97

Decrease, \$6,086 76

The amount of tolls from April 1st, 1856,
to April 1st, 1857, 15,966 69

Decrease, 4,743 26

Total decrease in two years,

\$10,830 02

The expenditures from April 1st, 1856, to April 1st, 1857, has been—

Repair account,	\$11,854 70
Salary of President, \$250; of Treasurer, \$150;	
Clerk, \$400,	8,00 00
Toll Collectors salaries,	1,070 00
Superintendent's salary,	1,069 00
Contingencies,	86 00
Rebuilding Toll House, No. 1,	356 37
Total,	\$15,235 07

The great diminishment of tolls is owing to two causes—the short crops and the completion of the North Carolina Railroad. The first has caused much less travel in transporting produce to market, and the latter materially reduced the quantity of goods for the merchants of the interior, transported over the road. It is believed, if the present is a favorable crop year, much of the business will again return to us.

If this road should never again pay a dividend to the stock-holders its value to this place, and to the State, is incalculable, and should always be kept under rigid superintendence and in thorough repair. A year of neglect might prove fatal.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

N. A. STEDMAN,

President of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company:

Gentlemen: One year ago when you appointed the undersigned to take the superintendence of this road, I deemed it

of vital importance to the interests of the stockholders, and to the preservation of the road,—

First, to put a heavy coating of dirt on the ends, and a

slight covering on the face of, the plank.

Secondly, to provide a more reliable means to get the plank required for its repair at a cheaper price and of a better

quality.

I hoped its resources had then reached their lowest point, having then fallen off more than \$6,000 from the year preceding, and I took my measures on the estimate that the tolls for the year just past would equal the tolls of the preceding year, and with your sanction, employed a strong force in the summer to grade and dirt the road, and purchased a steam mill of a portable character to supply it with plank.

There are 160 miles of the road. I thought the plank would, on an average, decay in eight years, and consequently we would require, annually, enough plank to reconstruct twenty miles of the road, and a mill was purchased of sufficient pow-

er to supply the plank required.

It soon appeared that there was a still further falling off of tolls, making the expenses of dirting the road more than equal to the income; and, in the latter part of August an extraordinary freshet occurred, by which the bridge over Bear creek, and many other bridges were washed off. I found that I could not repair with plank, and repaired with stone and gravel, which I found to be much cheaper, and to answer well.

I have had several experiments made, for short distances, in constructing the road with stone only, and find it can be done at all points above Carthage, for less than it can be done with plank, and when we acquire a little more skill, will be a smooth and excellent road.

The steam mill works well, and saves at least one-third of

the expense in making plank.

The road is now in far better condition than it was a year ago, and, I think, in a better condition than it has been for several years. Its debt is essentially diminished; it has a steam mill, three mules, two wagons and a sufficient supply

of tools, and near 100,000 feet of plank on the road, and can be kept in repair the next year for much less than last year.

With good management, under the amended charter, and another good crop, we may hope for an increase of tolls, and a further dividend to the stockholders.

I regret that late indisposition has put it out of my power to make to you a fuller report, which I had contemplated.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN WORTH, Superintendent.

April 30, 1858.

GENERAL STOCK EXHIBIT, APRIL 1, 1857.

Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company.

Dr.	Amount subscribed, viz: By State, By individuals,	\$120,000 00 147,400 00	\$267,400 00
Cr.	Amount paid in, viz: By State of N. Carolina, "Individuals, *Balance due by individuals,	\$120,000 00 140,627 74	260,627 74 6,772 26 \$267,400 00

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk
Of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.

^{*} Due mostly by individuals on Uwharie Branch, who have worked it out, but the contract is not yet adjusted.

BALANCE

Fayetteville & Western Plank

-	l l	
DR.	the state of the s	
67-191	To capital stock paid in, viz:	
W. 89	By State of N. Carolina, \$120,000 00	OL 6511 (1000)
18. 27	By individuals, 140,627 74	e nel la
H 10		\$ 260,627 74
75 1/3	Reserve fund,	4,017 47
10 27		6 50
- 10	Dividend No. 1, unpaid,	
OF ALL		18 00
21-110	" " 3, "	26 25
N 10	" " 4, "	88 50
- DB	" " 4, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	161 00
03 199	" " 6, "	202 00
17 F	" " 7, "	274 00
10 00	8,	204 00
	" " 9 "	272 00
12 00	υ,	
15100	Refunding interest account,	11 25
	Tolls for 12 years,	36,676 66
	Interest account,	124 93
	Murchison, Reid & Co.	250 00
	Bills payable, viz:	
4.91	W. & Welch, 1,380 28	
	Bank of Fayetteville, 2,100 00	0.400.00
		3,480 28
-5	Christopher Mourn,	268 63
18 (0)	2002	
		\$ 306,709 21

SHEET.

Road Company, April 1, 1857.

CR.		
	Salaries, (two years,)	\$ 1,822 30
	Contingent expenses, (two years,)	390 19
	Repairs of Road, "	20,388 72
	Lumber reserved,	656 30
7,19	General Construction Account,	264,344 06
177	Toll Collectors Salaries, (two years,)	3,985 67
B 10	George Makepeace, (unadjusted account)	367 90
0 85	Jesse Thornburg & Co., (Contr. advance,)	8,299 48
2 02	Bond at Interest,	100 00
88	Toll House, (new,)	356 37
0.10	Chas. Chalmers & Co., (Contr. advance,)	2,466 48
0 310	Superintendent's Salary,	1,069 00
7 17	Steam Mill, (new,)	2,228 06
0 10	John M. Rose, due Company,	126 24
0-07	Jonathan Worth,"	55 26
9 77	Cash on hand,	53 18
9 90	Cash on hand,	00 10
	All the state of t	
n ned	1 - big shows a second of the second	
	ponds har wines are a first of the little	
	Commission of the Commission o	
	Manufacture of the state of the	
	- CO 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10-71
	to the second reduces	\$ 306,709 21
		1000,109 21

JOHN M. ROSE, Clerk
Of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.
F. & W. P. R. Office, April 1, 1857.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY, FOR APRIL, 1858.

The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, herewith submit,

STATEMENT No. 1. A general statement—stock account.

" 2. Balance sheet from the books of the Co.

" 3. A list of stock balances unpaid.

"
4. A list of dividends unpaid; and also a
written report of Jonathan Worth, Esq.,
General Superintendent of the Company.

The capital stock of the Company is \$266,400, of which only \$1,482.81 remains unpaid, a considerable part of which will be realized.

The aims of the Board for the past year, has been to get the liabilities of the company paid off, and to get the road in good order and keep it so, in all of which they have succeeded to a great extent—the debts are very nearly paid—the road is in the best order it has been in five years, and the company is well prepared with a steam mill and complete outfit to keep it in good repair.

The receipts for tolls the past year were \$14,491.12.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Repairs of Road,	\$7,739.90
Contingent Expenses,	235.55
Toll Collectors' Salaries,	2,095.25
Salary, Clerk and Treasurer,	387.50
Salary, Superintendent,	602.00

\$11,060.77

The balance has been used in liquidation of debts of the company, except the cash now on hand.

The present liabilities of the Co. are about	\$3,140
And the assets available, about	\$1,650

For the property owned by the company, reference is made

to the superintendent's report.

At the beginning of the year, owing to the state of the finances of the company, the salary of the President and Clerk and Treasurer, was reduced to a nominal sum, and that of the General Superintendent to \$4 per day while in service of the company, and for the first year it amounted to \$602.

The amount Tolls from April 1st, 1854, to April

1st, 1855, was \$26,796.73

The amount Tolls from April 1st, 1855, to April

1st, 1856, was \$20,709.97

The amount Tolls from April 1st, 1556, to April

1st, 1857, was \$15,966.69

The amount Tolls from April 1st, 1857, to April

1st, 1858, was \$14,491.12

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. STEDMAN, President F. & W. P. R. Co.

To the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company:

The undersigned, as Superintendent of repairs of your road,

respectfully reports,

That the condition of the road is better than it has been for several years; that it owes nothing contracted by him, excepting some small accounts recently contracted, which can probably be paid by the tolls now in the hands of the toll-keepers, collected since the first of this month,—it has sawed and paid for more than

1 steam mill, with smith-shop, &c., worth 2,000.00)
)
3 mules, 2 wagons and harness, worth, say 450.00)
Tools, tents, &c., worth)

Total, \$3,150.00

It will be seen by my financial report that, although the amount of tolls for the year has fallen off \$1,505.07, that this falling off occurred prior to the coming in of the last crop; that since September, 1857, the tolls have improved, and the old debts of the company being nearly paid, it is believed the road may be kept in good repair for the next year—its debts all paid, and a surplus left in the treasury.

I feel confident that the present income of the road will keep it up for years, and with full crops and consequent increase of travel, it may probably pay a dividend. No dividend, however, can be paid for some time to come, if the

road be kept in reasonable repair.

Respectfully submitted,

JONATHAN WORTH,

Snperintendent.

GENERAL STOCK STATEMENT

Of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, for April 1st, 1858.

DEBTOR:

Capital stock subscribed, viz:

By State, \$120,000.00 By individuals, 146,400.00

\$266,400.00

CREDITOR:

Capital stock paid in, viz:

By State, \$120,000.00 By individuals, 144,917.19

Due by individuals,

\$264,917.19 \$1,482.81

\$266,400.00

JOHN M. ROSE, Chairman of the Directory of the F. & W. P. R. Co.

BALANCE SHEET.

Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company, April 1, 1858.

DEBTOR:

Capital stock paid in,	\$264,917 19 \$
Dividend No. 4, unpaid,	600
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	36 00
6	36 00
7	40 00
8	
" " 9 "	86 00
•	188 00
Interest account,	189 50
Bills payable,	1,680 28
Chas. Chalmers,	345 48
Daniel McDiarmid,	503 54
Profit and loss,	8,796 79
Tolls last year,	14,491 12
Jonathan Worth,	34 04
o care care and a care	\$ 291,349 94
	1 401,010131

CREDITOR:

	,		
General construction account,	\$265,798	17	@
	\$200, 100	T (Φ
J. Thornburgh, (Uwharie branch,)	11,277	63	A INTERNATION
George Makepeace, (Bal. due Co.,)	49	25	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			O STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Steam mill account	2,228		and the second
Repairs of road, (past year,)	7,737	90	
Contingent expenses,	235		
Contingent expenses,			
Toll collectors' salaries,	2,095	22	
Salaries,	387	50	e miest
E. T. & J. W. Clemmons,	175		
			MIND AND
John M. Rose,	87	25	william will !
Murchison Reid & Co.,	107	60	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Superintendent's salary,	602	00	
Cash on hand,	568	81	- DISTRICT
Capita Ott Hinterd	000	-	A 001 01001
		,	\$ 291,349 94

JOHN M. ROSE, Clerk of the Directory of the F. & W. P. R. Co. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE FAYETTEVILLE AND ALBEMARLE PLANK-ROAD COMPANY.

The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company beg leave to make their Annual Report:

Early in September, last year, there was one of the heaviest rains that has ever been seen, by the oldest inhabitants, causing the highest rises in the water courses, carrying nearly all the bridges and embankments along the line of the road. The expense of putting the road even in passable condition for immediate use, was very heavy. The first plank laid down on the road was cut from pine that had been used for Turpentine, which caused it to rot sooner than we could have expected. We hope the information gained will be a warning for the future. For the first 15 miles from Fayetteville, a large portion has been and is now relaying; the relaying has been at considerable expense, so that, for the past year, the State will not recover anything by way of dividend.

The Board saw such indifference on the part of the people of Montgomery and Stanly counties, as to the extension of the road, that they came to the conclusion to stop it east of Little River, at Little's Mills, there being a good bridge across Little River at that place; the Board very justly came to the conclusion, that there was no use in building another bridge, unless the road should be extended, and authorized the President to make such arrangements with the contractors as his judgment would justify. The President, assisted by directors Powell and Bostick, after consulting a number of stockholders, arranged with the contractor and his bondsmen, to deduct \$2,000 from the contract, and stop the work east of the river; this bargain was submitted to the Board, was sanctioned by them, and thus ended the contract.

In connection with Mr. Boyd's contract, the Board has been importuned by quite a number of stockholders, to make some

alteration in his contract, or to take off his hands a portion of his stock. The Board, after mature reflection, came to the conclusion that they could not act in the matter, but would refer the whole matter to this meeting. That the stockholders may act understandingly in the matter, it will be necessary to make a distinct statement: when he took the contract, one part of the contract was, that he take \$7,500 in stock; this stock, as it afterwards appears, was to be divided between himself and two others; one of the parties failed to pay him any portion of his contract, but gave his note, which Boyd now holds, and as far as appears to us there is not much hope that he will ever realize anything,—but the party says he will,—as he, Boyd, has lost that amount, he asks us to reimburse him for it. It is my duty to tell you that scrip for the whole amount has been issued to Boyd.

The Board think that there might be some difficulty in procuring lumber when wanted, so they have had some 100,000 feet of bridge and road lumber sawed, piled and covered securely for future use; in doing this we think we have done right; in proof of this, we have great difficulty in procuring it at the east end of the road.

There is one subject to which we call the attention of the Company: The road at Bones' Creek takes up the old turnpike road, and it is a bad place to cross; we recommend that whenever it becomes necessary to relay and rebuild the bridge, that the road be changed so as to cross the creek above the present bridge and to strike the present road where this road strikes the old turnpike; another change: when Jones & Barbee were building their contract, the Board, without due examination, allowed them for their convenience to water, to make quite an elbow in the road; this we recommend not to relay, but to carry it on the original line. But to accomplish the changes above named, it will be necessary to charge to construction account, and to do which it will be necessary to call for about \$2,500 from the State.

The Company does not employ any person to superintend the repairs of the road, but have adopted the plan of requiring the Directors that live along the line, when work is to be done, to hire hands and do it under their own superintendence, and for their own time we pay a reasonable compensation; this plan may have to be changed, but the Board recommend a fair trial.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. G. COOK, President.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 25, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company:

The capital stock of the Co. is	\$94,250.00
By individuals,	\$62,250.00
State,	32,000.00
	Party and Santa Santa Santa
	\$ 94,250.00

There has been paid in \$90,525.77, and the remainder is mostly due from insolvents and from parties who made *conditional subscriptions*, most of which must now be charged off.

The tolls for twelve months have been, 3,014.72

Expended as follows:

Repairs of Road,	\$2,254.45
Salaries,	300.000
Paid for lumber for future repairs,	348.12

\$ 2,902.57

Of this, \$3,014.72 of tolls 1857, \$225.00 remains uncollected, due by note, which makes the actual expenditures more than receipts.

JOHN M. ROSE, Secretary F. & A. P. R. Co.

BALANCE SHEET

Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company, Aug., 1857.

DEBTOR:

\$ 90,525 77
3,014 72
100 00
2,17043
82 69
593 10
474 00
249 11
\$ 97,209 82

CREDITOR:

Paid contingent expenses,	\$ 32.75
Do. Salaries, (12 months,)	300 00
Do. Interest account,	3,344 83
Chg'd to Jno. Eccles, (not adjusted,)	300 00
Do. General construction,	89,405 90
Repairs of road, (12 months,)	2,254 45
Due on shares, note,	96 16
Do. Hall & Bollinger note,	102 61
Advance on lumber to be used for repairs,	348 12
Jno. A. Williams' note,	225 00
Bills receivable,	800 00
	\$ 97,209 82

JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary F. & A. Plankroad Co. REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE FAYETTE-VILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANKROAD COMPANY, FOR 1858.

The president and directors of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company beg leave to make their report for the year ending August 1st, 1858. At the last annual meeting the board was instructed to let out the road to Albemarle, on certain conditions. Samuel H. Christian, Esq., took the contract, in accordance with the terms prescribed by the stockholders. We are sorry, however, to report that Mr. Christian has made but little progress in the contract.

We were fortunate in the employment of a man fully competent to the task of building a good road without plank, and, in the opinion of your president, there is no road in the State that will excel it. We have the assurance of Mr. Christian that he will put a full force on the work and push it on to

completion.

The board found great difficulty in getting lumber to repair the road from Fayetteville to Puppy creek, and that part of the road being the main dependence to keep up the whole, we felt ourselves called upon to take some other steps to procure it. We saw no better way to obtain lumber than to purchase a steam saw mill. We advertised for one and there were quite a number offered, with prices varying from \$500 to \$3,000. After viewing quite a number, with the assistance of a man competent to aid in the matter, the board selected one at \$1,000, which we have now at work, and we hope, in a short time, to be able to say the road is in fine order. The very heavy expense of repairing, or, in other words, relaying the road, will prevent any dividends for the past or present years. The board employs no engineer to superintend repairs; we only employ one for laying out and superintending construction. This, we think, is money well expended. Your President has superintended repairs in person, which has taken up more of his time than ought to be expected of his

successor; nothing but the pride he felt in the road could or would have caused him to give it.

The importance of this road to Fayetteville is not duly appreciated. Let this road go down, and what then would we have to rely upon? Look at it, merchants of Fayetteville! With a railroad built through Robeson, and your trade cut off from the south, it becomes you to take an interest in this road. I make these plain remarks because I feel the importance of them, but they are the last I expect to make, and with them I lay down the trust you have so long and generously conferred on me,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES G. COOK, President Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Co.

August, 1858.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

FAYETTEVILLE, August, 1858.

To the President and Directors of Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Company:

THE STATE OF THE S	Arres will	184
The capital stock of this company is	103,200	00
viz:—Individual stock, \$ 62,200.00		Hu
State stock, 41,000.00	103,200	00
There has been paid as follows:	with a sta	No.
By indviduals, 58,525.77	n, warment	
By the State, 41,000.00	99,525	7.7
The amount remaining unpaid con-		CI
sists of conditional subscriptions most-		
ly, which ought to be charged off the		
books.	0 500	0.7
The tolls for twelve months have been	2,522	
The repair account for same time,	2,566	
The company owes, bills payable,	750	00
(and have good bills recoverable		I DO
and uncollected tolls, not in this		
this statement, sufficient to dis-	3,413	70
charge the debt.) The company has out on call loan,	0,410	10
(which amount is held to be appli-		
ed to the construction of the road		77.45
west, under the Christian contract.)		1111
The company holds lumber in Rich-		Con
mond County, costing	689	74
(which is held to repair the upper	Luku II	17/
end of the road.)		1111
The company owns a steam mill,		1111
costing	1,014	75
There has been advanced to Chris-	- 1100	1111
tian on his contract,	3,000	00

It will require the most skillful mangement and the most rigid economy, on the part of the superintending officer, to

make the income of this road meet its most absolute necessities.

JOHN M. ROSE, Sec'y & Treas.

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Co.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plankroad Company, Aug. 1, 1858.

DEBTOR:

Capital stock paid in by State,	#	41,000	00		: 347	
Do., do., do., individuals,	₩				99,525 77	7
Tolls for twelve months,	100				2,522 27	7
Profit on land sales,	177		4	MA	2,170 43	3
Balance due to J. G. Cook,					99 00)
Bills payable,	1				750 00)
Division, 1,					521 10)
Do., 2,					448 00)
8 1,035,00			lvi	\$1	106,036 57	7

CREDITOR:

Contingencies,	\$ 17	30	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Engineering,	367	58	
Salaries for twelve months,	300	00	But the Con
John Eccles, (offsetted,)	300	00	To ittus
General construction account,	89,756		
Repairs of road,	1,566	12	D-T - FD
Shaw note,	98	16	NO WHOLE DITE
Hall's note,	102	61	OF BUILDING
Lumber held for repairs,	689		
Bills recoverable, (half insolvent,)	800		The work
Interest account,	3,396		and ten dur
Samuel H. Christian, (advance,)	3,000		a malana ila
Temporary loan,	3,413		Secretary of State
Lumber at steam mill,	130		criak
Steam mill,	1,014	75	any syoull
John M. Rose,	25	33	18 10 Juloo
Cash on hand, (J. M. R., treasur,)	60	56	
	1		\$106,036 57

JOHN M. ROSE, Sec'y & Treasurer.

Fayetteville, August 25th, 1858.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Board of Internal Improvements:

The Agent of the Cape Fear Navigation Company has the honor to submit the following report on the business of said Navigation Company for the year ending 3d June last, (1858,) viz:

Cash on hand pr. last annual report, (1857,) \$ 868.25 Cash on hand pr. receipts for the year 1857, 6,792.32

Making for year, 1857,

\$ 7,659.57

DISBURSED.

Cash paid Dividends,	\$ 1,635.00	
Cash paid Contingent Expenses,	671.95	
Cash paid Expenditures on River,	1,514.80	\$3,821.75

Balance on hand,

\$3,837.82

But the Company owe for Dividens unclaimed, the sum of \$3,629.00

The Tolls on River the last year amount to \$6,088.11 Being an increase on the previous year of \$359.38.

The work of keeping the river in *order* the last year, was put out on contract for \$1,500, and proved so satisfactory to all parties, that the contract has been renewed for the present year.

There was but one dividend made the last year of 2 per cent, or \$1 per share.

A general statement (balance sheet) of the amounts of the Company is herewith submitted.

Respectfully,

GEO. McNEILL,

Agent.

The Agent of the Cupe Fear Navigation Company has the homer to submit the following report on the business of sale Navigation Company for the year ending fid Jane last, (1858 viz:

Cash on hand pr. last annual report, (1851.) 8, 888, 25

ush on hand pr. recoupts for the Jear toot; make as

Cash paid Dividends, 8 1,835.00

Cash paid Expenditures on Hiver, 1,514.80 \$3

But the Company owe for Dividons unclaimed, the

The Tolls on River the last year amount to \$6.0

The work of keeping the river in arrier the last year, aput out on contract for \$1,500, and proved to satisfactory all parties, that the contract has been renewed for the pre-

There was but one dividend made the last year of 2 1

BALANCE

Dr.	\boldsymbol{A}	General	Statement	of the	Accounts	of the
-----	------------------	---------	-----------	--------	----------	--------

Dr.	A General Statem	ent of the	Accounts of the
By Canal, d Cape Fear r	Notes, counts,	\$ 59,933 44,028 13,175 83,847 671 2,347 1,805 3,837	25 92 27 95 14 76
		i unan	
			2000 017.74

\$ 209,647 74

SHEET.

Cape Fear A	Tavigo	ution Com	pany, Ju	ne 3d, 185	68. Cr.
To Capital St	ock, ((1,793 \ S	hares, of		
which the	State	holds 650	Shares,)	\$ 89,662	50
To Profit and	Loss,	(includin	g reduc-		
tion of Sto	ck.)	West of J	0	73,664	24
To Dividends	uncl	aimed, &c	3.,		
No. 5c	24-	\$ 501.00			
	. 25	34.25			A PART OF THE PART
•	26	34.25		DEPOSITE OF THE PARTY OF	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
46	27	39.25	ad of 3	Anthor Jak	le le saymo sh.
	28	39.25	zerod of		
66	29	43.25			
"	30	44.25			
66	31	47.25			
"	32	47.25			
"	33	47.25			
:6	34	47.25			
"	35	47.25			
66	36	47.25			
66	37	47.25			
46	38	47.25			
46	39	47.25			
"	40	48.25		a strainsani	have the state of
"	41	100.50		The state of the state of	
44	42	50.25			
	43	100.50		- IN THE IN	TO DE LA COLOR DE
"	44	100.50			
46	45	50.25		St to sully	all side you want
46	46	106.50		1305	
"	47	54.25			27 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
"	48	314.50		Digit water	And I do not
"	49	155.25			and a nill made
**	50	259.25			and the terms and
66	51	1,128.25		3,629	00
				omooni is	an odr tantost
To Dividend	Fund	Ι,		36,588	
To Interest A	Lecon	nt,		15	74
m m 11				destroid.	
To Tolls on F	liver,			6,088	11 \$ 209,647 74
				GEO. M	McNEILL,
					Treasurer.
T		07 40			_,

Fayetteville, June 3d, 1858.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PETERS-BURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office Petersburg R. R. Co., Cotober 29, 1857.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Governor of North-Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor with this to transmit the annual statement of this Company to the 1st inst., with the request that you will communicate the same to the Legislature at its next session.

I have the honor to be

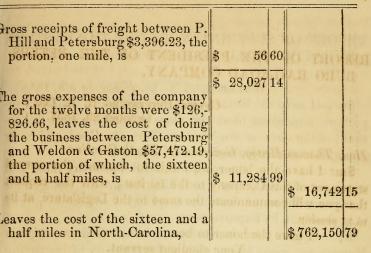
Your obedient servant.

WM. T. JOYNER, Pres't

RETURN

Of the cost and receipts and expenses of the twelve miles of the Petersburg Railroad, lying in the State of North-Carolina for the twelve months ending September 30th 1857.

Cost of the 12 miles of Road and Depots, September 30, 1856,	\$491,226	83
Expended at Weldon passenger shed, draw at Roanoke bridge, &c., dn-		
ring the year,	3,047	16
Interest on cost,	29,657	53
	\$ 523,931	52
Deduct, the nett income of the 12 miles obtained as follows:		
Gross receipts from freight, passengers and mail, between Petersburg		
and Weldon through, \$108,226.46,		
the portion of which, the 12 miles in North-Carolina is 21,645 29		



DEAR SIR:—I hand you statement above, as we do not keep he business of the two roads separate since they were united. have rendered the cost of the 16½ miles together.

Very respectfully,

DAVID G. BOTTS,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WESTERN TURNPIKE ROAD.

Waynesville, N. C., February 5th, 1858.

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit my fourth quarterly report, accompanying therewith more privately, a more full account of the state of the Western Turnpike Road, and other important information connected therewith.

The condition of the road, was, until the many rains and warm weather past, very good, but now greatly changed for the worse, but at the opening of spring, I expect to attend

very closely to its improvement.

According to your instructions, I have called on Captain Munday and made known to him the necessity of his paying the money due the State, repeatedly, and only get for answer, that he was making preparations so to do. I would not be surprised if that is not all I will get, without some other course is taken. If I understand aright, he is hard put to for means, and probably may not pay.

You will see by my report, and the signatures of the Auditors that I have called on Mr. Ratcliff, instead of Mr. Johnson, he having moved from Waynesville. The amount on settlement, in hand is reported and I shall very soon place it in the

bank at Asheville.

There will be still further repairs necessary to be made.

There is still a balance due the State from some of the gates, in the fourth or last quarter.

A quantity of Tennessee money was collected, when the panic was known among us, and some of the gate keepers let it out to some who have not yet paid in. I shall be able probably to report the same in my next.

The Pigeon bridge still stands, and is yet sufficient for good

service. Respectfully yours,

B. TURNER,

Superintendent Western Turnpike Road.

To his Excellency,

Thos. Bragg, Raleigh, N. C.

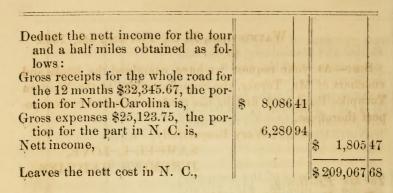
Treasurer.

				140
Gross receipts of freight between				er Mort w Sern
Garys' and Petersburg, \$4,081.32,				invol.
the portion of which, the 8 miles in North-Carolina is		583	04	diginary in
Tross receipts of freight between P.	\$	909	U±	thon 21 out
Hill and Petersburg, \$4,002.36,				tion will and
the portion of which for the 1 mile		RELES		rough the desired
in North-Carolina is		63	53	tion for the
A CHARLES AND A CHARLES				outgoing ate
	\$	22,291	86	
The gross expenses of the company				ton not so ou
for the 12 months, \$161,316.40,				
deduct from this the cost of doing				THE PERSON
the transportation between Pe-				
tersburg and Gaston, \$100,495.00,				
leaves the cost of doing between				
Weldon and Pet'rsb'rg \$60,821.40,				100
the portion of which for the 12		10 101	90	-
miles in North-Carolina, Leaves nett income	\$	12,164	30	10,127 56
Leaves nett income				10,121 30
Leaves the cost of the 12 miles in				
North-Carolina,				\$513,803 96
	DÁ	VID		POTTS,
CHARLES THE CONTRACT OF THE CO	1) 1	TID (A	i Olio,

RETURN

Of the cost and receipts and expenses of the four and a half miles of Greenville and Roanoke railroad, lying in the State of North-Carolina, for the twelve months ending September 30, 1857.

Cost of the four and a half miles and Depots, Expended in relaying track during the year, Interest on cost,	\$ 171,936 94 27,000 00 11,936 21
181-5001 II STATE	\$ 210,873 15



DAVID G. POTTS, Treasurer.

RETURN

Of the cost and receipts and expenditures of the sixteen and a half miles of the Petersburg and the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, lying in the State of North-Carolina, for the twelve months ending September 30, 1858.

			-
Cost of the sixteen and a half miles of road and Depots, Sept. 30 1857, Interest on cost,		\$ 734,804 44,088	67 27.
	Man Man	\$778,892	94
Deduct the nett income of the six- teen and a half miles obtained as follows:			
Gross receipts from freight, passen- gers and mail between Petersburg	And the same		
and Weldon & Gaston \$130,107.78 the portion of which of the sixteen			
and a half miles is	\$ 27,405 59		
Gross receipts of freight between Garysb'rg and Pet'rsb'g \$3,954.65,		eres no le	TEI
the portion, 8 miles, is	564 95		

Waynesville, N. C., February 5th, 1858.

Sir:—At your request we have examined the books and vouchers of Mr. Turner, the Superintendent of the Western Turnpike Road, and find he has made a true and correct report therefrom.

Very Respectfully,

SAMUEL L. LOVE, JEREMIAH RATCLIFF.

To his Excellency,
Thos. Bragg, Raleigh, N. C.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Gentlemen:—The 14th section of the act of Assembly incorporating the New River Navigation Company, makes it the duty of the President to report annually to the stockholders, and to the Governor of the State, a full account of receipts and expenditures and a general statement of its affairs.

In making a general statement of the affairs of the company, I regret not being able to report them in a more prosperons condition. The want of hands, and an additional dnmping boat for carrying off the deposit, seriously impeded the work for the greater part of last year. The non-arrival of the new dnmping boat, ordered by the company until the last of November, the sickness of some of the hands, the running away of others, and the breaking of machinery, almost entirely prevented progress during the month of December.

The month of January, 1857, was almost entirely consumed in procuring an engineer and fitting up the machinery. For these, and other reasons, operations did not commence until the last of January. Operations during the month of February were frequently interrupted by the breaking of machinery; since that time the work has progressed more satisfactorily, but at a very heavy cost.

The company has now in its employ an engineer and his negro man, at a salary of two hundred dollars per month; an overseer at three hundred dollars per annum; fourteen negro men and one negro woman, at a cost of two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents. These sums added to the salaries of the President and Treasurer, will make the sum total of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents—an amount entirely too much considering the quantity of work performed.

In addition to the abovementioned expenses, the company is compelled to have the most of the machinery repaired in

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., February 5th, 1858.

Sir:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency, my fourth quarterly report, as Superintendent of the Western Turnpike Road, as follows:

)		-		-		=
Senda archiel hard durr	NO.	мо	NTH.	A	MOUNT.	
Received from Gate,	1	Jan'y	r, 6th,	\$	136	35
" " "		"	7th.	-	43 5	
	$\frac{2}{3}$	66	26th,		62 1	
	4 5	66	23d,	99	420	11)
" " "		66	22d,		500	
" " "	6 7 8	66	21019	l Av	180	
CC CC CC	7	66	20th,		309	
4 4 4 4	8 9	66	19th,		300	
and the same of the last of th	9		19th,		32 0	10
	, (a)	or.		\$	522 7	-6
				Φ	022	U
A statement about a the	1 1					
A statement showing the weived:	поте	amou	int re-	1113	plott/	
	art			\$	233 9	19
1st Quarter, as per my repe	,			Φ	251 2	
3d " " " " "			Shring		333 4	
4th " " " " "					322 7	
			II LI H	-		1
			No.	\$	1,141 3	6
Collected from Stage Conductor,					26 2	
Deniestant mapon particular and particular			NOT THE	-		7
Total,			busil.	\$	1,1676	3

A STATEMENT

Showing the whole amount of disbursements, &c.

Individual expenses,	\$ 71	38
M. H. Tatum, for work on French Broad Bridge,		258
Marvel Angel, for work on Tennessee River "		800
A. Fisher, for reparing Tuckasege Bridge,	190	
F. M. Ratcliff, for work on Pigeon River Bridge,		00
M. H. Tatum, for work on French Broad Bridge,		25
Thomas W. Atkin, Editor Asheville News,		50
M. H. Tatum, for repairs on French Broad Bridge,	18	15
G. W. Yonce, for work on road,	38	00
S. A. Monteeth, for work on road,	24	50
M. H. Tatum, for work on French Broad Bridge,	MICH 107	75
animative and the same about a same took and and the	12 10002	-
the state of the s	\$ 388	12
Money on the Bank of East Tennessee, which fail-	and Invest	
ed after received by Gate keepers,		00
My salary,	350	00
canned by the least aid-ing or ording occasionally		-
Total,	\$ 760	12
intenent all even as needly see and could not be dee	or ad at	1
RECAPTULATION.	1 105	00
Whole amount received,	1,167	
Whole amount expended as above,	763	12
Amount due the State,	\$ 404	50
Amount due the State,	Φ 401	100

Respectfully submitted,

B. TURNER,

Superintendent Western Turnpike Road.

To his Excellency,

THOS. BRAGG, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—The Auditors made an error by subtracting \$63, where it should have been \$60, making a difference of \$3 00 added to \$404 50

3 00

Due the State,

danie -

\$407 50 B. TURNER, S. W. T. R.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting the annual report of the Directors of the "New River Navigation Company," showing the receipts and disbursements, and a general statement of

its affairs, I have again to report unfavorably.

The improvement since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders has progressed slowly, being occasionally interrupted by a trip to Wilmington for repairs, until about the first of December, when the *Dredge Boat* (from inattention or some other cause yet unknown) sunk where the water was from eight to ten feet deep, which caused operations to be suspended until the first of February; during that time the hands were employed in raising the boat and cutting wood.

The month of February was nearly consumed in repairing damages caused by the boat sinking—working occasionally at intervals without much progress. The bucket, or dipper, had to be re-fastened all over, or nearly so, and could not be done

short of Wilmington.

Since the last report, and up to the first of December, when operations were suspended, the channel has been opened (in addition to what was done before) the entire length of the main obstructions; the boat having passed through twice, completing two cuts, with the exception of middle ground, making the entire distance cut during that time 2,179 yards, one width or cut, leaving 1,750 yards yet to be removed to complete another or third cut; which, if possible, ought to be completed, to make what has already been done more permanent and the navigation easier.

It has already caused the tides to run with greater rapidity—rise higher and flow farther up the river than was ever before known by any of the inhabitants now living. The middle ground between the two cuts has been removed, and one hundred and twenty-five yards on the third cut completed, leaving 1,750 yards unfinished, as before stated. Should the Directors believe the income of the improvement, and a sale

of the property (when the work is completed) be sufficient to pay the expenses yet to be incurred in finishing the third cut, I have no hesitation in recommending it to be applied.— Should they be of a contrary opinion, then, to abandon the work, hire out the hands, and sell the property forthwith and save further expense.

The Directors have levied a small toll on produce passing through the improvement since the first of July, most of which has been collected and paid over to the treasurer.

The Company has now in its employ an engineer, at a salary of \$85 per month, an overseer at \$300 per annum, ten negro men and one woman at a cost of \$1,318.50. These sums added to the salaries of President and Treasurer, will make the sum-total of \$3,078.80, or \$256.54 1-6 per month.

A statement of receipts and disbursements of the Company will be found in the annexed report of the Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASPER ETHERIDGE,

President.

May 25th, 1858.

Wilmington, a distance of over forty miles from the point of operations, which necessarily involves much delay in traveling to and from, to say nothing of the time consumed in procuring some one to perform the journeys.

Operations have been suspended for the purpose of repairing the dredge-boat and putting on more copper—she not having been coppered sufficiently at first; also for the purpose of graving the wood flat and dumpers, one of which is

considerably worm-eaten.

Up to the 1st of January last, the company had opened a channel from twenty-five to thirty feet wide and twelve hundred and seventy-five yards long and seven feet deep at low water, where originally the average depth was not more than two feet and a half; since that time it has been extended the same width and depth six hundred and fifty yards and have made one hundred and fifty yards of that, from fifty to sixty feet wide. The remaining five thousand dollars of the individual subscription have been paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Company.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Company is in the annexed report of the Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JASPER ETHERIDGE, President.

May 23, 1857.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

A majority of the stock in the "New River Navigation Company" not being represented on the day for the annual meeting, (23rd May,) at an adjourned meeting the Treasurer was enabled to make a more extended report—which I have received and herewith append.

Which is also respectfully submitted,

JASPER ETHERIDGE, President.

June 20, 1857.

TREASURER'S REPORT,

Showing the receipts and expenditures of the "New River Navigation Company," from 23rd May, 1856, to 20th of June, 1857.

DEBIT.

To	amount	receive	d from former Treasurer,	\$ 274.09
66	"	66	" Stockholders,	5,000.00
66	- 66	66	" State,	10,000.00
			•	24 × 0 × 1 00
			CDDDIM	\$15,274.09
**			CREDIT,	
			r acre of Land,	\$ 50.00
	66		x-President,	21.75
"	66		undries,	404.02
- 66	"	" Si	tores, &c.,	1,365.09
66	66	" D	umping Boat,	494.72
44	66		reight,	96.49
66	"	" E	xpense of Machinery,	182.60
66	66		umber,	249.25
66	66		abor,	645.35
66	66		lothing for Hands,	89.16
46	66		ire Wood,	372.25
66	"		ransporting Dumper,	4.00
66	"		ttorney,	20.00
66	66		ngineer Wallace,	137.60
66			iling,	100.00
66	"		oats,	151.50
44	44		octor's Bill,	50.00
66	66		egro Hire,	993.14
4.			ngineer Gause,	800.00
66	"	13	locks,	28.30
"	"	D	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	
"	"	4.1	dvertising,	27.25
66	"		verseer Bryan,	100.00
		" S	ecretary and Treasurer's Salary	, 200.00

\$6,933.55

THE ASURERES REPORT,

Showing the reveigns and expanditures of the "New River ...

Navigation Conguesys" from 381d May, 1856, to 20th of
July, 1857.

96,49	Verdight		
	Labor		
	Clouding for Hands		
\$1.500			

^{\$6,983.55}

E. W. WARD, Treasurer in account with the New River Navigation Company.

DEBTOR:

By amount:	1
Received from former Treasurer,	\$ 274 09
" " Stockholders,	50,00 00
" " State,	10,000 00
" Toll gathering, Oct. 1, 1857,	158 49
" " July 1st, 1858,	143 19
" " " April 1st, 1858,	144 62
One note on O. B. Saunders, and others,	29 16
" " J. S. Shiver, and others,	30 00
" " James Bryan,	13 51
" " E. W. Montfort,	152 00
Total receipts,	\$ 15,945 57

CREDITOR:

To this amount:	
Expenditures up to 20th June, 1857,	\$ 6,93355
" up to 25th May, 1858,	7,43783
Amount due from Mr. Bryan for toll,	144 70
" by account, against D. A. Harget,	25 19
Total expenditures,	\$ 14,541 28

A SECTION AND A

District Lassacia

Doc. No. 52.]

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Welger, Printers on the State.

THEASTRY DEPARTMENT, N. G., & December 11th, 1909.

Since—In response to a resolution of the House of Commons of the Tale November 1 have the honor to consent home with a retermont showing the voice absolute dicht of the State, when creased, for what purpose and when due, and also the hability of sine trate are endorser. The statement also gives the sameas of the present delicered our registered honors, in which are included the result that that that due in the next two years. The present doctors of the compon bonds are not given because they are fragslephile by allowing hones are not given because they are fragslephile by not reserved to the registered bonds has to be required the registered bonds has to be required differ; no reserve the registered bonds has to be regarded differ; no reserve the present of the createred bonds has to be regarded differ; no reserve the creater is considered to the registered for the residence of purchasers. The mount of creater and or the residence of purchasers. The mount of

As hide maker has an accepted, and thursdoes no bonds

Day Walland Supposed Fig. Died St

Misvise Specificate and T. Hay word

STRUCK W. O. Mary M. Hency.

remains I to the Toplaner

Speaker of the Mount of Commons, all f (100.1)

Spans I have don't come W. Mordons,

Sant I Day in B. F. Horn.

1,000 | Da., do., William C. Made,

Doc. No. 52.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., December 11th, 1858.

Six:—In response to a resolution of the House of Commons of the 22d November, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the whole absolute debt of the State, when created, for what purpose and when due, and also the liability of the State as endorser. The statement also gives the names of the present holders of our registered bonds, in which are included the bonds that fall due in the next two years. The names of the present holders of the coupon bonds are not given because they are transferable by delivery from hand to hand, and consequently the transfer is not recorded at this office, whereas a change of ownership of the registered bonds has to be recorded here; no record is ever made of the residence of purchasers. The amount of premium obtained is also given.

No bids under par are accepted, and therefore no bonds

are held at a discount.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Hon. Thos. Settle,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

BONDS

Issued on account of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, as follows:

			A Charles Control of the Control of
AMOUNT.	WHEN	DUE.	PRESENT HOLDERR.
\$ 140,000	Jan'y 1,	1860,	Literary Board,
19,000	Do.,	do.,	William Boylan,
3,000	Do.,	do.,	Catharine Boylan,
3,500	Do.,	do.,	Mary McLean Bryant,
5,500	Do.,	do.,	James C. Bruce,
2,000	Do.,	do.,	Jarvis Buxton, dec'd,
5,000	Do.,	do.,	Alexander Brodnax,
21,000	Do.,	do.,	Bank of State of N. Carolina,
12,000	Do.,	do.,	William A. Blount,
10,000	Do.,	do.,	Margaret B. Cameron,
56,000	Do.,	do.,	Mildred C. Cameron,
1,000	Do.,	do.,	Paul C. Cameron,
1,000	Do.,	do.,	William Crenshaw,
2,000	Do.,	do.,	James H. Carson,
2,500	Do.,	do.,	Jesse K. Dubois, auditor, in
	A PART SHIP	38000	trust for the International
To dupling	D OFFICE	2 4 14	Bank, Raleigh, Illinois,
15,000	Do.,	do.,	John R. Donnell,
10,500	Do.,	do.,	D. H. Gordon, trustee to the
1.000	-		children of Bazel Gordon,
4,000	Do.,	do.,	D. H. Gordon & J. H. Thomas,
F 000	D	3	trustees of Ann Thomas,
5,000	Do.,	do.,	William A. Graham,
1,000	Do.,	do.,	E. B. Freeman,
2,000	Do.,	do.,	George W. Haywood,
4,000	Do.,	do.,	Mary M. Henry, R. N. & D. C. Herndon,
3,000	Do.,	do.,	G. & S. B. Hinton,
5,500	Do.,	do.,	Alfred Jones,
9,000 1,000	Do.,	do.,	Wesley Jones,
10,000	Do.,	do.,	Jesse H. Lindsay,
4,000	Do.,	do.,	Jed. H. Lindsay,
18,000	Do.,	do.,	George W. Mordecai,
8,000	Do.,	do.,	B. F. Moore,
1,000	Do.,	do.,	William C. Muir,
2,000	11 20.9	40.9	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

BONDS.—[CONTINUED.]

AMOUNT. WHEN DUE.		OUE.	PRESENT HOLDERS.
\$ 11,000 30,000 3,000	Do.,	do.,	George E. McIntosh, R. M. Pearson,
17,000 3,000 1,000 3,000 3,000	Do., Do., Do., Do.,	do., do., do., do.,	Richard Paxton, William Peace, J. G. Peck, Trustees of Rex. Hospital, Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
1,000 2,000 7,500 24,000	Do., Do., Do., Do.,	do., do., do.,	Thomas Ruffin, T. H. Selby, George W. Mordecai, trustee, John V. Wilcox,
5,000 1,000 4,000 \$ 500,000	Do., Do., Do.,	do., do.,	Warren Winslow, Warren Winslow, guardian, W. R. Wilson.

BONDS

Issued at sundry times in 1849, under Act, 17th Jan., 1849, to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of the Bank of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsements by the State, for the Raleigh and Gaston-Railroad, running ten years, as follows:

AMOUNT.	3,000 2,000 500 1,000	1,000 4,000 1,000	1,500	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
PRESENT HOLDERS.	J. W. Norwood, Alice Ruffin, Mary McLean Bryant, Drury Lacy,	G. & S. B. Hinton, Parker Rand, B. F. Moore, F. R. Cotton,	J. A. Engelhard, B. F. Moore, Alfred Jones, E. B. Freeman,	Elizabeth Washington, E. B. Freeman, James F. Taylor, William Boylan, Catharine Boylan, Willis Whitaker,
WHEN DUE.	March 22, 1859, Do., do., Do., do., Do., do.,	Do., do., Do., do., Do.,	Mar. 22 & 3 April 2, 1 Do.,	Do., d
DATE.	March 22, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., Do., do.,	10.,	Mar. 22 & 31, '49, April 2, 1849, Do., do.,	Do., d
AMOUNT.	\$ 3,000 2,000 500 1,000	1,000 4,000 3,500	3,000 1,500 1,000	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

1,000 1,1000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
Caro-
Vestern V. F. Co
Trustees Rex Hospital, Augustus Staub, George W. Haywood, E. B. Freeman, Jarvis Buxton, George Bower, B. F. Moore, Seth Jones, H. W. Montague, Needham Price, Needham Price, R. N. & D. C. Herndon, James H. Carson, James H. Carson, James H. Lindsay, Mildred C. Cameron, Margaret B. Cameron, Margaret B. Cameron, Alfred Jones, John W. Norwood, Alfred Jones, Mathias Barrier, Treasurer Western Carolina Male Academy, John H. Miller, John H. Miller, John H. Jones, R. N. & D. C. Herndon, J. S. Purifoy, for benefit of W. F. College, Parker Rand, B. F. Moore,
April 7, 1859, April 16, 1859, Do., do., do., do., May 1, 1859, May 1, 1859, May 15, 1859, Do., May 15, 1859, May 16, 1859, Do., May 22, 1859, Do., do., do., May 22, 1859, Do., do., do., Lo., do., do., do., do., do., do., do., d
April 7, 1849, April 16, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., May 1, 1849, May 15, 1849, Do., do., May 18, 1849, Do., do., May 22, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., May 20, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., June 9, 1849, June 20, 1849,
1,1,2,1,4,2,1,2,2,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

BONDS.—[CONTINUED.]

AMOUNT.	* 11.21.11.22.	1,000
PRESENT HOLDERS.	R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Thomas Ruffin, John V. Wilcox, Harrison Rand, R. N. & D. C. Herndon, John C. Winder, Mildred C. Cameron, Margaret B. Cameron, Elizabeth Hinton, William Boylan, E. B. Freeman, Trustees of Watson fund, G. & S. B. Hinton, R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Alfred Jones, John V. Wilcox, Joshua Rogers,	Mary R. Wheaton, Cadwallader Jones, Sr., John H. Miller,
WHEN DUE.	July 2, 1859, Do., do., July 3, 1859, Do., do., July 3, 1859, Do., do., July 5, 1859, Do., do., Do., do., Do., do., July 6, 1859, July 6, 1859, July 7, 1859, July 11, 1859, July 11, 1859, July 11, 1859,	July 13, 1859, July 16, 1859,
, DATE.	July 2, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., July 3, 1849, Do., do., July 5, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., Do., do., July 5, 1849, Do., do., Do., do., Do., do., July 6, 1849, July 7, 1849, July 7, 1849, July 11, 1849, July 11, 1849, July 12, 1849, July 11, 1849,	July 13, 1849, July 16, 1849,
AMOUNT.	\$\$ 11,000 8,000 11,000 8,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000	1,000

1858–'9	.]
\$ 1,000 57,100 2,000	\$ 200,000
on,	
1,000 July 17, 1849, July 17, 1859, R. N. & D. C. Herndor 59,100 1, Bank of Capo Fear, Benjamin S. Harrison,	
1859, R. N. W. Banl	
.9, July 17,	trains and the
July 17, 184	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1,000	200,000

BONDS

Issued under an act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, passed January 28th, 1851, and running ten years, as follows:

AMOUNT.	000, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49, 49
¥	••
PRESENT HOLDERS.	A. G. Mabry, K. H. Lewis, J. W. B. Watson, B. F. Moore, E. B. Freeman, Alfred Jones, Trustees of Wake Forest College, Samuel Smith, Nicholas Thompson, Joseph S. Thompson, Jed. H. Lindsay, Thomas S. Galloway, Mary S. Galloway, William B. Carter,
WHEN DUE.	April 22, 1861, do., 22, do., do., 23, do., do., 29, do., do., 30, do., May 1, do., do., 10, do., do., 10, do.,
DATE.	5,000 April 22, 1851, 5,000 do., 22, do., 1,500 do., 23, do., 5,000 do., 29, do., 2,000 do., 29, do., 3,500 do., 30, do., 3,500 do., 10, do., 5,500 do., 10, do., 5,500 do., 10, do.,
AMOUNT.	v v
AMC	••

30NDS.—[CONTINUED.]

AMOUNT.	\$ 1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 3,000	3,000	2,000	1 000	2,000	1,000	3,500	200	2,500	1,000	3,000	6,000	3,500
PRESENT HOLDERS.	R. M Pearson,	William A. Myatt,	N. Kendall, John V. Wilcox	Trustees of Rex Hospital,	Parker Rand,	Harrison Kand, James L. Bryan,	Trustees Watson Fund,	John A. Holt,	Jed. H. Lindsay, Tynetees Roy Homitel	John V. Wilcox,	Parker Rand,	President and Directors of Literary Fund,	Harrison Rand,	Walter L. Steele,	Thomas Kuffin,	Eli Smallwood.	Trustees of University,	Charlotte Lawson,
WHEN DUE.	Jan'y 13, 1862,		Lan'y 14 1869		Jan'y 15, 1862,	Jan'y 19, 1862,		Jan'y 20, 1862,	Tan've 14 1869	Do., do.,	Jan'y 15, 1862,	Jan'y 24, 1862,	Jan'y 15, 1862,	Feb'y 7, 1862,	Feb'y 13, 1862,	The second	Feb'y 19, 1862,	Feb'y 23, 1862,
DATE.	Jan'y 13, 1852,	Jan'y 12, 1852,	Lan'y 14 1859	Do., do.,	Jan'y 15, 1852,	Jan'y 19, 1852,	Do., do.,	Jan'y 20, 1852,	Jan'v 14 1859	Do., do.,	Jan'y 15, 1852,	Jan'y 24, 1852,	Jan'y 15, 1852,	Feb'y 7, 1852,	Feb'y 13, 1852,	The 1st die	Feb'y 19, 1852,	reby 23, 1852,
AMOUNT.	\$ 1,000		1,000					2,500	1.000	2,000	1,000	3,500	200	2,500	000,6	things.	6,000	9,500

	0
7,000 7,	\$170,000
®	100
T. P. Westray, Asa Biggs, Jed. H. Lindsay, John B. Oliver, Randolph Cotten, Mary M. Transon, W. L. Steele, J. P. Leake, John A. Holt, Jed. H. Lindsay, John V. Wilcox, George W. Haywood, George Bower, Thomas Ruffin, Mildred C. Cameron, Frances J. Iredell, N. Kindall, Norfolk Savings Institute, School Fund, State Florida, Thomas Bragg,	
Mar'h 10, 1862, Do. 14, do. Do. 18, do. Do. 22, do. Do. 25, do. Do. 29, do. Do. 29, do. Do. 15, do. Do. 19, do. May 12, 1862, Do. 19, do. May 20, 1862, June 4, do. May 27, do. June 23, do. June 23, do.	The State of the S
Mar'h10,1852, Do. 14, do. Do. 18, do. Do. 22, do. Do. 25, do. Do. 29, do. Do. 29, do. Do. 15, do. Do. 15, do. Do. 15, do. May 12, 1852, Do. 15, do. May 20, 1852, June 4, do. May 27, do. June 23, do. June 23, do. June 23, do. June 23, do.	
\$ 3,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,000	\$170,000

BONDS

Issued on account of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, (20 years.)

	AMOUNT.	\$ 10,000 11,500 11,500 11,500 11,500 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000
some on account of the respective and present remained, (20 years.)	PRESENT HOLDERS.	John V. Wilcox, Thomas Ruffin, Parker Rand, George W. Mordecai, Mildred C. Cameron, M. M. Henry, T. R. Cotton, Parker Rand, George W. Haywood, George W. Haywood, Greorge W. Haywood, Greo
of one Tandence	WHEN DUE.	Oct. 6, 1869, Do. 16, do. Do. 28, do. Do. Do. 29, do. Do. Do. Mar'h 20, 1870, Do. Mar'h 20, do. D
roomen on account	DATE.	Oct. 6, 1849, Do. 16, do. Do. 16, do. Do. 28, do. Do. 28, do. Do. 28, do. Do. 29, do. Do. 29, do. Do. 16, do. Nov. 1, do. Nov. 1, do. Nov. 1, do. Do. 26, do. Do. Do. 26, do. Do. Do. 26, do. Do. Do. 26, do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Sopt. 18, do.
1000	AMOUNT.	\$ 10,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

11421111 211	1,000 3,500 1,500 5,000
€	35
spital,	d,
say, isay, isa	Haywoo Hinton, itaker, Carson, Steele,
Devered Jones. Jones, ". Lacy, Jones, ". Bowc ". Pearsc m A. I have Jones. F. Tay I Henry Henry Henry B. Hany Pearsc Jones.	Whital H. Car.
John Devereux, Alfred Jones, Wm. D. Lindsay, T. H. Selby, ". Drury Lacy, Alfred Jones, ". George Bower, ". R. M. Pearson, William A. Myatt, Wesley Jones, Trustees of Rex Hospital, B. F. Moore, James F. Taylor, Thomas Settle, William C. Tucker, William C. Tucker, M. M. Henry, Sallie B. Haywood, R. M. Pearson, Alfred Jones,	George W. G. & S. B. Willis Whi James H. (
	871, do., do., do.,
	28, 18 28, 5 28, 5 4, 6 4, 6
April No. , , , o D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	July Do., Do., Aug.,
	do., do., do.,
The state of the s	28,8,8,9,4,
Sept., Nov.,	July Do., Do., Aug.,
11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 12,000 13,000 13,000 14,000 15,000 16,000 17,000 18,000 18,000 19,000	3,500 3,500 5,000 5,000
	בי שיי די אים

BONDS,—[Continues.]

0000	AMOUNT.	\$ 1,000 1,509 2,000 3,000 1,500 7,000 3,000	\$ 120,000
	PRESENT HOLDERS.	Randolph Cotten, Thomas Ruffin, Mary McLean Bryant, R. M. Pearson, George Bower, John V. Wilcox, Jed. H. Lindsay, Susan F. Phillips, President and Directors Literary Fund, University of North-Carolina.	
	WHEN DUE.	Ang., 5, 1871, Jan'y 12, 1872, Do., 13, do., Do., 13, do., Do., 14, do., Do., 19, do., Do., 22, do., Do., 24, do., Do., 24, do.,	1000
	DATE.	Aug., 5, 1851, Jamy 12, 1852, Do., 12, do., Do., 13, do., Do., 14, do., Do., 19, do., Do., 22, do., Do., 24, do., Do., 24, do.,	はないない
	AMOUNT.	\$ 1,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000	\$ 120,000

The foregoing are Registered Bonds, the following are Coupon Bonds:

BONDS

Issued under act of 27th January, 1849, for construction of Gaston & Weldon Railroad, and for improvement of Neuse and Tar rivers, running ten years:

967					
is, , Oade 1, 1888,	AMOUNT.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.		
	\$ 41,000	July 1, 185-	4, July 1, 1864,		
	67,000	Jan'y 1, 185			
\$ 152,000	44,000	July 1, 185			
Bonds issued on ac-		Jan'y 1, 185			
count of N. C.	500,000	July 1, 1853			
Railroad.	500,000	Jan'y 1, 1854	4, Jan'y 1, 1884,		
	130,000	July 1, 1854	4, July 1, 1884,		
	370,000	Jan'y 1, 185	5, Jan'y 1, 1885,		
\$3,000,000	1,000,000	April 1, 1858	5, April 1, 1885,		
Bonds issued on ac-		April 1, 185			
count of Fayette-	10,000	July 1, 1856			
ville and Centre	2,000	April 1, 1857	7, April 1, 1877,		
Plankroad, run-	4,000	Jan'y 1, 1858			
ning 20 years.	5,000	July 1, 1858			
\$50,000	9,000	Oct'r 1, 1858	8, Oct'r 1, 1878,		
Bonds issned on ac-					
count Fay'tev'lle		MARKET L	The party of		
& Warsaw Plank		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
road, running 20	4,000	July 1, 1855	5, July 1, 1875,		
years, \$10,000	6,000		, Jan'y 1, 1877,		
Tar river bonds, is-					
sned underact of			Commercial to Section V		
14th Feb., 1855,			The state of the s		
running 30 years		THE REAL PROPERTY.	Mary and thought to the last		
\$15,000	15,000	Jan'y 1, 1856	3, Jan'y 1, 1886,		
Bonds issued on	40,000	Jan'y 1, 1850	3, Jan'y 1, 1866,		
count of Lunatic	19,000	Jan'y 1, 1850	3, Jan'y 1, 1866,		
Asylum,	15,000	April 1, 1857	7, April 1, 1867,		
	6,000	Jan'y 1, 1858			
\$115,000	35,000	Jan'y 1, 1858			
Bonds issued for			, , , , , ,		
At. & N. C. rail-	533,000	Jan'y 1, 1850	3, Jan'y 1, 1886,		
road, running 30	266,000	Jan'y 1, 185	7, Jan'y 1, 1887,		
years,	267,500	July 1, 1857	7, July 1, 1887,		
, , ,	, , , , , , , ,	,, , , , ,	, 1 - 1, 1001,		

BONDS.—[CONTINUED.]

				The second second
1303 , 830H H - W	AMOUNT.	D	ATE.	WHEN DUE.
\$1,466,500		Oct'r	1, 1857,	Oct'r 1, 1887,
Bonds issued on ac-	200,000	Oct'r	1, 1856,	Oct'r 1, 1886,
count of Western	100,000	July	1, 1857,	July 1, 1887,
N. C. Railroad,	100,000			Jan'y 1, 1888,
running 30 years.	50,000	April	1, 1858,	April 1, 1888,
dun't 1 1845;	100,000	July	1, 1858,	July 1, 1888,
\$600,000	50,000	Oct'r	1, 1858,	Oct'r 1, 1888,
Bonds issued on ac-	1	Opti	NOT 3	
count of Chesa-	The state of the			
peake & Albe-		The state of		
marle Canal Co.,		4		Bonds endorse
\$250,000	250,000	April	1, 1857,	April 1, 1887,
\$200,000		p	2, 2001,	110000
Total coupon b'uds,	5.658.500		118" 41	s polytellio Youn
Obligations for	3,000,000		1981	
which there is no	MARK VIN			
specified time of	= 1 - 10 - 11 nV		Average Ships	
payment of prin-	BALLON 1510		306 (100)	miles and the
payment of prin-	RC 12 WI		377	will Take a trine him
cipal, as follows:			Non- along	
Bonds given Litera-	0 E E E C O	il little	Thursday,	Migray Front 191
ry Board,	65,563	7, 1000		new the same
Do. do do.,	15,442		and the same	
*Notes given Bank	4.0000			The same of the sa
of Cape Fear,	150,000	100 100 159	THE STATE	
			-	
Personal Land	231,005		L. London	Sung lastmoore A.
*The Bank of Cape Fear is bound to loan the State				lawinors and
\$150,000 under its charter.	100		200	abund atuther
Amount of coupon	A THE	Marine.	HE T ST	- manufact
bonds,	5,658,500			
Registered bonds,	999,000		115 6 12 75	
Sundry obligations,	113 1 hours	to make	Way to the same	The Samuel of Samuel
&c.,	231,005			
AND ASSESSED OF THE PARTY.				
Total State debt,	6,879,505		San The Land	TENER PROPERTY
THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE STA			THE PERSON NAMED IN	

BONDS.—[CONTINUED.]

MHES DEE	AMOUNT.	DATE.	WHEN DUE.
Endorsements:	er region	000,000 8 000	084,12
Bonds endorsed for	SI F TIME	see - grounder	Rondicleaned on
Cape Fear and	al visi	etm(100,000.	as 77 to aniha
Deep River Na-	BI I whal	phonor the	N. C. Raile
vigation Compa-	BLIT Tion?	1000,00 em	
ny, as follows:	\$ 100,000	7×10/1001	Jan'y 1, 1865,
78. Oct 1. 1888,	100,000	1900,03 000	Jan'y 1, 1875,
	100,000	1000	Jan'y 1, 1885,
		100	I To husen
	\$ 300,000	-3 1/1 -205	
Bonds endorsed for			
Wilmington and	at it frank	THE MENT OF THE PERSON OF THE	
Raleigh R. R.,			
as follows:	\$ 50,000	TRUE, MER, S. abe	Jan'y 1, 1859,
	50,000	No.	Jan'y 1, 1860,
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	50,000	000	Jan'y 1, 1861,
All the transfer of	50,000	To to	Jan'y 1, 1862,
	50,000		Jan'y 1, 1863,
11219 11 -1 -1	\$ 250,000	1	

	AMOUNT.	IN WHAT YEAR RECEIVED.	Notes given Punk
Amount of premium received on State bonds, as follows:		1852 { 1853 } 1854 } 1858 }	On Registered Bonds, On Coupon Bonds.

BOXIDS -- [Correction]

Hard search was a search of the search of th			
Cope been and to the property of the property			
Hours Hirry Xan Adams Compan Adams and Compan Internal Adams And Internal Adams An			
Daigh Hires And Account to the state of the			
ANTO HE STANDARD OF THE STANDA	CLASS TOUR		
APTER 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	AL ALL MINE AND A		
APTER 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			
HETORIC OF THE STATE OF THE STA		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
HERE STATES AND STATES			
REPORT of SALANDAR AND SALANDAR AND SALANDAR SERVICE STRANDAR SERVICE STRANDAR SERVICE SALANDAR SERVICE SALA			
Portion of the control of the contro			
Portion of the control of the contro			
Application of the control of the co			
And the state of t			
The first product of the company of			
And the property of the proper			
And the property of the proper			
And the point of the control of the			
The state of the s			
The matter of the state of the			
In white the state of the state			
In white the state of the state			
See makes a consequent of the consequence of the co			
distribution of the state of th			
doider contempos atternous, concern a contempos atternous and the read of the			
dailor mare appropriate (are are a possible of part of the first of th			
de la company de	nor minners		
And received to the state of th			
The state of the s			
The state of the s			
or the control of the state of the control of the c			
or the control of the state of the control of the c			
control up at control 2 spice and 1 seed to control 1 seed to cont	ABUBLE Francisco		
been annual to the part of the			
mercall of personal and the second second second of the se			
and water of schemens of the constraint of the c			CALLY TO HOUSE OUT
en cham management and an interest to a appear of the appe			
en cham management and an interest to a appear of the appe			
CORD and the Land of the contract of the street of the contract of the contrac			
CORD and the Land of the contract of the street of the contract of the contrac			
CORD and the Land of the contract of the street of the contract of the contrac			broken transmission

Doc. No. 53.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

To the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

The undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by "an act to create a Sinking Fund," in obedience to that statute, have the honor to report the proceedings of the Board.

On the 11th day of December, 1857, the three commissioners appointed in the act, met in the office of the Public Treasurer and appointed Quentin Busbee, Esq., the Secretary of the Board. On that day the Raleigh & Gaston railroad company paid to the Treasurer a dividend of six per centum on the stock belonging to the State in that corporation, which amounted to the sum of \$29,250, which sum formed a part of the sinking fund according to the act above mentioned. On the 17th of Dec., 1858, the same company paid to the Treasurer a similar dividend for the year preceding, amounting also to the sum of \$29,250. On the 21st of October, 1858, there was also received upon coupons for one year's interest on the bonds for the sum of \$31,500; then held by the commissioners and hereinafter mentioned as having been purchased in December, 1857, the further sum of \$1,890. Immediately after the receipt of the said several sums the commissioners made investments thereout as follows: On the 11th day of December, 1857, they purchased thirty-one (31) bonds for \$1,000 each, issued by the Public Treasurer on behalf of the State. bearing date the 1st of October, 1857, with coupons attached for semi-annual interest, and one bond of the same kind for

\$500, with coupons for interest from the 1st of July, 1857—all payable thirty years after their respective dates; and for the same amounting to \$31,500, the sum of \$28,980 was paid; on the 21st of October, 1858, they made a further purchase of two bonds of the State for \$1,000 each, with coupons for interest from 1st July, 1858, and payable thirty years after date, at the price of \$1,920; and on the 17th of December, 1858, they further purchased twenty-nine (29) bonds of the State for \$1,000 each, dated the 1st of October 1858, and payable thirty years from date with coupons for interest from date, and also one other bond for \$500, dated the 1st day of July, 1857, and payable thirty years after date with coupons for interest from the 1st day of January, 1859; and for these last mentioned bonds, amounting to \$29,500, the sum of \$29,205 was paid.

No dividends have been made by the North-Carolina Railroad, nor by any Plankroad, Turnpike or Navigation company, to which this Board was entitled, as far as is known to the undersigned; and none of the stock, which by the act the commissioners are authorized to sell, have been at par, and therefore, the commissioners have not sold any part of

them, nor considered the policy of such sale.

It will be seen that the aggregate of receipts for this fund is the sum of \$60,390, and the aggregate of disbursements is \$60,105, leaving a balance of \$285 remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer; and that the fund consists at present of the following items:

The above balance of cash in the treas-

ary, \$ 285 00
The 62 coupon bonds for \$1,000 each, \$62,000 00
The 2 coupon bonds for \$500 each, 1,000 00 63,000 00

\$63,285 00

The undersigned further report, that under the direction of the Board, the Secretary has kept a record of their proceeding, and an accurate amount of the receipts, disbursements, and investments; and that the same are open to the inspection of the Legislature, and they request that they may be examined and passed on by a committee. In order to secure proper checks against errors or defaults, and provide against accidental losses, they have had all the bonds registered at the treasury under the act for that purpose.

In obedience to the further provision of the act, which requires the commissioners of the sinking fund to make "such suggestions as they deem best for the increase of the fund and the preservation of the public credit," the undersigned beg leave to submit the following observations, which, however, they do with diffidence, as the subject is one of discretion and appropriate for the Legislature itself:

The undersigned take pleasure in drawing the attention of the General Assembly, in the first place, to the gratifying fact, that the stocks of this State stand as high as those of any other southern State, and it is believed, higher. They are nearly at par at home and in the great northern markets .-That can arise only from confidence in her ability to pay and her good faith in providing for the pauctual payment of the interest upon her debt, as it may increase, and of the principal at maturity. Such confidence is essential to the credit of the State in respect, either of her past or future leans, and it can be preserved only by the means which inspired it at first.

The undersigned do not suppose it to be requisite that they should advert particularly to the amount of the several loans made by the State, nor to their respective periods of maturity because full information on those heads is contained in the books of the Public Treasurer, and in the reports of that officer to the Legislature. It is, however, material to remark, that the aggregate of the various debts is \$6,879,505, and that \$200,000 thereof will fall due in the next year, and \$500,000 thereof in the year 1860; and that in the year 1883 and in each succeeding year to 1888 inclusive, the amounts falling due will be so large as to be much beyond the revenue, which can be raised in those years by any system of taxation that would not be injudicions and oppressive. It would be highly improvident

to rely exclusively or mainly on new loans to supply a sufficiency in the ordinary revenue to meet those payments. For besides the injurious burden of accumulating indebtedness, and the uncertainty of the money market at future and remote periods, there is always danger that a negligent and dilatory debtor, whether an individual or a government, will not be able to effect other large loans, or, if at all, can do so only on disadvantageous terms. Therefore, it is plainly the part of wisdom, and indeed, of common foresight, to begin early to make provision for the payment of the principal, though due at a distant day, as well as for the interest intermediately. The creation of a sinking fund, as the means to effect such final payment, assures the undersigned that the Legislature concurs with them in taking this view. To meet the sums due in 1859 and 1869, before specified, and any temporary loans to the treasury, or, as it is sometimes called, the floating debt of the State, there seems a probable necessity for resorting to new loans on long time. Indeed, that necessity will be certain, unless unexpected sums should be realized from other sources, as from a bonns for bank charters, or some arrangement should be made with a new bank or banks for taking up the whole or a large part of these debts, as the sinking fund, so recently established, is wholly inadequate to that purpose. But by a reasonable income of that find, and judicions exchanges from time to time with the holders of the bonds which fall due between 1861 and 1878 inclusive. by giving for those bonds such others, held by the commissioners of the sinking fund, as are payable at later period-, the bonds due in those years may be probably redeemed or got into the hands of the commissioners before or at their maturity. If it were practicable the Board would undoubtedly always take up their bonds which become due first; but it is not, because the holders cannot be compelled to accept payment before the bonds are payable, and because a loss of time in seeking such bonds for investment, would necessarily produce a loss of interest and thereby impair the sinking fund pro tanto. Therefore the Board deems it best to invest the fund, as received, in any of the bonds of the State, however

distant the day of maturity, seeing that they can be probably exchanged, as first suggested, without difficulty; since a well secured six per cent. stock is more valuable as an investment in proportion to the longer number of years it has to run.-The Board proposes to make such exchanges, for these reasons, and also because it is the most convenient mode, compatible with the accumulation of the sinking fund by way of interest on its investments for redeeming the stocks earliest due. For those debts will be substantially redeemed, when got into the sinking fund, to all intents, excepting only, that after maturity the interest ought still to be paid on them and converted into capital and re-invested in other bonds as a part of the sinking fund, so as to render it, by accumulation, finally adequate to the payment of the whole residue of the public debt. That the undersigned understand to have been the intention in the law creating this fund. There are, indeed, varions modes of constituting such a fund and conducting its operations; but the act under consideration seems to imply plainly, that the duty of the commissioners is not to pay the debts as they shall fall due, so as to extinguish them absolutely, but rather to invest all sums that may come in from any of the sources, specified in the statute, in securities bearing interest and to re-invest interest received thereon in the like securities without delay, so as by compound accretions to accumulate the fund as the means of ultimately paying the whole principal of the public debt, and consequently, to preserve the sinking fund as an integer, for the purpose of paying the principal finally. Supposing that to be the meaning of the law, the Board will act accordingly in its execution, subject, of course, to such modifications as it is, undoubtedly, in the power of the Legislature, and it may please it to make. The undersigned, however, conceive the policy of the act, as thus construed, to be sound, and that no change in that respect is needed. Here it seems proper to state that as the act does not prescribe to the commissioners any special investments of the fund, but leaves that matter to their indgment, they deemed it best to make the investment in the bonds of the State exclusively, although other securities, considered good, were offered at lower prices; and this for several reasons—one is, that as before mentioned, the purchase of her bonds is virtually the payment of them, in respect of the principal; a second is the material consideration, that it tends to establish the credit of the State, since it argues favorably for a debtor to invest funds in hand in the debtor's own obligations, not due, in preference to any others; and a third is, that periodical purchases of the bonds by the commissioners produces competition for them, and also withdraws considerable amounts from the market, so that by both means the value of the stock will be appreciated.

It remains to be considered, what amount will be annually necessary to constitute an adequate sinking fund, and from what sources it should be derived. On the former point the undersigned cannot speak with precision, as they cannot foresee what additions may be made to the State debt, either at present or hereafter. But the principle is clear on which the idea of this sinking fund ought to be, and is based; which is, that a capital is to be created and fall into the sinking fund from year to year, which, by investment in interest-bearing stocks, and by continued re-investments of the interest, will at specified periods amount to an accumulated capital equal to the debts of the State to fall due at those periods. The sums annually necessary for that purpose, may be readily ascertained by any person by computation. Such a sinking fund, created contemporaneously with the authority to negotiate a loan, affords the best guaranty of favorable terms in the negotiation; and, if raised, as stipulated, is the surest mode of having in readiness at the day of payment the amount required to make it. By thus diffusing, through the whole term between the periods of contracting and paying loans, the burden of small annual contributions to the fund for the payment, that of the final liquidation is greatly lessened.

The undersigned, therefore, would recommend in the strongest terms they are at liberty to use, that for the repayment of any loans, which may for any purpose be authorized at the present session, or any future sessions of the Legislature, a sinking fund may be created in the same statute adequate to

the full discharge of the sum borrowed at the matnrity of the debt, and that the faith of the State be pledged therein to raise a due proportion of it annually and to appropriate it specifically to that purpose. That course may also be commended for being, incidentally, a wholesome check on hasty and imprindent expenditures and improvident loans. If this suggestion should meet the favor of the General Assembly, the payment of debts hereafter contracted will be sufficiently provided for; and it will remain only to consider of a proper provision for the existing funded debts. As several years have elapsed since some of those debts were contracted, the amount necessary to be raised annually is proportionably larger than if the process had been commenced earlier. That provided in the act of the last session, creating the sinking fund, is liable to the two-fold objection of being inadequate, as computation will prove, especially as so small a portion of the stocks from which it is derived is productive; and, in the next place, of being contingent and uncertain. A sinking fund is reliable and effective to the end proposed in its creation, only when it is, to some considerable extent at least, positively fixed in its amount, and the raising of it is made sure. Capitalists are satisfied to make investments in public securities, and make them with eagerness and to the credit and profit of the Government, when the punctual payment of interest and principal is undoubtedly assured by the public faith, and also by an actual provision of pecuniary means of a determinate and sufficient amount. They require to see such evidence that the stocks will not depreciate on their hands, but may be either held or disposed of as their nominal value. After much consideration on the subject, the undersigned feel bound, as one of the suggestions required of them, to recommend that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be annually raised for the purposes of the sinking fund, in addition to the present contingent fund arising from the sources enumer in the act of Assembly; and they recommend further that the sum be levied in due proportions by a tax on lands and on white and black polls. They are of opinion, that a fund thus constituted will enable them by the purchases and exchanges of stocks, as before suggested, to take in all the existing debts coming to maturity after the year 1860 up to the year 1878, without further aid from the treasury, with a surplus then, which, by regular accumulation in the way already pointed out, will be sufficient to provide for the debts due in 1883 and subsequent years. That may depend in some degree on two circumstances: the one, the price the commissioners may have to give for the stocks when appreciated in market by the operations of the sinking fund, as already explained; and the other, that more than is now expected may be derived from the contingent resources provided in the act, that is to say, the dividends by roads and navigation companies, and the sale of the stock of the State in those corporations. It is probable that those stocks will not find purchasers at par. at least in any reasonable time, and also that dividends may be received on some of them, that may materially aid the sinking fund and render it adequate in due time to meet the public debts. There is much difficulty in estimating the probability of that contingency, and it is hazardons to rely on such an uncertain contingency. No evil will arise from placing no reliance on it for the present, or very little, and providing other resources in themselves adequate or nearly adequate. For if the hope of profits from those stocks should prove de-Insive, the credit of the State would still be protected; and, if it should be realized, the application of the whole fund thus increased, would only purchase or pay the bonds of the State a little sooner. Or if the Legislature at the time should prefer not to anticipate the retiring of some of the bonds, or should wish at any particular inneture to lessen taxation, it will be competent and easy to limit the amount of the sinking fund to a certain and sufficient snm, and order the surplus of the annnal income of the fund, beyond that sum, to be repaid into the public treasury as a part of the revenue for the ordinary and current expenses of Government. It is much safer that the sinking fund should rather exceed its actual necessities, according to an exact calculation of its possible accumulation, than fall short. For it may be that investments cannot be made immediately after the income accrnes, and a loss of interest arise for the time between the receipt and the investment, and to that extent reduce the fund below what such a calculation would show it ought to be. It is never to be forgotten, in considering this subject, that the full payment of a public debt, at the day it becomes due, ought to be put beyoud all question or cavil. Therefore the fund provided for that purpose ought to be both certain and ample.

It is, moreover, to constitute a fund of that character that the undersigned have ventured to suggest the subjects of taxation from which it should be levied. The Legislature may think that they are already sufficiently burdened with taxation, and therefore not be inclined to increase the taxes on them. On that point the undersigned do not presume to interpose. What they propose is, to devote the revenue raised from real estate and polls, (whatever it may be, within the sum appropriated to the sinking fund.) to this purpose of paying the public debt, and let other subjects of taxation be looked to for any desciency of the current revenue. That derived from land and polls fluctuates so little, that it can be estimated to a moral certainty for a series of years, and thus would constitute that most valuable characteristic of a sinking fund, namely, its being permanent and not less than a fixed amount. It is hardly possible to estimate too highly the beneficial influence upon the credit and interests of the State which would result from such a sinking fund, or the disastrous consequences of providing none, or one, which from its inadequacy and nncertainty, is but little better than none. To the undersigned the faith and credit of North-Carolina are very dear; but not more so, they are sure, than to the General Assembly. They do not, therefore, feel called on for any suggestions upon the common duty of upholding her credit and keeping her faith sound. They confine themselves to suggesting means which they deem most feasible and tending most probably to those ends, leaving it to the Legislature to adopt them, or in their wisdom to devise others which may appear more practical and suitable to the condition of the country, and more effective in the discharge of the debt of the State.

The undersigned regret very much that their valued asso-

ciate, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, is prevented by severe illness from coming to this City and uniting with them in making this report by his signature to it. But, from repeated consultations on the subject, they have the satisfaction of being able to say that he concurs substantially in the suggestions herein made.

All which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS RUFFIN, DAVID L. SWAIN.

Raleigh, December 18th, 1858.

ciate, the Hote Weldon N. Edwards, is prevented by sever illuses from coming to this City and uniting with them; making this report by his arguntance to it. But, from repeate consortations in the surject, they have the satisfaction of be ingredicto to set that its run are substantially in the suggetions herein made.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS RUFFIN

Halolgh, Dropopher Pills, 1850

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JOHN W. ELLIS,

Delivered in presence of the two houses of the General Assembly, January 1st, 1859.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and

House of Commons:

The ceremony in which we are about to engage, presents a fitting occasion to render our humble acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the many social and political blessings that we have enjoyed under His providence.

This day we have assembled as a free people, through our representatives, to witness a succession in the office of Chief Executive Magistrate of the State; a succession which, like those preceding it, being effected by the free action of the popular will, presents to the world a renewed evidence that with us "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only."

Based upon this great principle, our political organization, formed though it was in the most unpropitious hour of a doubtful revolution, has, under Divine superintendence, been sustained and preserved through almost an entire century, securing to our people the blessings of peace, and presenting at stated periods, as prescribed by law, the spectacle we are allowed to look upon to-day. From the inauguration of the government to the present time, one Chief Magistrate after

another has quietly departed from office, upon the expiration of his term, and his successor has been duly installed, without disturbance or commotion, and with the ready acquiescence of a united people.

During the same period almost all the nations of the earth, beyond the circle of American States, possessing forms of government similar to our own, have been convulsed by internal violence and discord. In many of them revolution has rapidly succeeded revolution, and war has followed fast in the footsteps of war, devouring with rapacity the blood and substance of their distracted people.

While these obvious truths of history incline our hearts with gratitude towards the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He has so controlled the affairs of men as to avert from this people the calamities that have befallen others, they induce a pleasing contemplation of those principles of our government that have been made the instruments, in the hands of Providence, of effecting for us so distinguishing a happiness.

It is this government of the popular will, as ascertained through the medium of the majority, that has secured to us this uninterrupted peace, this unbroken repose, with all their attendant social and domestic blessings. Indeed, it is difficult to perceive how such a government, so long as the people themselves continue virtuous and intelligent, can ever be

shaken by internal violence.

Founded in natural reason, the will of the majority commends itself to the judgments of men, and receives a united support, by drawing after it, through a conviction of its justice, the quiet acquiescence of the minority. There is a moral force derived from the well ascertained judgment of a majority of intelligent freemen, before which no resistance of faction can prove dangerous, and over which no cause of rebellion can ever triumpli. And it is a case not to be supposed, that an enlightened people would, at any time, resort to the irregular means of force to effect a desired change in government, when the same might be accomplished by peaceful methods entirely at their discretion.

Well assured, then, are we of the solid foundations upon which rests our domestic tranquility. And this peace at home is the most reliable safeguard against those external dangers to which nations are liable, since under its gentle influences prosper most the great material interests of the people which constitute that wealth, in which lies the strength of the State. But the superiority over others of a government of the majority is not alone manifested by our own successful example, or the example of those States associated with us in the American Union. The common consent of mankind furnishes a testimony in behalf of popular government. We occupy at the present time a stand-point in history, from which, looking back upon events that have passed, and around us upon those that are transpiring in the present, we are enabled to measure the triumphant march of democratic principles in every land, and among every people where the lights of civilization have reached, dissolving as they progress those mists that have hung around the minds of men, enchaining for long ages the human intellect in the strong bonds of prejudice, and illustrating the beautiful consistency of the Creator's wisdom, who, as He holds men accountable for their actions, has not denied them the capacity of self-government and control.

The just powers of the people are now being widely felt and acknowledged; and it is plain to be seen that the current of governmental reforms, at least in civilized countries, is democratic in its tendencies; and in all States like our own, where the mind has freedom of action, and men are left to follow the convictions of the judgment, these tendencies are more decided and unequivocal in their character.

Believing the democratic to be the true theory of government, I shall ever regard an extension of its teachings amongst us as a public blessing; convinced of the truth of the principle it involves, I do not fear its universal application; and following principle, would willingly see the popular will brought to bear directly, and without the intervention of agents, upon all questions touching the practical operations

of our government, where the same may not be rendered impossible by the interposition of mercly physical causes.

Entertaining these sentiments, I can, with entire satisfaction, congratulate you upon a recent advance made in popular government, in our own State. At the late elections, the people were, for the first time, permitted to exercise the privilege of free and universal suffrage; and certainly the result furnishes no circumstance calculated to create apprehensions for the welfare of our political institutions.

In appearing before you to-day, gentlemen, to assume the responsibilities of the high station to which I have been called, I must be indulged in an expression of my profound gratitude towards my fellow-citizens for the signal mark of their confidence in selecting me to fill the first office in their gifta compliment rendered the more flattering because of the circumstances of their intimate personal acquaintance with me, acquired through years of public service on my part in an important office, the duties of which brought me in almost daily association with them. Distrustful of my own capacity to discharge, to their satisfaction, the heavy duties appertaining to this position, I shall, nevertheless, endeavor to make some return for their generous confidence, by maintaining the public honor and advancing the public welfare, as far as my ability will admit. And I will feel strengthened and encouraged in the discharge of duty, by a perfect assurance, derived from an intimate acquaintance with the people of North Carolina, that honesty of purpose and rectitude of intention in a public officer are more prized by them than exalted talents, and are the surest passports to their confidence and esteem. I come, gentlemen, to the discharge of these high duties at a most interesting period of our history.

In the extraordinary social progress that characterizes the age, North Carolina has borne her part in a manner gratifying to her citizens, who ever take pleasure in her moral and physical advancement.

A well directed system of public education, established by law, furnishes primary schools in all parts of our territory; so that, at this day, every child of the State has the means of education placed within its reach. Through the benevolent enterprise of individuals, schools and colleges for instruction in the higher branches of learning have been established in almost every county. The unfortunate and the afflicted, too, have been eared for; and the institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and the asylum for the insane, will prove enduring monuments of the Christian charity and virtuous wisdom of your predecessors.

Our educational system is but an index to the state of religion and morals among our people. We may, without self-exaltation, turn our thankful hearts towards the Supreme Being that their growth has so signally prospered in our midst. We are now in the full enjoyment of the rich fruit of that free and universal religious toleration which forms a distinguishing feature of our government; and, instead of the jarring of conflicting sects, we have the harmonious action of all denominations of Christians, in teaching the great truths of practical religion, and introducing that moral training among the people, which is an essential preparation to their exercising properly the functions of self-government.

The material progress of the State has been fully in unison with our intellectual and moral improvement. North Carolina has now within her limits a line of two thousand miles of safe inland navigation, adapted to the uses of either steam or sailing vessels, which, with six hundred miles of railway, in actual operation, affords convenient market facilities to three-fourths of her population, spread over two-thirds of her territory. Other public enterprises, embracing in their design the entire State, are now in successful progress. And after all the expenditures from the public treasury, necessary to the accomplishment of those objects, it is a fact, as gratifying as it is true, that there exists amongst us, to-day, more individual and public wealth than at any former period.

Upon all whom the people have entrusted with power, devolves the responsibility of fostering and protecting these, the most vital interests of the State. Happily for the public welfare, upon yourselves, with whom is all legislative power, this burthen principally rests—nowhere can the great interests of

the State be so safely reposed as with the representatives of

the people.

Whenever executive action may be proper in connection with these, or any of the varied interests of the State, it shall be directed with an object single to the public good, and according to those principles already announced by me to the people upon various occasions.

I indulge an entire confidence that any efforts of mine to add to the efficiency and increase the usefulness of our system of public education will be sustained by the cordial and unanimous approval of our people; so deeply are they impressed with the benefits we derive from it. Upon this subject there is but one wish, and one desire.

Upon the subject of internal improvements there exists some diversity of public sentiment; which fact is well calculated to give rise to the expectation, that I will make known upon this occasion, the views that I entertain relative to a further prosecution of our public works. It is upon questions where the people are divided in opinion, above all others, that they have reason to expect an unreserved avowal of the sentiments entertained by the public servants. I shall endeavor to acquit myself of this duty, with a directness and explicitness becoming this solemn occasion, and the important question under consideration.

The views which I recently expressed relative to these enterprises, upon frequent occasions, to the public, were such as had been maturely considered, after due reflection upon the wants of the State, and our ability to construct such works as are indispensable to a development of our natural resources; and after a careful review of them, I have no reason now to offer for their modification.

Much as has been done towards the physical development of the State, some of our chief sources of wealth have not yet been reached. It may admit of doubt whether the iron interest, for example, capable as it certainly is of expansion, is in a more flourishing condition now than when the foundries of Lincoln forged cannon ball that were employed in the battles of the revolution; while our measures of mineral coal, a leading article in the world's commerce, have only been sufficiently explored to manifest our neglected riches. An agricultural region, too, of undoubted capabilities, and embracing, perhaps, a fourth part of our territory, has thus far made but limited progress, because of its exclusion from the markets of the world.

Due reflection upon facts like these, can leave but little doubt of the policy which our true interests dictate. A great work has been more than half accomplished—a vast enterprise, wisely projected with a view to a system of our own, has, after years of toil, and the expenditure of several millions of money, been forwarded well nigh to completion; and the citizens of this generation are called upon to perform their share of this labor, in which is centered the most cherished hopes of the State, and for which we will have our chief claim upon millions that will come after us, for their gratitude and thanks.

The stern requirements of a progressive civilization impel us to prosecute steadily enterprises like these, which are but such as have been accomplished by other enlightened States, and at this day are regarded as essential to the social advancement of a people. Standing, as we do, full in the noon-day sun of the civilization of the nineteenth century, we cannot, consistently with the dignity of our own high position, abandon works such as have received the approval of intelligent men in all countries, and which stand forth as the self-evident agents in effecting the most wonderful progress in the moral, social, and political condition of nations that, at any time, marks the history of the world.

And yet, I would not counsel an incautious expenditure of the public money, by embarking in new enterprises "not urgently called for" by the necessities of the public. Indeed, upon the practice of a rigid economy in all appropriations for public purposes, more than upon any one circumstance, depends the successful prosecution of works already commenced.

A careful consideration of the subject, confirms me in the belief that, by the observance of a prudent economy, our public works may be gradually prosecuted to completion, without

either embarrassing the public treasury or materially increasing the burdens of taxation.

A more detailed treatment of this subject would be incompatible with the general remarks which I propose to employ upon this occasion. Specific recommendations will be reserved for a more appropriate time.

Upon a subject enlisting the hopes of so many thousands of our people, and in which is involved the material progress of the State, may not the expectation be entertained that a conciliatory policy will be adopted, which will command the approbation of our citizens generally? There is a peculiar propriety in harmonizing the opinions of the public upon this question, since our system of improvements is designed to obliterate sectional distinctions, and produce a unity of interest and feeling among the people. A compromise policy, upon a fixed and medium ground, would infuse vigor into the prosecution of these enterprises, by the confidence which its moderation and permanency would inspire; removing them at once from the arena of party politics, and placing them above mere sectional jealousies and the machinations of political factions.

In commending a punctilious observance of all the public engagements, I know I but utter a sentiment that animates every bosom within the wide domain of our State. A violation of faith, under any circumstances, is among the most melancholy instances of human infirmity; and, in the case of a State, where the public honor has been accepted as a bond, it becomes a crime without mitigation.

First among the rich inheritances for which we are indebted to a virtuous ancestry, are these just and honorable sentiments planted deeply in the minds and hearts of our people, which hold in abhorrence the very idea of a breach of the public faith.

That this inheritance may pass unimpaired to posterity, I am convinced, will ever be an object of solicitude with the Legislature. Representing, as you do, the sentiments of the people upon this subject, is a sure guaranty that ample provision will be made to meet with promptness and regularity

the interest accruing upon the debt of the State; and that the sinking fund, created for the liquidation of the principal upon maturity, will be carefully protected and cherished.

It is perhaps proper that I should make some reference, upon this occasion, to the condition of our State as a member of the Federal Union; and to the relations she sustains towards her associates in the Confederacy.

It is a fact, much to be deplored, that the same tranquility and repose which have so constantly attended our domestic concerns, and under which our varied interests have strengthened and grown, have not so uniformly characterized our association among the States of the Union. Aggressions upon our political rights and private interests, in common with those of the other Southern States, by a class of our fellow-citizens residing in the northern portion of the Confederacy, have given rise to complaints that are well known to all, and engendered animosities destructive of that mutual friendship, which should ever characterize so intimate a relation. Indeed, so determined and persistent have been these aggressions, that the extreme remedy of a disruption of the Union has become to be frequently suggested and familiarly discussed.

Grievous as are these causes of discontent, we are not prepared for the acknowledgment that we cannot enjoy all of our constitutional rights in the Union. Should that day unfortunately come, but little doubt need be entertained that our people will act as best comports with their interests and honor, and with the sacred memories of the past, to whatever result it may lead.

In the meantime, our bearing in the Confederacy should be in accordance with the consistent and dignified character of the State, and such as becomes a just and Christian people—enltivating amicable relations with our associate States, and reciprocating offices of kind and neighborly friendship, at the same time that we manifest a jealous regard for our own political rights, forbearing towards those with whom we are associated in the most elevated pursuits that can engage the attention of men, yet firm in the maintenance of that equality

without which any association would be a living badge of shame; tolerant in others of those differences of opinion which result from education, association, climate, soil, and the many causes which tend to influence character in its formation, vet vielding nothing of the convictions of our judgment; abstaining from hasty and intemperate threats, as inconsistent with the dignity of a sovereign State, yet not slow to protest, firmly and deliberately, against impending injuries; always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with decision, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage. Such a course will, at least, gain us the high reward of our own self-respect, and may tend to induce a returning sense of justice on the part of such as are disposed to infringe our rights; failing in which, however, it will fortify us before men in whatever position we may think proper to occupy in the events that may follow.

It would subserve no useful purpose to make more particular reference at this time to the unhappy dissensions that exist between the two classes of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, or to speculate upon the disastrous consequences to which they may lead. At no time an agreeable service, I would especially refrain from obtruding them upon your reflections, this day. We enter, to-day, upon a new year in our brilliant career of self-government, and Americans, everywhere, may well devote it to felicitating each other upon the many happy circumstances that surround our condition.

And, out of sacred memories of past sufferings and toils in a common cause, a contemplation of present splendid power and grandeur as a nation, and expectations of the triumphs that yet await this great republic—sentiments that must fill the minds and breasts of all Americans on this national festive day—there naturally arise hopeful anticipations of the permanence and durability of our political system.

The patriotic emotions which this day excites, are calculated to bring to mind another, memorable in the history of the country; a day now fifty-seven years past, when Mr. Jefferson, upon a great occasion, stood before his assembled coun-

trymen, and declared with solemn emphasis: "I believe this the strongest government on earth." His prophetic wisdom, which has so often proved a beacon light to the people of this country, guiding them in times of imminent peril to a secure haven, is well calculated to inspire us with encouragement and hope in our present embarrassment.

There is a strong common sense among the American people which is not quick to desert them, and which trimmphs over obstacles and solves intricate political questions that perplex the mere theorist in governmental science. Upon this good sense, under Heaven, may we not securely rely for the preservation of our present happy political organization, dispensing to a remote posterity the same blessings we have enjoyed under it, and fulfilling that high destiny among men which Heaven has ordained it?

I will now, gentlemen, in obedience to the constitution, subscribe, in your presence, the oaths of office, relying upon an Infinite Power for wisdom and strength to enable me to discharge properly the solemn obligations they impose; and, for a benignant judgment of my official action, trusting to the indulgence of a generous people.

years in our latitions carried of soil government, and Americalism appearance of soil government, and Americalism appearance of the foliarisating each constituent.

And, our of sacred memories of past authorings and toils in a common masses a contemplation of present splendid power and grandour as a nation, and expectations of the transplation that yet swait these great regulation—southnesses that must fill the minds and breasts of all Americans on this authoral festive day—there nationally arise increases on this authoral festive manners and darability of our political systems.

The patrioric constitute which this day excites, are calculated to being patrioric constitute, memorable in the bistory of the capatrior, a day now lifts or very years past, when Mr. Jeffer excitent and proventing the past when Mr. Jeffer excited and heart excited and he

SIT

ATT OF A SUPPLIES

property on excisual defination between the little and with the was removed discovered and pull and pulling the track the same beauty with not guilten in a medicant agraphic active

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF THE ROAN-OKE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The select committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Roanoke Navigation Company, have had the subject under consideration, and ask to submit the following report:

Your committee learn that the State's stock in the said Company is fifty thousand dollars. And in referring to the books of the Public Treasurer, they find that since December, 1852, the State has only received five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars in the way of dividends from said Company. Your committee further learn, that since the construction and equipment of the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and the connecting link of road between Weldon and Gaston, that the navigation on the said river has nearly ceased; and that the canal between Weldon and Gaston is the only part of the navigation that the State can look to, in the future, for further dividends, and that only to the extent of the rents of the water privileges in Weldon, which are not likely to pay more than one per cent. in future on the amount invested by the State, at least for years to come.

Your committee have been further informed, that in view of the foregoing facts, the stockholders of the said Company have petitioned this General Assembly to release them from the obligation of keeping up the mail canal, and to authorize them to sell the same; and that a bill has already passed the Senate branch of this General Assembly for that

purpose, which goes to show more conclusively to your committee that the work will prove exceedingly unprofitable to the State.

2

All of which is respectfully submitted,
M. W. SMALLWOOD, Chairman.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS AND CURRENCY, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE BILL TO CHARTER THE "STATE IMPROVEMENT AND RELIEF BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA."

The undersigned, comprising the majority of the Committee on Corporations and Currency, to whom was referred the bill to charter the "State Improvement and Relief Bank of North Carolina," have had the same under careful consideration, and report, that after the most mature deliberation, they are firmly of the opinion that the banking capital of the State, unless one or more new banks are created by the present Legislature, will not be sufficient to supply the reasonable and necessary demands of our enterprising and rapidly increasing population. This, your committee feel assured, will satisfactorily appear by reference to the assessed value of the property of the six following States, and the amount of banking capital employed in the same:

STATES.	Assess'd value. Bank'g capit'l
North Carolina	\$ 228,800,472 \$ 6,130,000
Rhode Island,	77,758,974 18,712,162
Connecticut,	119,088,672 18,565,275
Massachusetts,	
Delaware,	
New York,	715,399,018 94,930,082
Continued all the State of the	
Aggregate Value,	\$ 1,704,492,833 \$ 209,517,519
Average Value,	\$ 284,082,139 \$ 34,786,253

Thus we see, that while the assessed value of the property of North Carolina falls but little short of the average value of the property of the above States, yet her banking capital is only about one-sixth of the average banking capital of the same States; and while the assessed value of Rhode Island is not more than one-third as great as that of North-Carolina, yet her banking capital is more than three times as large. And, again, although the assessed value of the property of New York is only a fraction over three times as great as that of North-Carolina, yet her banking capital is about fifteen times as great as ours-and, in this calculation, we have not included the capital employed in the various saving banks of New York, which is supposed to amount to about thirty millions of dollars. Again, by reference to the census of 1850, it appears that, at that time, the assessed value of all the property in the United States amounted to \$5,984,964,407 and the banking capital to \$361,597,700, exclusive of the capital employed in the various private and savings banks in the land. From this it is also seen that the banking capital of North-Carolina is far behind the average of the capital employed in banking in the other States, in proportion to the assessed value of their property when compared with the value of the property of our own State.

But it is not necessary to run the parallel between North Carolina and her sister States, to show how very small and insignificant her banking capital appears when contrasted with the immense amount profitably and usefully employed in the Union; for, this amount will appear sufficiently small and contemptible, by simply referring to the large and increasing number of our citizens, the actual wealth of the State, the abundance of her products, her vast developed—and still greater undeveloped—resources. With this view, your committee would simply refer to the statistics of Wake and Cumberland counties, as embraced in the census reports of 1850. From this report it will appear, that if the property of these two counties was sold at a fair price it would more than pay off the whole of the banking capital of North-Carolina—the cash value of the farming implements, machinery, horses,

mules, cows, sheep, hogs and slaves of the counties of Cumberland and Wake, being set down, as appears from the census reports alluded to, at the sum of \$13,000,240—a little over twice the amount of the banking capital of the State. And, if to this we add State, county and railroad bonds, and money loaned at interest, the floating capital held and owned by the citizens of these two counties, the amount would be very largely increased.

From their investigation of this matter, and from the above facts, your committee have been surprised to find how small amount of capital is invested in North Carolina, when compared, either with her own wealth and resources, or with the immense amount of capital thus profitably employed in nearly every other State in the Union. And, unless it can be shown that this large amount of capital, thus employed, has been detrimental to the interests and prosperity of those States, your committee are forced to the conclusion that the banking capital of North-Carolina is entirely too small, and the more especially, as many of her sister States are leaving her far behind, in point of wealth and distinction. For, however much we may pride ourselves, for the high stand to which North-Carolina has so justly entitled herself, for her integrity and public credit, and for the preeminent ability of her orators and statesmen, yet we cannot be blind to the fact, that when compared with other States, she is constantly sinking in the scale of wealth, and is not, by any means, keeping pace with the prosperity of others.

Whether a gold and specie currency is preferable to one of paper, your committee cannot now stop to enquire; nor will they presume to express an opinion in regard to the policy of banking, was the question of its introduction now made for the first time. The banking system, whatever may be said or thought of it, has been engrafted upon our institutions, has grown up with us as a people, strengthening and enlarging itself, and keeping an even and commensurate pace with the expanding energies of the nation, until it has completely interwoven itself into all our habits of business, and become identified in interest with almost every species of industry;

and, to abandon this policy now, it would, in the opinion of your committee, greatly embarrass, if not bring ruin upon the great commercial and industrial interests of the country. As evidence that the views of your committee are correct in this respect, they would simply state that there are now in successful operation, within the United States seventeen hundred incorporated banks, branches and agencies, and yet, strange to say, every legislature that convenes, is literally beseiged to grant more new banks. Of this large number of banks, or offices of discount and deposit, there are thirty-five located in this State, and of this number, six, with an aggregate capital of \$1,600,0000, are located in the counties of Cumberland and Wake.

The above facts and figures, your committee think, are amply sufficient to show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the great and increasing agricultural, mechanical, commercial and internal improvement interests of the State, demand an increase of our banking capital, and that the same should be more equally distributed. Yet, your committee have at their command, other facts and figures which are equally as conclusive, if not more so, in regard to this position. As appears from the Comptroller's report of 1856, the amount of taxes paid into the treasury by individuals, who, in 1855, had money loaned at interest, was \$49,000. Now, this tax being three per cent. on the amount of interest received or secured, the interest received by individuals in that year must have exceeded the sum of \$1,600,000, while the money loaned at interest could not have been less than \$28,000,000. While these facts show a result highly gratifying to the pride of every North Carolinian, and show conclusively that our beloved old commonwealth is abundantly sound and solvent, and that her patriotic sons can always command the means to meet promptly all demands which are likely to be made upon her; they also furnish to the minds of your committee, satisfactory testimony that a much larger amount of capital should be emploved in banking, and that a financial system should be organized, which will more comport with the spirit and progress of the age in which we live, and which will give an impetus to agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, and to our works of internal improvements, which they cannot receive from our present system.

In the foregoing statement, tending to show the wealth of the State, your committee, have not embraced the capital invested in internal improvements, which will soon exceed the sum of \$16,000,000, nor have they deemed it expedient to extend their report, so as to embrace the statistics, necessary to show the annual value of the various and rapidly increasing products of our farms, mines, manufactures, mills, tonnage, trade and commerce. They have deemed such an array of statistics as entirely too volumnious for this report, although the facts which would be thereby disclosed would tend strongly to fortify the position which they have assumed.

Again, the greater the commercial facilities enjoyed by any people, the greater will be the stimulus given to every species of industry, the greater will be the increase of all kinds of produce, and consequently greater will be the demand for banking capital. Our system of internal improvements, will soon be so far completed, as to bring no inconsiderable portion of the State into direct and speedy communication with three, if no more of the very best harbors on our coast, thereby greatly increasing the commercial facilities of our people. When the North-Carolina Railroad shall have penetrated the western mountains, when the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford road shall gradually extend itself from the seacoast along our southern boundary, and when the great mineral resources of the coalfields of the Dan and Deep rivers shall have found an outlet to the scaboard, then, indeed, will the position which we have assumed be acknowledged as true, and as the only one which can render these works available, or make them a blessing to the community; but should a different policy prevail, we fear that all of our railroads will languish and die, and that which has already been expended by the State and individuals will prove to be an entire loss.

Under the present, and future prospects of an increase of our commercial facilities, your committee most respectfully submit, that it is not too much to expect and anticipate a general revival and increase of business in every active pursuit and avocation of life; sufficient at any rate, to swell our commerce, tonnage, and trade until it shall reach, and at least equal that of South-Carolina, in which State a banking capital of \$14,956,735 is not found to be too large to meet the com-

mercial wants of the people.

It is desirable, and in the opinion of your committee, the people of the State desire to have a constitutional and well defined free specie basis banking system speedily established in place of the present undefined close monopoly system; they desire a banking system that will not only promise, but that will actually require cash individual stockholders in our banks. to deposit some kind or other of State stocks, to double the amount of their capital, with the public treasurer, as security, in addition to the liability clause and the same amount of specie now required by our present system. In other words, a financial system that will render the banks, not only abundantly good, but free and accessible to all classes, sects and sections at all times, and under all circumstances. A system that will enable the banks to afford all the legitimate means, requisite to stimulate the enterprise, to increase the trade and develop the resources of the State, while at the same time it will protect the credit of the State, and also throw a fostering arm around the industry and improvements of the country, by inducing all directly interested in our banks and improvements to extend their utmost influence to induce all the produce that may pass over them to seek our own ports and markets, so that our people will realize the benefit of the exchange and commissions arising from the sale thereof.

In consideration of the above facts, therefore, your committee express it as their decided opinion, that good economy, the prosperity of the State, and the necessities of our works of internal improvements, of our millers, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and citizens generally, require of this legislature to charter a large, new State bank, with a capital sufficiently great to enable it to establish branches in every portion of the State. Our wants, or rather our pressing necessities, demand at the present crisis in our affairs, a State

institution which shall be thoroughly identified with the people, credit, debts, revenue, and improvements of the State. Such an institution, from the large deposits made by the State, our various improvements, and the public at large, will be enabled at all times to furnish our fellow-citizens with a good, abundant, safe, uniform, and convertible currency; while the whole of its mighty recuperative energies and influence will, from interested motives, be so brought to bear upon all the great industrial and productive interests of the country, as will unite them all in sympathy without consolidating them, either in theory or practice. And as it is believed by your committee, and as they will hereinafter show, that there is no other business in which capital can be so profitably employed as in banking, they can see no good reason why the State, as a sovereign, should not employ at least a part of her credit in this profitable business, instead of investing it all in improvements, which will eventually prove to be utterly worthless, unless, indeed, the State, by establishing such a bank as proposed, shall extend its fostering care and protection over them. And the more especially should this be done, to supply the deficiency in our currency a deficiency which is rapidly increasing and daily becoming more oppressive, as the capitalists of the State, on account of the heavy taxes levied on money loaned to individuals, have invested their funds in State and railroad bonds, bearing a higher rate of interest, which are subject to no tax, and where all risk is avoided.

Your committee report, that the banking capital of the State being insufficient, as they think they have clearly shown, and that as the capital thus heretofore invested—as intimated by Gov. Bragg in his first annual message—has proved more profitable to the State and public than any other investment that she has heretofore or can ever now make, they are unable to perceive any good reason why the present legislature should not invest one or two millions more of capital in this business which has proved to be so lucrative, safe, and profitable, or rather, why the State should not retain and exercise this sovereign privilege instead of granting

it away in perpetuity to a favorite few. Surely the present and prospective condition of the treasury will show that the State will have a pressing need for all the money she can possibly raise, in this or any other legitimate way from the people.

This step is made still more obligatory on the present legislature, if possible, than ever before; for the most inattentive observer cannot fail to perceive the great and intense desire, manifested on the part of those who have an experimental knowledge of the immense profits and other advantages which flow from the present unlimited, close, monopoly system of banking, to perpetuate and extend the same at each returning session of the legislature. Indeed, so great is the anxiety of the capitalists of the country to secure these bank charters, that they are willing to aid, at any time, to log-roll the State into any amount of indebtedness to carry forward new schemes of internal improvements. The proceedings of the legislature of 1854-'55 fully establish the truth of this. And well may the stockholders of our banks afford to enter into a bargain of this kind, for all history and experience attest the fact that just as the debts of a State and direct taxes are increased, and railroads are extended and their stocks are depreciated, just in the same ratio precisely do the profits of banking increase. And let it be remembered that to this general rule even North-Carolina does not form an exception.

Your committee are satisfied that if experience has established any one fact in relation to banks and banking, it is, that just in proportion as banks increase in numbers their ability to do good is diminished and their potency for evil is increased. In other words, there should be but one bank in each State, and the State should own at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of the capital stock, while the individual stock-holders, after depositing security for the full amount of the circulation in addition to the usual liability, should have the control of the same. Indeed this is the only way by which the State can ever be enabled to exercise a controlling power over the currency of the country. It is a great popular delusion, gotten up by those who are most deeply interested in

bogus operations of all kinds, to suppose that the power of any one bank can ever become so great or formidable as the combined power of a half dozen or more banks, although employing in the aggregate no greater amount of capital. The idea of checkmating one bank by chartering another is preposterous, and is equally as fallacious as to hope to intimidate or restrict the depredations of a robber by inducing others equally as bad and notorious to join him in his avocation. For although there is a great deal of truth in the maxim, that it takes a rogue to catch a rogue, there is fully as much truth in another maxim, that there is honor among thieves. Your committee would not be understood as using any harsh terms or opprobious epithets as applicable to our present banks, they leave this to those who are so apprehensive of the powers of banks that when one with a large capital is spoken of their fears are immediately excited. Though it is rather incomprehensible to your committee that those who profess so much confidence in the honesty and integrity of an innumerable number of small banks, should be so terribly alarmed and have so little confidence in the same banks when consolidated into one, although under the control of the same individuals. Mr. Gilbert, in his valuable work, entitled "large banks against small ones," has placed this great popular absurdity in a strong and convincing light.

When we consider the great number of banks now in operation in the United States, and the great and manifest anxiety to increase the number, the question naturally arises, why is it that capitalists are so extremely desirous to invest their funds in this way? Your committee find no difficulty in answering the question. This anxiety arises from several good and satisfactory reasons: First, as is truly stated by one of the best writers on political economy, that the "wit of man can devise no scheme by which so great a tax can so easily and readily be collected ont of the pockets of the people as that of our present banking system; Secondly, banking is an unusually safe business, besides being very convenient and honorable; and, thirdly, it is more profitable by far than any other business in which capital can be employed. These

facts are so generally known that the most stringent legal and constitutional enactments are required to prevent private individuals from becoming bankers. And that clause in our constitution which forbids the conferring of exclusive privilege upon any class of men was intended to prevent a monopoly of the privileges of banking, while it was never contemplated by the powers of that instrument that such great and important privileges would be conferred upon any one without a fair equivalent paid to the State therefor.

Your committee feel that they might safely conclude this report without any additional facts or reasons, but in consideration of the great importance of the subject, and as it is one in which the whole State is so deeply interested, they deem it not unadvisable to fortify their position, to add some additional items of proof drawn from the most authentic sources, and which cannot be gainsayed or denied. First, then, as to the safety of banking:

The Banker's Magazine for March, 1856, says:

"According to a pamphlet on the credit system of France and England, and this country, published by H. C. Cary, of Philadelphia, in 1838, it appears, that from 1795 to 1831, the average amount of loss on commercial paper of the Bank of England, was forty-two-hundreths of one per cent. on the capital stock employed. The loss upon the loans of the Massachusetts banks from 1811 to 1816, was not over one-fourth of one per cent. upon the average amount of capital employed. From 1812 to 1837, the Bank of America, in New York, on loans averaging \$3,145,310 annually, sustained but an average loss of \$2,320, or less than one-tenth of one per 'cent. Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, transacted banking business for near twenty years; average loan, \$2,250,000 per annum; aggregate loss, \$185,000, or not more than one-third of one per cent. per annum. The losses of the Bank of the United States, for twenty years, averaged but sixty one-hundredths of one per cent. per annum."

We learn officially that the Bank of North America, (Philadelphia,) has, within the last five years, discounted \$56,000,000, with a loss of only \$1,170. Any number of facts corrob-

orative of the foregoing could be given, but your committee deem the above as amply sufficient to establish the fact that banking, when properly conducted, is by no means an unsafe or hazardous business.

But a business to offer sufficient inducements to capitalists, must not only be safe, but must also be profitable; and that banking is the most profitable way in which capital can now be invested, a little reflection and a little observation cannot fail to satisfy the most incredulous. And indeed so profitable is banking under our present system, that if two individuals were to trade with each other upon the same principle that our banks trade with the community, the one would soon own the entire property of the other; for if A was to pay interest on all the notes he issued, and finally paid the notes themselvs, and B received interest on all the notes he issued, to twice the amount of his property, and finally redeemed the notes themselves with A's mouey-A's loss and B's gain, would be in proportion to the amount of their dealings. And when we come to reflect that no other business of the State is paying on the average annually, more than five per cent., yet that bank capital is yielding an average of 12 per cent., and that an indirect tax is thereby annually collected off the industry of the country of at least \$1,000,000, an amount nearly double the direct tax of the State, it is evident that it is only a question of time, and that in the end, the entire resources of the State will be swallowed up by the banks. A few facts and a little calculation will show very plainly that the people of North-Carolina are taxed every year twice as much for the support of corporations as they now pay under our present revenue law for the support of government. The gross profits of our banks for the year 1855-assuming that all made the same in proportion to their capital, which some two or three of them did-amounted to the enormous sum of over \$1,200,-000. Now this looks startling, yet it is true, that our people over and above the \$500,000 taxes collected by our sheriff's, pay an annual indirect tax of twice that amount, levied and collected by our bank corporations. To those not acquainted with the operations of banking, these large profits may appear incredible, but Mr. Gouge explains this matter very satisfactorily, he says:—

"With a loanable capital of \$100,000, a bank by the help of its deposits and circulation, can make loans to the amount of \$300,000. Hence, for every \$100,000 of their own capital employed in discounting, the banks draw twice or thrice as much as is drawn from the same amount in the hands of private individuals. The gain of the banks from their practice of taking the discount in advance, and charging sixty-four days interest on notes which have but sixty-three days to run, is also considerable."

Now your committee would not be understood as objecting to the large amount of taxes which is thus annually indirectly collected from the people by those corporations-your committee believe in the necessity of banks, and insist that the banking capital of the State should be increased. It is to the application of these large profits to which your committee object. That instead of being applied to lessen the burdens of direct taxes, instead of being applied to lessen the tax on our land and negroes, to pay off the public debt and to build railroads, the whole of it goes to eurich private individuals, whose interests are not in any way identified with the commercial, industrial and internal improvement interests of the State. Your committee regard banks as a necessary evil, yet the evils springing from these corporations, like that arising from taxation, can by proper legislation be made to enure to the benefit of the State. No bank should ever be created, simply with a view of enablina a few private in-DIVIDUALS TO INCREASE THEIR WEALTH, but for the purpose of accommodating the public with loans and exchanges; for in the language of Mr. Ricardo:-

"As it is public credit which supports the banks, and not the banks that support public credit, and as the deposits of the banks are the property of the community generally, and the profits derived from circulation come from the community generally, they ought to go to the community generally, and go to lighten the burden of taxation."

It was upon this principle that the old United States bank,

when it was rechartered, was required to pay a bonus of \$1,500,000; and so great was its profits that when, in the days of Jackson, it applied again for a renewal of its charter, it was willing to pay a bonus of \$3,000,000. And in support of this principle, we quote again from Mr.Ricardo:

"If a charter was about to expire, the public might question the policy of permitting a company to enjoy all the advantages which attend the supplying a great country with paper money. Paper money may be considered as affording a seignorage equal to its whole exchangeable value. But seignorage, in all countries, belongs to the State, and should never be parted with except for an equivalent."

And as further authority, we quote from Mr. Webster:

"It may be laid down as a general rule, that no independent State or free people, who have to be taxed directly for the support of their government, should ever tolerate a bank to spring up on their soil, in which the State is not, or may be at any time she chooses, directly interested as owner of at least one-half or two-thirds of the stock of the institution."

When the bank of Wilmington was chartered, an effort was made to insert a proviso of this kind in the bill; the effort was unsuccessful, and yet the bank, after nine month's operation, declared a dividend of eleven per cent., the whole of which went to increase the wealth of individuals, and not one cent enured to the benefit of the State, to lessen the direct taxes of the people. When the present State bank was first spoken of, the venerable Joseph Gales, Mr. Fisher, and others, came out in the Raleigh Register, advocating the plan of establishing a large State bank as the best means of relieving the people from direct taxes. And that the profits made by the bank are a tax upon the people while they are highly remunerative to individual stockholders, your committee would refer to Gouge's history of banking, page 24. From this it appears, that according to a statement made by Mr. Gallatin in 1829, the banks of Pennsylvania had a nominal capital of \$12,032,000; of this \$1,310,000 was invested in real estate, and \$4,620,000 in stocks of various descriptions, from which the banks derived as much profit as private persons derived from similar investments. With the remainder they discounted notes to the amount of \$17,526,000, and, continues Mr. Gouge—

"The revenue which private individuals would derive from lending \$6,102,000, at the legal rate of six per cent., would be \$366,120 per annum. The revenue which the banks derive from this amount is \$1,120,664."

Thus the bank of Pennsylvania, in one year, on a capital of \$6,102,000, drew from the people, by an indirect tax, more than \$755,544, over and above what the same capital would have yielded private individuals, at the legal rate of six per cent. A direct tax of half this amount, for the support of government, continued for a series of years, would produce a rebellion. From Mr. Gallatin's statements, we find that, in 1829, the indirect tax paid by the people for the support of all the banks in the United States was \$7,862,698. The amount, at this time, would be at least four times as great.

As conclusive evidence, however, that banking is profitable. your committee would add the following facts: As appears from the returns of the banks themselves, the average profit on the entire banking capital of this State, for the year 1855, was 113. In the bank of Missouri, the State borrowed, at 6 per cent, \$805,000, and invested it as her part of the capital; this bank has never declared a dividend of less than 10 per cent, and sometimes as high as 20, so that the State has made an average of \$60,000, clear profit every year, on its investment, and in fourteen years will pay the debt, and have her capital clear profit. The State Bank of Indiana has never paid a dividend of less than 10, and often as high as 20 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Louisiana, with a capital of \$2,681,000, has paid out in dividends, within the last fiftyeight years, \$8,792,258, and purchased in \$1,200,000 of its own stock, making an aggregate profit of \$9,926,858. The Merchants' and Traders' bank of New Orleans, made in clear profits, from its commencement in 1833 to 1853, \$2,077,598, on a capital of \$1,500,000. The Canal and Banking Company of New Orleans, in ten years, on a capital of \$3,000,-000, paid in dividends, \$2,882,207. The State of SouthCarolina has realized from its bank since it was first chartered \$8,835,020; for twenty-three years this bank declared dividends from 10 to 19½ per cent. per annum. The nett amount of profits in 1847, were \$285,226. And the Governor of South-Carolina in view of these facts, in his message to the Legislature of that State in 1855, said:—

"Now as the banking business has proved so highly profitable, would it not be wise to appropriate a large portion of it to the State and thus in a great measure free our people from taxation."

The above is a brief view of the profits of banking in this country, and when your committee look abroad, they find the same result in other countries. On page 638 of the Bankers' Magazine for 1856, we find that the banks of Wales declared the following dividends:

Bank of Wales,10	per cent.
Commercial Bank,20	- "
Bank of Australia,20	• 66
Union Bank,32	"

Again in the March number, 1856, Bankers' Magazine, will be found a table showing the dividends, the value of the stock, and the price of consols, from the commencement of the bank in 1694, up to 1856, from which we make the following extract:

YEAR.	DIVIDENDS.	STOCK WORTH.	CONSOLS.
Contract of the Contract of th		-(4)(1,7)-1,001 1,60	reproductive service
1746	$5\frac{1}{2}$	\$136	\$89
1756		121	90
1766	$4\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	139	90
1776	$5\frac{1}{2}$	143	90
1786	6	158	80
1796	7	180	70
1806	7	223	65
1816	10	262	65
1826	8	223	85
1836	8	219	92
1846	7	211	98
1855	8	218	94

From this it appears that the value of the stock of the bank of England has always been above par, and at times two hundred per cent. above par; while the public debt, with the government pledged as security, has never since 1746 been as high as par, and often below it.

Again, in the November number New York Banker's

Magazine we find the following:

"The English Banking Interests.—The half yearly meeting of the various London joint stock bank companies, which have been held during the past few days, exhibit a remarkable expansion and prosperity of these establishments. Upon the whole list, which as yet only includes eight banks, the total of paid up capital, is £3,661,000, while the sums deposited are more than ten-fold as much, to wit: £26,832,000, and the dividends lately declared vary from 9 to 10, 17½, and even $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. On the whole mass of capital embarked in these undertakings, the average dividend just presented to the stockholders is equivalent to 14 per cent."

It will be seen from the above that the large profits accruing to the banks arise from the great amount of deposits, these deposits being constantly on the increase according as internal improvements are extended and railroads increased. So that the greater the public debt and the greater the number of our railroads, so do the profits of the banks increase, especially those located on the lines of our road, and in whose vaults large deposits are constantly made from the earnings of the Road. This is clearly shown by the Newberry bank of South-Carolina, located immediately on a railroad. This bank was chartered in 1852, and in 1856, after declaring an average dividend of ten per cent. per annum, had carried to its surplus fund \$108,112.58, a little over one-third of its capital of \$300,000.

The late comptroller general of South-Carolina, in calling the attention of the legislature to some of the more common and open outrages practiced by the banks of that State, after suggesting one or more remedies for correcting the evils complained of, goes on to say—"That some such wholesome laws or regulations should be made to correct the evils of the present system is clear and indisputable. Can any system which yields such an enormous profit on capital be just and, wise, as is now enjoyed by the banks of South-Carolina? The citizen can only realise seven per cent. on his loans, and yet when his capital goes into a bank, through its multifarious and illegitimate operations, he realizes by declared dividends and money set aside as reserved funds, which is merely a dividend to be paid in future, the enormous sum of 20, 30, and, in some instances, it is believed 40 per cent. This is the range of interest which the bank capital of this State has yielded for the last fiscal year. Are the profits in agriculture, mercantile, or other capital to be compared with it? And can a charter, merely, justly give such a decided advantage to banks over all others? The comptroller general apprehends not"-and so do your committee. We will here add that the bank of Hamburg, on a capital of \$500,000, cleared in one month, at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum on its entire capital.

Having thus shown that banking is both a safe and profitable business, your committee would be rejoiced could they say the same of capital invested in internal improvements, in which the State is so deeply interested, but your committee find that while all of our banks are making money, and while the average net annual profits of the banks of the State are 11\frac{3}{4} per cent., that the average dividends of our roads do not exceed three per cent., while some of them declare no dividends whatever, and unless the present legislature shall charter a bank upon the principles contained in this bill, herewith submitted, your committee fear that a large portion of the capital invested by the State and individuals in these roads will prove an entire loss, and that the spirit of improvement will be depressed, and receive a shock from which it will not soon recover.

And in conclusion your committee would again urge upon the Legislature the great importance of hereafter requiring the individual stockholders in all our banks, to deposit with the public treasurer, some sort of internal improvement stock, in which the State is interested, to double the amount of the

circulation of the banks. Under this salutary and constitutional system, the business of banking can never be over done; the banks nor railroads, individually or collectively, cannot over issue notes or certificates of stock, as is now not. unfrequently the case, nor can any man or set of men have the privilege of putting a bank note in circulation, until he has first paid to the State a dollar to aid her in the development of her resources. Again by adopting this rule our banks will be instantly stripped of the last remaining features of close monopoly money corporations, by having their doors and books at once thrown wide open, with the privilege extended to all to come forward and subscribe whenever it may suit their convenience or taste to do so. By adopting this system the Legislature can control the banks, instead of being controlled by them. Not only so, our banks can be made to act as the most economical safe and popular agents of the sinking fund, that it is within the power of the Legislature to create. And finally by this system our banks will be thoroughly identified in interest with the people, our improvements, and with the commercial and industrial interests of the country.

For the above reasons and many others which might be advanced, we report the bill to charter, the "State Improvement and Relief Bank of North-Carolina," back to the House, and most respectfully and earnestly urge its passage, as a measure well calculated to check many of the unjust and oppressive irregularities of our present inefficient financial and banking system, and at the same time provide the ways and means whereby the present liabilities of the State may

be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

M. W. SMALLWOOD, D. F. CALDWELL, A. K. SIMONTON, H. C. JONES. Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the geological survey of the State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House instructing them to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Geologist for the State, beg leave to report that they have investigated the matter pertaining to the geological survey, and have ascertained from Mr. Emmons, having this work in charge, what has been done up to this time, and also how much still remains to be done to complete the work according to the intentions of the original projectors, and also the time which will be required to perform this service.

In order to give an intelligible view of the operations connected with this service, it is proposed to speak of it under the following heads: 1st. The field-work. 2d. The laboratory work. 3rd. The reports which have been published. 4th. The amount of work both in the field and laboratory which remains to be done. 5th. The geological cabinet. 6th. Time necessary to finish the survey.

1st. In the execution of the field work, three principal objects seem to have been kept in view—the geographical limits of the different formations, the location of valuable mineral products of each formation, and their agricultural characteristics.

The geographical boundaries of the formations of the State, which are really distinct, have been determined by tracing them out carefully. It will be seen by an inspection of the

geological map submitted to us, that these different formations extend obliquely across the State, and form about ten belts of variable extent. The geographical area, and the boundaries have been determined by tracing them along their sides or outskirts, and also by crossing the State in different directions; the first and most important, is through its central; second, along its borders; and lastly, through the southern tier of counties. These boundaries have been fixed by numerous journeys which have been made when the Geologist was engaged in the special examination of the mineral products of the State. The result of these observations has been the acquisition of facts which enable him to construct an accurate geological map of the State. The value of such a map is at once perceived on inspection, or a moment's reflection.

The formations containing important mineral productions, or those of a peculiar character, are restricted or limited to a single belt. Thus the formations containing coal are restricted to two narrow belts, which are occupied by peculiar rocks, and it is only in connection with them that there is the least hope of obtaining this important substance. Certain belts are rich in mines of gold, copper, iron, &c.; others, again, are entirely barren of the useful ores. The location of these peculiar products, then, may be seen at once by an inspection of the map, and it will present those practical facts which may be relied upon to guide future investigations. A map of this kind, however, has other uses; for example, the belts which differ geologically from each other will be characterized by a peculiar class of soils, which will be confined to this belt, because the soils are derived directly from the rocks of the belt. They are in situ, not having been moved, as in the northern part of the United States. Hence, the map becomes an agricultural one, and the extent of particular kinds of soil will be indicated by the extent of the belt of rocks laid down upon the map. The collection of soils has been made apon the principle here explained. It has enabled the Geologist to lay down certain general facts respecting the distribution of soils, which become, at once, practically important. For example, granitic belts extend across the State. As these

granites have a very uniform composition, so the soils which are derived from them will have, in their original composition, a similarity, and all things being equal, as climate, &c., will be adapted to certain crops. The variation in composition will arise from cultivation, or from local exposures of different kinds. The map, then, is a general guide, both for mineral productions and the agricultural adaptation which belong to certain parts of the State.

It has been attempted, and, to a certain extent, the committee believe the attempt has been successful, to locate all the important mines of the State upon the map. This, when accomplished, will become a useful guide to any person, who has an interest in the subject of mines and minerals, and particularly so, to those who can only study the resources of the State from maps and reports. Considerable progress has been made in this part of the service, in all that part of the State which embraces the midland counties.

2. The Laboratory Work .- The first report which was published, contains many original analyses in which the Geologist was assisted by several competent chemists. It contains the work of five or six months. The second reportthat of 1856, contains much less, for the reason that it was contemplated to publish the analyses of soil in a separat ereport, embodying the leading agricultural facts respecting the midland counties. Analyses of soils were made at this early day, which have been reserved, and the committee have learned from the Geologist, that he has completed the analysis of a large number of iron ores, which exist in the counties of Orange, Chatham, Moore, Gaston, Lincon, Catawba, Stokes and Wilkes; also the limestones of Orange, Wake, Stokes, Catawba and Gaston; the copper ores of Guilford and Davidson; the fine clays of Johnston and Wake. So also the wheat soils of Stanly; the tobacco soils of Granville, Person, and the northern tier of counties. Besides numerous specimens of the marls are being sent to the laboratory for analysis, of which there have been completed several from Duplin and Craven counties since the publication of the last report. Indeed there is work enough to employ one individual and assistant for six months to come.

The greatest amount of laboratory work which has been done, is embodied in the report of 1858. It is believed to have required a year's labor, as labor is ordinarily performed.

It is unnecessary to speak very particularly of this work, as the results are in the hands of the members of the Legislature.

It was deemed important to determine the character of the soils of the lower counties—particularly the soils of Hyde county, and to ascertain whether similar soils might not exist in other counties adjoining. The result both of examination in the field and in the laboratory has proved that large tracts of swamp land, identical with that of Hyde, exist in Onslow, Jones, Craven, and other of the eastern counties.

The committee are assured, and they believe, that the work in the laboratory is progressing daily; the iron, copper, and lead ores are being placed more particularly under examination; and thus, when they are completed, a body of important information will be obtained, which will be useful to the public, as well as to individuals.

The combined results of the field work, and that of the laboratory will show that North-Carolina has truly wonderful mineral resources, and must, ultimately command, as we think, a vast amount of capital. It should be understood, however, that real progress in these pursuits, will be of slow growth, and will require time. But the first step to lead persons with capital to seek investment here, is to develope, in this way, the resources of the State, and show the advantages she possesses. Her water power, too, yet unoccupied, is immense. There is room for manufactories of various kinds, as iron, copper, cotton, &c., and her climate favores enterprises of this character. But to secure their establishment, it is necessary to let the world know the advantages which North-Carolina possesses.

3. Reports which have been published.—These have been alluded to, and their design may be ascertained by an inspection of their contents. That of the midland counties relates to the resources of this portion of the State, particularly those belonging to Chatham and Moore. Of this report it

may be said that it embodies facts which may be more interesting to a scientific man, than to those not specially devoted to science. But we hold that purely scientific facts confer great importance abroad, as well as at home. Facts which are embodied in a scientific dress, arrest the attention of men of capital for this reason: that this feature goes to show that talents have been expended in the production of the reports and the acquisition of its facts, and hence, gives weight to that part which is regarded as purely practical. It is necessary, in order that a reader have confidence in a report relating to matters involving scientific knowledge, that the author show himself competent to fulfill his task and fill the place he occupies, otherwise his production will have little weight with the public, and especially with capitalists.

4. The amount of work in the field and in the laboratory which remains to be done.—The southwestern and some of the western counties have not been fully examined. Indeed what has been done amounts only to a preliminary survey; that is, those sections of these counties which require investigation, have been determined. It appears from a statement made by Dr. Emmons, that during a tour through the southwestern counties, much that was important was accomplished. It was in a line which was calculated to prevent the loss of money in worthless mining enterprises. That many schemes by which time and money would have been expended, were prevented by his advice, is now well ascertained. This tour also furnished much information respecting the southwestern counties, so that the way is now prepared for a detailed examination. It is a portion of the State which well merits the examination proposed. It has its peculiar features—its peculiar topography—and its agricultural resources are quite different from those of the midland counties.

The committee are of opinion that a detailed report of the resources of this section of the State is due to the people, and that the work of the survey would appear but half-finished without it.

5. The Geological Cabinet..—The collection of a cabinet of minerals, and other objects of natural history, has been under-

taken for the purpose of concentrating under one view, as it were, the resources of the State. Without an exhibition of this kind it would be impossible to convey to the members of the legislature an adequate idea upon this subject. the truth of the statements of the geological reports may be furnished with conclusive testimony that they are not exaggerated, this collection may be always appealed to, and, to aid in making an impression as true to nature as possible, the collections for the last two years have been specimens of large size, such, for example, as should convey to the mind an idea of the thickness of a metallic vein. A small specimen would prove the existence of any given mineral, but it would prove nothing more, and hence might be of the least value. For this reason it has been attempted by the geologist, not only to show the fact of the existence of a given ore or metal, but to prove also that it exists in quantities to become valuable for working. This plan will be far more satisfactory to strangers, who visit the collection for the purpose of learning something respecting the resources of the State.

It is probably unnecessary to state minntely the value of cabinets. There are no civilized governments without them. There are no respectable educational institutions without them. In this State, so rich in the products of the mineral kingdom, it is highly probable that the time is not far distant when an institution will be established, some of the objects of which will be instruction in agriculture, mining and the natural sciences. Hence, a collection of this kind, of which the nucleus is already formed, will be on hand, prepared to fulfil its part in the education of young men in this noble department of human knowledge. For an educational purpose, therefore, the value of a collection of this kind, which is made in connection with the geological and agricultural survey, cannot be too highly appreciated.

6. The time necessary to finish the survey.—It is apparent, from a careful consideration of the facts in the case, that a geological and agricultural survey of the State, is a work of time, labor and science. The duties of the laboratory demand much of the time necessarily devoted to this subject. There,

the labors of the man of science are quiet, and secluded from the public eye. The world knows them only in their results. It is ignorant of the hours of anxious toil and persevering thought which the investigations demand. Hence, too often is the ground of complaint, that less has been accomplished than the public thought they had reason to expect.

It is believed that the time necessary to finish all the field-work, and prepare the information and facts for publication, will be two years. This extended time will give to the Geologist opportunity to visit and explore those parts of the State, or those counties, which remain unvisited, or only in part examined. An assurance is felt, that, in the end, very little dissatisfaction will remain, on the ground that the survey has been useless or unprofitable.

The committee have not deemed it necessary to go into a consideration of the benefits resulting to the State from a geological and agricultural survey. These we have supposed to be conceded. Upon this point, the reports themselves bear ample testimony; and, to be satisfied of this fact, we think it only necessary to read and study them.

Nor have we chosen to enter into a discussion of the probable injuries and loss the State will sustain by suddenly arresting the survey at this time. We rest the case with a simple statement of facts in regard to the field and laboratory work, the reports which have been published, the amount of work both in the field and laboratory remaining to be done, and the geological cabinet.

The committee, therefore, in conclusion, ask leave to report the resolution back to the House, and to say, that in their opinion, it is inexpedient at this time, to abolish the office of Geologist for the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. D. FEREBEE, Chairman.

commended to the second of the

Address of the second s

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL FROM EPHRAIM MAUNEY.

To the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

The undersigned respectfully represents to your honorable body, that he is desirous to lease, for the term of five years, the North Carolina Railroad, and the effects pertaining there-He will give one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year for the use of the same, payable semi-annually, and will bind himself that the rates of freight shall not be increased, but diminished, and that he will surrender the road and rolling stock, at the end of the term in as good condition as he receives it; the rolling stock and other personal effects to be valued by competent persons when he receives it, and the condition of the road to be examined also by competent persons, at the begining and end of the term, and if the rolling stock shall be worth less, or the roadway in worse condition at the end of the term, than at the time he receives it, he will pay the difference, or if worth more, or in better condition he will claim compensation for such increase of value. He will give bond in such penalty as your honorable body may prescribe, and securities to be approved by the Governor and board of Internal Improvement, for the performance of his contract.

Your memorialist is a stockholder in said road, and makes this proposition, because he is satisfied he can make profits by it for himself, save the people \$100,000 a year of taxation, and a small dividend to private stockholders, and give to the publie more than their present benefits from the use of the road.

Your memorialist prays your honorable body to pass an act authorising and directing the directors to make with him the contract above indicated, unless they can make one more favorable to the interests of the State and the stockholders.

Your memorialist hopes that your honorable body will not hesitate to grant his prayer, since there is no prospect that the road is to be managed any better for the future than it has been heretofore, and consequently there is no reasonable ground of hope, under its present management, that it will ever pay any interest to the State, much less dividend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EPHRAIM MAUNEY.

December 20, 1858.

Gold Hill, December, 21, 1858.

The undersigned are acquainted with the memorialist, Ephraim Mauney, and believe he can give ample security to perform the contract proposed in the foregoing memorial.

M. L. HOLMES, REUBEN J. HOLMES. Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the geological survey of the State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House instructing them to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Geologist for the State, beg leave to report that they have investigated the matter pertaining to the geological survey, and have ascertained from Mr. Emmons, having this work in charge, what has been done up to this time, and also how much still remains to be done to complete the work according to the intentions of the original projectors, and also the time which will be required to perform this service.

In order to give an intelligible view of the operations connected with this service, it is proposed to speak of it under the following heads: 1st. The field-work. 2d. The laboratory work. 3rd. The reports which have been published: 4th. The amount of work both in the field and laboratory which remains to be done. 5th. The geological cabinet. 6th. Time necessary to finish the survey.

1st. In the execution of the field work, three principal objects seem to have been kept in view—the geographical limits of the different formations, the location of valuable mineral products of each formation, and their agricultural characteristics.

The geographical boundaries of the formations of the State, which are really distinct, have been determined by tracing them out carefully. It will be seen by an inspection of the

geological map submitted to us, that these different formations extend obliquely across the State, and form about ten belts of variable extent. The geographical area, and the boundaries have been determined by tracing them along their sides or outskirts, and also by crossing the State in different directions; the first and most important, is through its central; second, along its borders; and lastly, through the southern tier of counties. These boundaries have been fixed by numerous journeys which have been made when the Geologist was engaged in the special examination of the mineral products of the State. The result of these observations has been the acquisition of facts which enable him to construct an accurate geological map of the State. The value of such a map is at once perceived on inspection, or a moment's reflection.

The formations containing important mineral productions, or those of a peculiar character, are restricted or limited to a single belt. Thus the formations containing coal are restricted to two narrow belts, which are occupied by peculiar rocks, and it is only in connection with them that there is the least hope of obtaining this important substance. Certain belts are rich in mines of gold, copper, iron, &c.; others, again, are entirely barren of the useful ores. The location of these peculiar products, then, may be seen at once by an inspection of the map, and it will present those practical facts which may be relied upon to guide future investigations. A map of this kind, however, has other uses; for example, the belts which differ geologically from each other will be characterized by a peculiar class of soils, which will be confined to this belt, because the soils are derived directly from the rocks of the belt. They are in situ, not having been moved, as in the northern part of the United States. Hence, the map becomes an agricultural one, and the extent of particular kinds of soil will be indicated by the extent of the belt of rocks laid down upon the map. The collection of soils has been made upon the principle here explained. It has enabled the Geologist to lay down certain general facts respecting the distribution of soils, which become, at once, practically important. For example, granitic belts extend across the State. As these granites have a very uniform composition, so the soils which are derived from them will have, in their original composition, a similarity, and all things being equal, as climate, &c., will be adapted to certain crops. The variation in composition will arise from cultivation, or from local exposures of different kinds. The map, then, is a general guide, both for mineral productions and the agricultural adaptation which belong to certain parts of the State.

It has been attempted, and, to a certain extent, the committee believe the attempt has been successful, to locate all the important mines of the State upon the map. This, when accomplished, will become a useful guide to any person who has an interest in the subject of mines and minerals, and particularly so, to those who can only study the resources of the State from maps and reports. Considerable progress has been made in this part of the service, in all that part of the State which embraces the midland counties.

2. The Laboratory Work.—The first report which was published, contains many original analyses in which the Geologist was assisted by several competent chemists. It contains the work of five or six months. The second reportthat of 1856, contains much less, for the reason that it was contemplated to publish the analyses of soil in a separat ereport, embodying the leading agricultural facts respecting the midland counties. Analyses of soils were made at this early day, which have been reserved, and the committee have learned from the Geologist, that he has completed the analysis of a large number of iron ores, which exist in the counties of Orange, Chatham, Moore, Gaston, Lincon, Catawba, Stokes and Wilkes; also the limestones of Orange, Wake, Stokes, Catawba and Gaston; the copper ores of Guilford and Davidson; the fine clays of Johnston and Wake. So also the wheat soils of Stanly; the tobacco soils of Granville, Person, and the northern tier of counties. Besides numerous specimens of the marls are being sent to the laboratory for analysis, of which there have been completed several from Duplin and Craven counties since the publication of the last report. Indeed there is work enough to employ one individual and assistant for six months to come.

The greatest amount of laboratory work which has been done, is embodied in the report of 1858. It is believed to have required a year's labor, as labor is ordinarily performed.

It is unnecessary to speak very particularly of this work, as the results are in the hands of the members of the Legislature.

It was deemed important to determine the character of the soils of the lower counties—particularly the soils of Hyde county, and to ascertain whether similar soils might not exist in other counties adjoining. The result both of examination in the field and in the laboratory has proved that large tracts of swamp land, identical with that of Hyde, exist in Onslow, Jones, Craven, and other of the eastern counties.

The committee are assured, and they believe, that the work in the laboratory is progressing daily; the iron, copper, and lead ores are being placed more particularly under examination; and thus, when they are completed, a body of important information will be obtained, which will be useful to the public, as well as to individuals.

The combined results of the field work, and that of the laboratory will show that North-Carolina has truly wonderful mineral resources, and must, ultimately command, as we think, a vast amount of capital. It should be understood, however, that real progress in these pursuits, will be of slow growth, and will require time. But the first step to lead persons with capital to seek investment here, is to develope, in this way, the resources of the State, and show the advantages she possesses. Her water power, too, yet unoccupied, is immense. There is room for manufactories of various kinds, as iron, copper, cotton, &c., and her climate favores enterprises of this character. But to secure their establishment, it is necessary to let the world know the advantages which North-Carolina possesses.

3. Reports which have been published.—These have been alluded to, and their design may be ascertained by an inspection of their contents. That of the midland counties relates to the resources of this portion of the State, particularly those belonging to Chatham and Moore. Of this report it

may be said that it embodies facts which may be more interesting to a scientific man, than to those not specially devoted to science. But we hold that purely scientific facts confer great importance abroad, as well as at home. Facts which are embodied in a scientific dress, arrest the attention of men of capital for this reason: that this feature goes to show that talents have been expended in the production of the reports and the acquisition of its facts, and hence, gives weight to that part which is regarded as purely practical. It is necessary, in order that a reader have confidence in a report relating to matters involving scientific knowledge, that the author show himself competent to fulfill his task and fill the place he occupies, otherwise his production will have little weight with the public, and especially with capitalists.

4. The amount of work in the field and in the laboratory which remains to be done. - The southwestern and some of the western counties have not been fully examined. Indeed what has been done amounts only to a preliminary survey; that is, those sections of these counties which require investigation, have been determined. It appears from a statement made by Dr. Emmons, that during a tour through the southwestern counties, much that was important was accomplished. It was in a line which was calculated to prevent the loss of money in worthless mining enterprises. That many schemes by which time and money would have been expended, were prevented by his advice, is now well ascertained. This tour also furnished much information respecting the southwestern counties, so that the way is now prepared for a detailed examination. It is a portion of the State which well merits the examination proposed. It has its peculiar features-its peculiar topography—and its agricultural resources are quite different from those of the midland counties.

The committee are of opinion that a detailed report of the resources of this section of the State is due to the people, and that the work of the survey would appear but half-finished without it.

5. The Geological Cabinet..—The collection of a cabinet of minerals, and other objects of natural history, has been under-

taken for the purpose of concentrating under one view, as it were, the resources of the State. Without an exhibition of this kind it would be impossible to convey to the members of the legislature an adequate idea upon this subject. That the truth of the statements of the geological reports may be furnished with conclusive testimony that they are not exaggerated, this collection may be always appealed to, and, to aid in making an impression as true to nature as possible, the collections for the last two years have been specimens of large size, such, for example, as should convey to the mind an idea of the thickness of a metallic vein. A small specimen would prove the existence of any given mineral, but it would prove nothing more, and hence might be of the least value. For this reason it has been attempted by the geologist, not only to show the fact of the existence of a given ore or metal, but to prove also that it exists in quantities to become valuable for working. This plan will be far more satisfactory to strangers, who visit the collection for the purpose of learning something respecting the resources of the State.

It is probably unnecessary to state minutely the value of cabinets. There are no civilized governments without them. There are no respectable educational institutions without them. In this State, so rich in the products of the mineral kingdom, it is highly probable that the time is not far distant when an institution will be established, some of the objects of which will be instruction in agriculture, mining and the natural sciences. Hence, a collection of this kind, of which the nucleus is already formed, will be on hand, prepared to fulfil its part in the education of young men in this noble department of human knowledge. For an educational purpose, therefore, the value of a collection of this kind, which is made in connection with the geological and agricultural survey, cannot be too highly appreciated.

6. The time necessary to finish the survey.—It is apparent, from a careful consideration of the facts in the case, that a geological and agricultural survey of the State, is a work of time, labor and science. The duties of the laboratory demand much of the time necessarily devoted to this subject. There,

the labors of the man of science are quiet, and secluded from the public eye. The world knows them only in their results. It is ignorant of the hours of anxious toil and persevering thought which the investigations demand. Hence, too often is the ground of complaint, that less has been accomplished than the public thought they had reason to expect.

It is believed that the time necessary to finish a'l the field-work, and prepare the information and facts for publication, will be two years. This extended time will give to the Geologist opportunity to visit and explore those parts of the State, or those counties, which remain unvisited, or only in part examined. An assurance is felt, that, in the end, very little dissatisfaction will remain, on the ground that the survey has been useless or unprofitable.

The committee have not deemed it necessary to go into a consideration of the benefits resulting to the State from a geological and agricultural survey. These we have supposed to be conceded. Upon this point, the reports themselves bear ample testimony; and, to be satisfied of this fact, we think

it only necessary to read and study them.

Nor have we chosen to enter into a discussion of the probable injuries and loss the State will sustain by suddenly arresting the survey at this time. We rest the case with a simple statement of facts in regard to the field and laboratory work, the reports which have been published, the amount of work both in the field and laboratory remaining to be done, and the geological cabinet.

The committee, therefore, in conclusion, ask leave to report the resolution back to the House, and to say, that in their opinion, it is inexpedient at this time, to abolish the office of

Geologist for the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

D. D. FEREBEE, Chairman.

magnification and managed of the second beautiful and a second and the

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MEMORIAL FROM EPHRAIM MAUNEY.

o the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

The undersigned respectfully represents to your honorable dy, that he is desirous to lease, for the term of five years, e North Carolina Railroad, and the effects pertaining there-. He will give one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a ear for the use of the same, payable semi-annually, and will nd himself that the rates of freight shall not be increased, at diminished, and that he will surrender the road and rollg stock, at the end of the term in as good condition as he ceives it; the rolling stock and other personal effects to be alued by competent persons when he receives it, and the ondition of the road to be examined also by competent perons, at the begining and end of the term, and if the rolling ock shall be worth less, or the roadway in worse condition the end of the term, than at the time he receives it, he ill pay the difference, or if worth more, or in better conition he will claim compensation for such increase of value. Ie will give bond in such penalty as your honorable body nay prescribe, and securities to be approved by the Goveror and board of Internal Improvement, for the performance f his contract.

Your memorialist is a stockholder in said road, and makes his proposition, because he is satisfied he can make profits by for himself, save the people \$100,000 a year of taxation, and small dividend to private stockholders, and give to the pub-

lic more than their present benefits from the use of the road Your memorialist prays your honorable body to pass an ad

authorising and directing the directors to make with him the contract above indicated, unless they can make one more favorable to the interests of the State and the stockholders.

Your memorialist hopes that your honorable body will not hesitate to grant his prayer, since there is no prospect that the road is to be managed any better for the future than it has been heretofore, and consequently there is no reasonable ground of hope, under its present management, that it will ever pay any interest to the State, much less dividend.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EPHRAIM MAUNEY.

December 20, 1858.

Gold Hill, December, 21, 1858.

The undersigned are acquainted with the memorialist, Ephraim Manney, and believe he can give ample security to perform the contract proposed in the foregoing memorial.

M. L. HOLMES, REUBEN J. HOLMES. Doc. No. 58.]

[SES. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

The joint standing committee of the Senate and House of Commons, on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, beg leave to report: That they have visited the institution and examined the buildings, that they have read and duly considered the reports of the principal and president of the board of directors, that they have met with the board of directors, and examined the books of the principal, showing minutely and in detail, the financial management of the institution, and beg leave to make the following statements and suggestions, which they have thought proper to embody in a bill which will be presented to the General Assembly.

It affords the committee great pleasure to concur in the opinion expressed by the president of the board of directors that "at no period since the establishment of the institution, has it been in so prosperous a condition as at present." This prosperity, the committee are gratified to believe, is due in a great measure, not only to the present efficient principal and his co-laborers in the humane task of instructing the unfortunate pupils, but also to the zeal and assiduity with which the president and board of directors have watched over the welfare of the institution.

Without intending any reflection on those having charge of the institution, the committee would state that the laws regulating the same admit both charity and pay pupils to its benefits, and difficulties have arisen as to who are and who are are not entitled to this charity. It is within the knowledge of the committee that the charities of the institution have been extended to pupils whose parents or guardians were able to pay for their support and education. The committee have authorized a bill to be reported which, it is believed, will remedy the defects of the present law on that point.

The committee are gratified to know that the board of Directors have succeeded in securing a corps of Instructors for the institution, both able and efficient, for such an economical consideration as is paid them; for, it appears that much higher prices are paid for teachers in other institutions in the country.

The committee are convinced from an examination of the buildings, that the complaint of the president of the board of directors, that the buildings are entirely too small for the accommodation of the pupils and other inmates, is not only well-founded, but that it is the duty of the General Assembly to make an appropriation of money amply adequate to remedy the evil. A bill to this effect has been under consideration by the committee, and will be reported shortly.

The present buildings were erected under an act of the General Assembly, passed 1846—'7. The sum of five thousand dollars only was appropriated. The prudent and economical management of the principal and directors having saved the sum of ten thousand, from the, then, annual appropriation of five thousand dollars for the support of the institution, the sum thus saved remaining undrawn from the treasury, was added to the appropriation, which made the whole costs of the present buildings fifteen thousand dollars.

These buildings are too cheap for our wants, and while the committee would, by no means, counsel extravagant appropriations, they would respectfully submit that liberal appropriations are indicated on the score of comparison and economy. The Louisiana institution cost \$240,000; Illinois, 100,000; Tennessee, \$41,000; Virginia, \$160,000; Hartford institution, \$69,061. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing

lating the same admit both charity and pay pupils to its ben-

well, and these figures show the high appreciation by the people of these States, of the high, the holy principles of humanity in providing for the education of the unfortunate deaf, dnmb and blind. It should be borne in mind that we have four classes of pupils to provide for—male and female deaf mutes and male and female blind. These classes, for obvious reasons, should be kept separate and distinct. But owing to the want of capacity in our buildings, they are necessarily often mixed and confused. On the 31st of June last, there were fifty-seven pupils in the institution; thirty-nine deaf mutes and eighteen blind. The buildings cannot accommodate more without enlargement.

The principal, in compliance with the request of the committee, has furnished the following statements. After stating the number, capacity, size and situation of the rooms, he remarks:

"From this statement it will be seen that we are obliged to take the main floor of the main building for school rooms, except one now used as a parlor, having no room for a library, sitting-room, &c., for teachers, or room for the board of directors, to hold their monthly meetings in, and as an office."

2d. "There is not a single room where a pupil, who is sick, can be placed, making it necessary that when sick he should remain in the same room with others."

3rd. "The children of the steward are obliged to occupy the rooms with the pupils as sleeping-rooms, which should not be."

4th. "In case a visitor wishes to remain at the institution over night, there is not a single room where he could be invited to sleep."

"The school-house has one room below, used as a chapel, and two above, for school-rooms. This building should be large enough for a chapel sufficiently large to accommodate the audiences that usually attend our examinations; and there should be school rooms enough for the blind as well as the deaf and dumb."

"An estimate of the cost of the enlargement of the buildings, according to the plan presented to the committee, has

been made by Mr. Coates, an experienced builder, and it is found that it cannot be made for less than \$20,000."

In addition to the above facts, the committee learn that about \$1,000 per annum, is necessarily expended in repairs and keeping up the et cetera of the institution. This amount saved for ten years would make the buildings sufficiently capacious and commodious to answer the ends for which they were originally erected. The census of 1850 shows the whole number of deaf mutes in the State to be 471; and the total of blind, 561. Of the former, 389 are white, and of the latter, 379: making an aggregate of 768. The insane asylum has accommodations for 240 patients while the same census shows the total number of insane, in the State to be 467. Thus, nearly one-half of the unfortunate insane can be lodged in that asylum at the same time, while scarcely one-eleventh of the scarcely less unfortunate deaf, dumb and blind can, in like mauner, enjoy the bounty of the State, in the other institution.

The State of Connecticut has a deaf mute population of 404, and 252 of these are pupils in her institution. Illinois has 356, and of these, 115 are at school. North Carolina has, as above stated, 389, and only 39 of these are at the institution. Of the twenty-one institutions for the education of this unfortunate class in the United States, the mortifying fact stands ont against us that North Carolina, notwithstanding she has more deaf mutes, in proportion to her population, than any State in the Union except Connecticut, yet has fewer of them at school than any State except Texas. Nor is this fact attributable to the want of literary excellence in our institution, but rather to the want of interest taken by our people, resultant from their lack of information and consequent incredibility as to the practicability of educating those who cannot hear, speak or see; for it is a gratifying fact that our institution, in this respect, stands among the first in the country, and has even attracted favorable attention in Europe. These facts and figures speak for themselves, and call loudly upon us for redress.

It should be remembered that this institution was intended

to be the common school, academy and college of a peculiarly unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures. They have claims upon us for sympathy and aid, stronger, if possible, than the children of the State provided for by our system of common schools. The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, should be considered a part of our educational system, and should equally with the common school, receive the fostering care of the State. It is thought by some of the committee that its interests might be advanced, by giving to the superintendent of the common schools, a general supervision over it, thus identifying it with popular education, and enlightening the popular mind respecting its benefits and operations. Statistical information in relation to the number, age, sex and condition of the deaf, dumb and blind, in the State, might be easily obtained by requiring the school committee men, in each district, to report the same in their returns. And legislation of an imperative character might be advisable, in compelling parents and gnardians to place the young afflicted with these physical imperfections in the institution for relief. But on this point the committee is not prepared at present to go further than to commend the subject to the consideration of the General Assembly.

Notwithstanding the manual department of the institution is not, as yet, a paying one, the committee would not advise its abolishment, believing the acquisition of a handicraft trade to be not only conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils, but benificial to themselves and the community, after they have left the institution, by enabling them to secure a livelihood, thereby relieving their friends and the counties in which they may reside from their support.

The efficiency of the institution appears likely to be crippled from the want of proper books for the blind. It is believed that this may be prevented by making a small appropriation of about \$350 to purchase a press and other materials for printing the necessary books by the pupils—the economy and benefits of which must be obvious to all.

In closing this report the committee feel great interest in commending the institution to the favorable consideration and liberal support of the general assembly. To educate the ignorant and relieve the unfortunate is among the very first duties of a government founded upon the virtue, intelligence, and physical perfection of its citizens. Astonishing results have already been achieved by science and benevolence towards accomplishing these ends; and although the ears of the deaf and the eyes of the blind have not been literally unstopped and opened, much useful knowledge and cheering light have been communicated. As a State we have done much in the way of internal improvements, much in education and the cause of humanity. We have more to do, and we are not at liberty to fold our arms and prove recreant to our trust. Let us go on, not rashly and imprudently, but as we are able, and we will be sustained, not only by a generons constituency, but best of all, by a consciousness of having done our duty.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee. J. G. RAMSAY, Chairman.

January 14th, 1859.

Document No. 58.

Independent of the network of the network of the circumstance of the

dulies of a government founded upon the virjue, in telligeness, and physical perfection of its citizena. Astronalnius beating the set of the sense and benevolence to sure accomplishing these sudar, and although the east of the distributed and the ories of the blind have not been literally meshapped and eponed, much march has whole and cheering heating have been gonganamated. As a State we have done much in the way of internal improvements, timely in otheranding the march in the way of internal improvements, timely in otheranding we have note to do, and we have not at interny to fold our name and prove recreate to our trust. Let us go to, not really and inspirable but may although the sestimated, and me will be sestimed, not only by a general of the constructors, but lost of all, by a consciousness of baying each contraint.

Respectfully subjected on behalf of the committee our

Jenniney 1415, 1850,

the same to be a first and a second and a se

The Washington have been and the second of the same

AND THE PARTY OF T

La colonia de la

of Phone organ Street and on Section 7. To recently

REPORT OF THE COMMETTEE ON THE INSAME

think it of the first importance that some parties of the grounds on the west side of the main building he sucrounded by a brick

maintion of the immates, and to the diminurion of the expenses

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The committee appointed on the Lunatic Asylum, beg leave

to make the following report:

We have examined the accounts of the treasurer, and find them correct. We have examined the buildings and grounds, and the manner in which the inmates are cared for. As to the buildings we deem them in all things admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, and that every proper care is taken of the patients. As to the grounds, we think it of the first importance that some portion of the grounds on the west side of the main building be surrounded by a brick wall, some 8 or 10 feet high, so that the inmates could be allowed more exercise in the open air, without danger of their escape, and of almost equal importance, that the grounds so enclosed should be laid out with nice walks and ornamented with flowers and shrubbery, so as to make the place pleasing to the eye.

We think that it would contribute to the comfort and restoration of the inmates, and to the diminution of the expenses of the institution, that all who have sufficient capacity, health and strength should be employed a proper portion of their time on the farm, garden, or in ornamenting the grounds, or at some mechanical exercise suitable to their tastes and capacity, and to this end that suitable workshops should be erected, and a sufficient outlay made to fertilize the grounds cultivated, so

soon as the resources of the institution will admit.

We think the county patients of the asylum should be those only, who, from the nature of their affliction would be likely to do injury to themselves or others, if at large, and those whose cases furnish hope that they may be restored to reason. We think that very many of the present occupants are harmless, and their cases hopeless as to restoration to reason, and that those now costing \$144.00 per annum each, could be well provided for in the county poor houses at a greatly diminished expense. At present, when a patient is sent to the asylum by a county, under our present law, if not restored to reason, he is a patient for life.

We think the superintendent of the asylum, when he ascertains that a county patient is a hopeless one, as to restoration, and that he is of a harmless character, should be required to notify the chairman of the county court, of the county from which he comes, of this fact, and upon receiving such notice, the county court, at the expense of the county, should have

power to withdraw such patient from the asylum.

We consider it probable that the expenses of the institution for the next two years, over and above the amounts which may be received from paying patients, will be about \$50,000.

We recommend that the executive committee have leave to fix the rates of compensation of paying patients according to the amount of accommodations required and agreed upon, and that the money received from paying patients be paid to the treasurer of the asylum, instead of the State treasurer, as now required by law, and that the penalty of the bond to be

given by the treasurer, be increased to \$25,000.

We think the present plan of requiring the counties to pay for their respective patients preferable to making it a general charge upon the State, and to insure that the counties impose the taxes required by law, we recommend that it be made the special duty of each State Solicitor to enquire and ascertain in each county of their respective circuits, whether the county courts have imposed taxes for the support of their patients according to law, and to indict the justices wherever this duty shall have been omitted, and also, requiring the judges to charge the grand juries specially on this subject.

We respectfully recommend that there be fifteen directors appointed by the State instead of nine, for the reason that it will not be so difficult a matter to get a quorum as it now is with only nine.

The executive committee of the asylum have paid a debt of about \$14,000 to the State treasurer, which has been approved by the undersigned committee. This sum was a part of the \$35,000 appropriated at the last legislature for enclosures, and other purposes. The balance of that amount has been expended on the gas and water works, and in supporting the institution. The \$40,000 appropriated by the last legislature fell below the necessary amount required for the support of the institution for the last two years, some \$16,000.

Your committee find that there are in the asylum forty-five paying patients, and one hundred and five county patients, and the following officers and servants at the salaries annexed to each, over and besides their board, which is furnished by the institution:

General Superintendent-Ed. C. Fisher,	32,000
Assistant Physician-F. T. Fuller,	600
Stewart—R. K. Ferrell,	500
Matron-M. E. Martindale,	500
Engineer—J. F. Curfman,	600
Male Supervisor—J. E. Arnold,	400
Five male attendants—each,	200
Four female attendants—each,	120
One Seamstress,	120
One Gardener,	300
One Watchman,	300
One Diningroom Servant,	150
One assistant Diningroom Servant,	50
One Baker and Cook Servant,	140
Two female assistants—each,	65
Four female Washerwomen-each,	60
Three male servants in Patients' Wards-each,	120
Four female servants—each,	60
Two female servants in service of Officers-each,	60

One male youth,\$	70
One assistant Fireman,	150
One assistant Ostler and Gardner,	130
One assistant Farm Hand,	150
The second secon	
Whole amount paid out annually to Officers and	
Attendants and Servants,\$8	3,730

Below the committee present a tabular statement of the expenses of the institution from its commencement to the 30th of September, 1858:

On	the building,	\$201,257.23
	Land,	
On	Water Works,	6,625.53
On	Support Account,	77,806.48
	Gas Works,	
	Warming Apparatus,	
	Furniture,	
	Wells,	
	Hardware,	
On	Steam Engine,	825.68
On	Travelling Expenses,	923.00
	Road Account,	
On	Sundries unclassified,	10,426.37
	the service of the property of	
	Total cost,	\$347,529.33

The committee think that the trustees of the institution have exhibited very commendable zeal in discharge of their duties, as have also all its officers and employees, and that the whole is conducted on as economical a scale as possible, consistent with an enlightened performance of the charitable purpose of

To carry out the foregoing views, the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

By order of the committee.

the State.

S. E. WILLIAMS, Chairman. Doc. No. 60.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

COMMODORE WILKE'S REPORT.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

I herewith transmit a copy of a report made by Charles Wilkes, Captain in the U.S. Navy to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, upon the character and resources of the region of country in the neighborhood of Deep River in this State.

It will be remembered that Capt. Wilkes was the chief of a commission constituted by authority of the Congress of the United States to make a survey and take observations of the section of country referred to, with the view of constructing government workshops upon some point on Deep river. This report embodies the result of the labors of the commission, and the copy herewith sent, has been forwarded to this department by the Hon. Warren Winslow, with the request that it be laid before the General Assembly.

It will be observed that this report furnishes valuable information touching the mineral resources of the section of country examined by the commission, and such as will prove useful in the consideration of two propositions now before your honorable body—the one affording State aid to a private

company to enable them to complete a railroad, now in course of construction, from the town of Fayetteville to the coal fields upon Deep river; and the other devising the means for completing the navigation works upon that river, in which the State has heretofore embarked. Both of these enterprises are designed to develop the rich minerals which are found to exist in that section of country, by affording the means of transportation to the markets of the world, and are such as commend themselves to the attention of the Legislature.

I trust I shall be pardoned for availing myself of this opportunity to make particular reference to subjects already engaging the attention of your honorable body, but a stern sense of public duty, arising from a conviction of the paramount importance to the State of the two enterprises referred to, impels me to recommend them both, earnestly, to your favorable consideration, as they will both prove useful in their respective spheres.

In view of the repeated reliable scientific investigations made in the country bordering upon Deep River, establishing beyond controversy, both the quality and quantity of the coal and iron there deposited, and which now receive an impressive confirmation by the report of Capt. Wilkes, it is deemed unnecessary to offer further argument to sustain this recommendation.

Fearing lest I may trespass upon the province of your honorable body, I shall refrain from any expression of opinion upon the details of the respective propositions referred to, trusting that some mode may be devised by the Legislature, which will secure the completion of both, and thereby develop one of the chief, if not the first, of our sources of public wealth.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 20th, 1859.

REPORT OF COMMODORE WILKES UPON THE CHARACTER AND RESOURCES OF THE REGION OF COUNTRY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF DEEP RIVER IN THIS STATE.

Washington, December 30th, 1858.

Six: In obedience to your order of the 21st of July, appointing a commission to consist of myself, Chief Engineers Henry Hunt, D. B. Martin, and Naval Constructor S. M. Pool, to make a thorough examination of the Deep river country, in the State of North Carolina, and report upon the expediency of establishing, at some point in that State, machine and workshops for the construction of engines, boilers, &c., for naval vessels, as embraced in a resolution of Congress, April 13th,

I have the honor to submit the following reports:

In this examination, I was engaged during the months of Angust and September, and received every facility and aid which could be desired, from Gov. Bragg and other authorities of the State, by whom we were furnished with the most recent official reports and maps of Professor Emmons, the State Geologist. I have also to acknowledge great assistance and kind hospitalities from the inhabitants of the Deep river country, who united to aid us in our duties, many of them devoting their time exclusively, and affording much local information. Among them, our thanks are due especially to Mr. William McClane, of the Egypt Company, Mr. Evander McIver, Capt. Bryan, Mr. Clegg, Mr. L. Haughton, Major Morell, and Mr. Cantwell, of Raleigh.

All the positions and localities reported upon by others

were visited by us and carefully examined.

I feel I should be doing great injustice to Professor Emmons, did I not bear witness to his labors, and the use his several reports have been to me in my examinations, and where I have differed from him, I have done it so with much diffidence, for to his untiring observations, great deference is due. I trust that his valuable labors will not be interrupted, but con-

tinued till the whole of the State has been examined. There is certainly no expenditure of money so profitable as that which is applied to the development of the resources of the State, and these examinations, to be well and carefully done, require both time and the expenditure of money.

Before entering into the details of our examination of the Deep River district, it may be proper to give the extent of the sandstone formation of this part of North Carolina, in

which the coal measures lie.

Professor Olmstead of Yale College was the first to define this extent in 1824, and more recently it has been examined by Professor Emmons. They both agree that its northern terminus is near Oxford in Granville county, where it comes to a point. It passes from thence in a southwesterly direction across the State for 120 miles, and has its terminus about six or seven miles within the boundary of South Carolina. The breadth of the formation varies. Between Raleigh and Chapel Hill, it is reported as being eighteen miles. On the Cape Fear, I found it less than five, which continues for some ten miles to the southward and westward. It then suddenly enlarges to twelve miles, embracing the whole valley of the Deep River district, and is then continued, contracting gradually, till it passes out of the State near Wadesborough.

The rocks which bound this sandstone formation, are the metamorphic slates, gniess and granites; on these the formation reposes; their outcrops are seen with a great dip to the north-west, giving a well defined outline of this sandstone de-

posit.

A particular description of the geographical position of the Deep River country, is deemed necessary from the fact that but little is known of it, even in the Capitol of North Carolina.

The Deep River district is situated thirty miles south-west from Raleigh, fifteen miles south from Pittsborough, and fifty miles north of Fayetteville. It occupies the very center of the State, and comprises parts of the counties of Chatham and Moore. It forms an extensive valley, bounded by the Pittsborough hills on the north and east, the Buckhorn hills on the south, and the Carthage hills on the west.

This area lies between the Cape Fear River on the east, and the Haneock Mills on the west; the head waters of the creeks flowing to the Deep River from the south, and those which take their rise towards Pittsborongh on the north. This district is about twenty-five miles in length by ten miles in width, and embraces an area of some two hundred and fifty to three hundred square miles. To this our examination was confined, and this extent is comprised within the limits of the map which accompanies this Report.

The Deep River takes its rise in the county of Guilford, flows to the south-east through the county of Randolph, with a descent of five to six hundred feet in some sixty miles, until it enters the county of Moore, in the neighborhood of Hancock's Mills, towards which its current is rapid; thence its general direction is to the north of east for thirty miles, pursuing a very tortuous and sluggish course, with a fall of twenty-seven feet, and joins the Haw River at that distance, coming from the north-west to form the Cape Fear River.

The country which it drains comprises an area of 1000 miles, affording an abundant supply of water for its slack water navigation and for milling purposes. It is subject occasionally to great freshets in the lower part which overflow its banks to the depth of ten or twelve feet, but owing to the sluggish flow of the current it passes off without damage to the crops and farms.

In our examination of the coal and iron of this district, I must refer to the geological formation, and for the purpose of more clearly illustrating and understanding the limits, will treat it as an independent formation, (for such it may be regarded, being unconformable to the primitive rocks,) under its three natural divisions, viz:

1st. The conglomerate and lower sand-stone.

2nd. The coal measures, including the sand stones of a drab color, bitumninous shales and slates.

3. The Tertiary and drift.

These three occupy the depression or basin in the primitive formation, the outline of which may be recognized a short space beyond the out-crops.

In every part of the coal field we have evidence that the conglomerates rest upon the metamorphic slates, gneiss or granite. The effects of upheaval, as well as deluvial action, are visible in many places throughout its extent.

In order to define the extent of the basin, I found it necessary to search not only for the out-crop of the coal, but also for the out-crops of the underlying as well as the outlying rocks, and assisted by information derived from reliable authority, I succeeded in tracing it from one locality to another until I had obtained what I deemed sufficient evidence of the margin of the basin or trough. The following is the course which it follows—

The line of out-crop of this coal has been traced beginning near Dye's to the westward of the plantation of Evander McIver; thence westward some two miles near the house of McIver; turning thence to the N. N. West of his plantation; thence towards the N. East for two and a half miles, and then to the Westward, crossing the Deep River at Mr. Wicker's plantation, from which place to the westward, passing through the Farmersville plantation in nearly a straight line, touching the river near the bend opposite Egypt, and continuing beyond through the Taylor, Haughton, Tyson and Palmer plantations, a distance of seven miles.

From the latter to the Bingham plantations, its course is west south west five miles, and thence it passes on a more westerly course through the Murchison and Fersbee plantations, three miles, again crossing the river, and is covered up near the latter by the overlying debris of the rocks.

On the south the coal does not out-crop, owing to thick covering of the debris of the rocks which have been deposited over it. We have therefore, to refer to the out-crops of the conglomerates and red sandstone, and the dip and strike of the slates and sandstones overlying the coal measures on the western end to assist us in arriving at the form of this basin.

The conglomerates are seen to extend beyond the coal at the southwestern end; several quarries have been worked on Richland creek where the mill stones have been sought for and found; their direction changes towards the south and sontheast, across the range of the sandstone formation of the slate; this is also observed of the slates and sandstones, the dips tending towards the axis while the strike conforms to the margin of the basin. The slates are generally argillaceous and destitute of fossils; the sandstones are fine, with ripple marks resembling those which lie beneath the coal of the Egypt shaft.

The rock which has been termed the upper red sandstone, I have no where encountered, except beyond the margin or a short distance within the basin, as an upper deposit. I think it has no place in the formation of this trough or basin; but it is of recent origin, probably of the tertiary. It lies unconformably to the rocks of the basin, and the beds of pebbly quartz, which in certain localities are found near it, appear to me to be accumulated drifts from the older and out-lying rocks

In all cases where the conglomerate crops out we find the lower red sandstone accompanying it.

The lower rocks are seen on the south side along the courses of the creeks which flow towards the Deep River, where they crop out with a dip towards the northwest and a strike to the northeast and southwest. The southern out-crops are not so distinct or continuous as on the northern sides, yet they offer abundant evidence of the limit to which the coal must be circumscribed. The rocks have a less and opposite dip, but the strike conforms to the basin. These rocks lie in contact with the primitive formation of metamorphic slates, gneiss and granite, along the Buckhorn range, the whole surface of which is strewn with fragmentary quartz.

These out-crops have been farther traced to the northeast-ward to Gilmore's Mill on the Patterson's creek, to the north at Evander McIver's mill on the Great Buffalo creek, and at the little Buffalo church; thence to the eastward again, out-cropping on the head waters or branches of Lick creek, near Kelley's mills, at the "Sisters" and "Woolly Rock;" thence to below the mouth of Lick creek, and about a mile above the junction of Buckhorn creek with the Cape Fear river.

The conglomerate on the north side is seen at Hense's qua-

ry, and then near Jones' Falls, dipping to the eastward, and thence is traced to Ellington's, by Prof. Emmons,* then to the southwestward, to near Z. Wicker's plantation, where it makes a turn to the northwest, towards M. Wicker's, passing between his house and the Deep river, crosses the Deep river near George's creek, and pursues a course to the westward, a short distance to the north of the outcrops of the coal, and nearly parallel to its course.

Thus I have traced the peculiar outline of the basin or trough, and thereby determined its length and width; the form will be better understood by examining the map on which it is shown. It will thus be seen that from Evander McIver's to Ellington's, the north and south conglomerates with the red sandstones, approach nearest to each other, and have almost a parallel direction with opposite dips. They are not separated more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is therefore evident that the older rocks have narrowed the depression, though perhaps not lessened the depth; consequently some of the overlying rocks may be wanting, or thin out as they are observed to do, near this locality.

The topagraphy of the country shows that the outcrops of the conglomerates conform to the highest ridges and follow them almost at a uniform height, leading to the conclusion that at some remote period the whole was deposited at the same time and derived from the same source.

It is apparent also, that the debris of the rocks in the upper or most western part of the valley have been carried by the

^{*}The line of the outcrop of the conglomerate from Jones' Falls to Ellington's, and thence to Wicker's, I have adopted from the authority of Professor Emmons' Map. I had no opportunity to trace this outline, but I am inclined to believe that there is some error in it, and that the conglomerate which is seen at Ellington's is the southern outcrop of the basin, and that the northern one passes from Jones' Falls, up towards the Rocky river

[†] Many of these heights were kindly furnished me by Mr. Kuper, Engineer of the Western Railroad, to whom I have also to acknowledge my indebtedness for tracings of the Railroad surveys.

water towards its eastern termination and deposited; thus the valley or lake, (if such it was) has been gradually filled up, and the river finally confined to the channel it now occupies, winding with little fall through the alluvial or drift from ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the valley.

Although the deposite of coal in the Deep River district will not bear a comparison to the vast fields of this mineral in the western States, yet, owing to its position, proximity to market and adaptability to many purposes in the arts, and connected as it is with extensive beds of iron ore, it may be esteemed of great value and interest to the State, as well as of national importance.

The shaft which has been sunk by the Governor's Creek Coal and Iron Company, at Egypt, affords the most reliable evidence of the parpendicular section of the strata, to the depth of four hundred and sixty feet below the surface, and includes the lower coal seam.

This shaft has fully established the existence of several veins of coal as well as veins of valuable iron ores, lying in juxtaposition with the coal. It is situated fifteen hundred feet within the outcrop of coal to the south, and perpendicular to its trend.

The aunexed diagram exhibits a vertical section of this shaft, by which each strata may be seen with its approximate thickness or depth.

The strata in the shaft of Egypt, however, cannot be taken as a true development of the coalfield—at short distance from it, both east and west, we find the sand stones in thicker masses, and replacing some of the slates exhibited in the section—which shows but a limited development of them—it will be seen that the first sand stone met with, is at the depth of 323 feet, 100 feet above the coal and but one foot in thickness. There are two lower seems, separated by a strata of black slate with iron balls 405 feet deep, and one foot 10 inches, and three feet in thickness.* By this section

^{*}For the details of this section, I am indebted to the report of Professor Emmons, and that of Mr. McClane. These have been verified by specimens obtained of the different strata from the various depths.

we are assured of the depth at which the underlying seams of coal are found. Five are seen at the out-crop which unite as they descend and form but four in the shaft. The large or six feet wide seam in the shaft at Egypt is 423 feet deep. Between the coal seams are found Carbonates of Iron, known by the name of the "Blackband."

I think every one must be satisfied from its regularity and the diminution of dip in the distance from the outcrop, some eight or ten degrees, that its seams tend to conform to the

shape of the basin or trough.

It appears that the greatest depth of this coal basin is on the northern side, giving cause to believe that this valuable mineral does not extend below such depths as to render its mining both profitable and easy.

We may acquire some approximate estimate as to the quantity of coal this basin may contain, by taking the data which our results give of the extent of the basin, viz: Some 75 square miles, which, there is every probability, is underlaid by the veins of coal, from which the value of this mineral wealth locked up in this district may be readily calculated.

Although we have no actual proof to offer, yet there can be but little doubt that the extent of the coal seams will be found to underlie the whole of the basin. I was very desirous to place the extent beyond question, and had it been in my power, I should have ordered borings to be made, considering it of great importance in a national point of view, but as there was no appropriation made to meet the expense of this examination, it could not be undertaken. I feel it my duty, however, to recommend that a small appropriation be made for this purpose, which would establish beyond a doubt the actual extent of this coalfield.

There is no anthracite coal in this field. In some places it is Bituminous, viz: at Tysor's, Palmer's and Wilcox's, where it has undergone, with the slates and beds of iron ore, much disturbance, probably by an upheaval, and afterwards been denuded by the action of the River, which has removed the debris of the rocks and exposed to view the shales and slates as far as the plantations of Mr. Alston and Mr. Glegg.

Through the heat of the trap dyke which has been injected nearly, its volatile matter has been driven off, leaving it in a debetuminized state, or nearly a natural coke. It corresponds in fracture with the coals of other localities in the field, and is known under the appellation of "dry coal"; but I have seen none with a concoidal fracture, which the true anthracites have as their distinguishing mark. The "Wilcox seam" is of this character; its outcrop corresponds in thickness with the upper coal seam.

In the neighborhood of the Wilcox place, small seams of natural coke are found to crop out in juxtaposition with veins of iron ore. In some parts these have undergone great heat,

sufficient to change them to scoria.

The coal lying to the northward of the Wilcox outcrop, is however unaltered, and similar to the best kinds of coal, affording evidence that the heat of the trap dyke has been confined to a limited space, and effected only a local change in the character and position of the coal along the line of its strike, which passes through the Evans, Tysor, Palmer and Haughton plantations, in an E. N. E. direction.

There also appears to have been a disturbance near Evander McIver's, and an injection of trap, which, however, does not appear to have changed the coal as at Wilcox's. Here we find the outcrops of the black slates, and ripple marked sandstones, lying within a few hundred feet of each other, with opposite dips and strikes. The position of this outcrop is 150 feet above the plain of Egypt.

The sandstone traced round to the southward of the black slate, and is found of great thickness near the conglomerates in the neighborhood of McIver's mill on the Great Buffalo creek. This sandstone has larger ripple marks, and is more argillacious than that which underlies the coal in the shaft at Egypt, 450 feet below the surface, but otherwise resembles it.

It will be observed that these two strata which we find in the shaft at Egypt underlying the coal, are here noticed to the sonthward and eastward of the northern outcrop, and apparently overlying it; but it is readily seen that they must be the sandstone and black slates of the southern side of the basin. This disturbance probably took place before the injection of the "trap dyke."

The black slates pursue a direct course on their strike, and after a considerable distance disappear under the debris of the rocks. It is this locality where the two conglomerates approach nearest to each other.

I am thoroughly impressed with the belief that coal will be found within the area between McIver's and Jones' Falls, or to the eastward beyond where its ontcrop is seen to end.

Nearly the whole of this space is now covered with forest, and a deep deposit of drift overlies it, so that no outcrop of the recent or older rocks appear.

The conglomerates consist of quartz, pebbles of various sizes, most of which have undergone much attrition, some round, others oblong. These are intermixed with disintegrated slates of the older rocks, consolidated by a cement under great pressure.

In some localities the cement is mixed more or less with marly clays, colored red by the oxide of iron, which diminishes their hardness. With this exception, on the north and south sides, the conglomerates are alike.

At the west end the cement is the strongest, and the rocks are quarried for mill-stones.

The red sand stone lying above the conglomerate, is of a dark, purplish color, approaching that of a burnt brick. Its texture is even, composed of fine grains of quartz, is a good freestone, and has few marly layers. The black slates lie next above the red sandstone, and is the rock in which the shaft at Egypt ends.

Above, in the series, they alternate with the argillaceous slates, and contain deposits of argillaceous iron ore. They are from fifteen to forty feet in thickness; this is the strata in which the fossils in the series are found, consisting of posi-

donia, cythere, &c., &c.

The drab-colored sandstone, known by its ripple marks, is a fine and compact kind. In color, it is of a dirty buff, or greenish yellow, and the surface is not unfrequently marked with marine plants. It is suitable for grindstones, and might be used as a firm and solid material for building.

The bituminous shales, in connection with the coal, are very inflammable, and burn with a white flame. They contain nearly thirty per cent. of volatile matter, and about twenty per cent. of fixed carbon; they will probably be used for the preparation of kerosine oil, though they do not yield the quantity that is obtained from the coal in the West. At the present price, it can be manufactured from the shales at a profit. I have seen samples of it which had been well clarified. The bituminous shales all lie above the coal, and in strata alternating with the agillaceous slates.

The fire clays do not occur as in other coal fields, immediately below the coal seams, but the sandstone partakes somewhat of this character. They are interstratified with the slates; according to Professor Emmons, organic remains traverse them vertically; the plants are different from other coal fields, and the sigillarie have not yet been discovered.

The calcareous shales are greenish in color, and resemble somewhat magnesian limestone. These contain no fossils, and in thickness vary from four to twenty-five feet.

The upper red sandstone differs from the lower in being soft, and perishable from its marly nature. In color it is of a light red, occasionally a light brown, mottled with green spots, and often variegated; the outline of these is distinct. In it are found many cavities of irregular shape, around which is generally perceived during the summer season, a white efforescence; this proved to be common salt (chloride of soda.) It was found more abundant on the western end of the coal fields, where this red sandstone overlies the foundations. In some cases, wells which are sunk in this rock, have brackish water, but where they go deeper than 30 to 35 feet, the water is pure. In the deep shaft at Egypt the water is entirely free from saline taste. In my inquiries I was not able to learn of the existence of any salt springs. The upper red sandstone bears a resemblance to the lower in its lithological character. but there is a marked difference in their fossils.

The plant bed of Professor Emmons, I think, gives evidence that this upper red sandstone is totally distinct, and more recent than the coal formation of the valley of the Deep river.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks, that I am of opinion that this formation of coal belongs to the new red sandstone, and as far as my observations have gone, the fossils appear to prove it.

The coal of the lower seam lies, as it will be seen, between two seams of blackband ore, and more or less partakes of their character. It is consequently unfitted for use as a fuel, but is well adapted to the reduction, by roasting, of this ore for iron.

The three upper seams of the bituminous coal are well adapted for fuel, cooking, gas and oil. It is a shining and clean coal, resembling the best specimens of Cumberland. It ignites easily and burns with a bright, clear combustion, and leaves a very little purplish grey ash. It swells and agglutinates, making a hollow fire, is a desirable coal for blacksmiths' use, for the parlor, and superior to most coals for the production of gas, for which it is likely to be in great demand. Its freedom from sulphur is another of its recommendations. It is thought not readily to disintegrate by exposure to the atmosphere. Its coke is light and porons. When rapidly burned, it inclines to melt and flow; but when under slow combustion, it does not exhibit this tendency, which is owing to the pressure of a large quantity of bitumen.

I was at first determined to have the iron ores of this district tested both by an essay and by chemical analysis; the former, it is believed, affords a more practical test of their value; but as it could not be obtained within the time, the chemical analysis was alone made. The ores and coals were submitted to Prof. George C. Shaeffer, of this city, whose ability and care in this operation are well known; and who has afforded me full data of the results and the manner of con-

ducting the analysis.

COAL FROM EGYPT SHAFT.

The mode of analysis was as follows: The coal was dried and coarsely powdered, and ignited in a covered crucible until all inflammable matter had been driven off. The quantity of sulphur was determined by digesting the finely pulverized Se

coal in fuming nitrie acid, to which, from time to time, chlorate of potassa was added, by which process most of the carbon was oxydized. The sulphur was then estimated in the usual way, from the quantity of sulphate of baryta precipitated. The result was—sulphur, 1.3 p. c. The large quantity of inflammable matter that the coal contains led to a slight variation in the results; as, in one case, the vessel was found lined with carbon, deposited from the gas coming in contact with the highly heated surface. The first specimen gives—

Bituminous matter as Fixed Carbon, (Coke)					
econd specimen:	,				

Bituminous matter as gas,	8	34
Fixed Carbon, (Coke,)		36

The ash in first was 5.3 per cent; The second, 5.4 per cent. The composition of this coal is, therefore, as follows:

Bituminous matter given off as gas,	32.7	per cent.
Fixed Carbon, (Coke,)	60.7	"
Ash,		46
Sulphur,		46
M. Nov. Concept of the Street Street Street or Street	100	
Specific gravity 1.28 Another specimen, 1.277	1.2	78 mean.

The coal is a light, highly bituminous coal, yielding a shining and very porous coke and purplish ash, an excellent coal for making gas, or for burning. It absorbs only \(\frac{1}{2000}\) of its weight of water, after having been emersed for some time.

From Professor Johnson's able report we have several analyses of this coal from the Farmsville estate, which give the mean results, as follows:

Earthy matter,	99.99
Carbon,	. 30.53

The dry or debitumenized coal has less than one-fourth of the volatile matter that the bituminous coal contains. It is thought that it cannot compete with the true anthracites of Pennsylvania in the northern markets. It is, however, adapted for stoves, and for the reduction of iron ores, in roasting.

I have heretofore stated that there is but a small quantity of this coal in the basin, and that it has been produced by a change in the bituminous, effected by the heat of the trap

dykes.

Professor Schaeffer remarks on this description of coal from the Wilcox vein, that it has a cubical fracture, as is seen in some specimens of anthracite, with a metalic lustre. When it is heated to a high degree it decrepitates with violence, falling into thin plates.

The loss after intense ignition in a covered crucible, was in one experiment 2.1 per cent., in a 2d 3.8. This loss is not imputed to the escape of bituminous matter, nor from enclosed uncombined water, for both specimens were well dried. On an average the composition of this coal may be stated as follows:

Water and volatile matter,	3.75
Fixed carbon,	87.75
Ash,	8.5
blan politica of their dealers of the said has	100

Specific gravity 1-8.

The quantity of ash varies considerably, from 7 per cent.

When this coal has a cross fracture, at eight angles to its laminae, various substances, in solution, seem to have been introduced, particularly oxide of iron—this affects its quality.

The specific gravity and the increased quantity of ash confirm the supposition that this coal is like the bituminous, deprived of its volatile matter by heat, while under pressure; and that the decrepitation may be due to a constrained condition of its particles.

The large quantity of carbon it contains will render it ser-

viceable in some metallugic or manufacturing process, but as a fuel it cannot well be used, from the decrepitation it undergoes.

Professor Johnson gives the analysis of this coal the mean of three experiments, viz:

Fixed carbon,	83.13	83.36	87.18	84.56
Volatile matter,	8.28	6.64	7.35	7.42
Earthy matters,	8.60	9.60	5.47	7.89
	100.00	100.00	100	99.87

Mean specific gravity 1.49.

IRON ORES.

Professor Schaeffer was directed to examine the iron ores, with a particular reference to a determination of their commercial value, or if they were combined with any injurious substance, especially phosphorous and sulphur. The method of analysis he reports as having adopted, is as follows, viz: The ore was reduced in an agate mortar to an impalpable powder; a part weighed, then dried, and ignited in an open crucible to drive off water and burn all carbonacious matter, and the quantity thus driven off and consumed, determined.

It was digested in hydrochloric or nitro-hydrochloric acid, according to circumstances, until everything soluble was taken up; the solution was then after dilution filtered and the residue insoluble in acid determined. This was mainly if not entirely silica. The acid solution contained more or less of peroxide of iron, was then acted upon by a current of washed sulphurated hydrogen, or by its solution in water, until sulpho-cyanite of potassium gave little or no color, evidencing that all of the peroxide of iron had been reduced to a protoxide. The solution smelling strongly of sulphurated hydrogen was then boiled until every trace of this gas had disappeared. The quantity of iron present was then determined by the quantity of a solution of bichromate of potassa required to convert the protoxide to peroxide, as ascertained by testing with a solution of ferri-cyanide of potassium. The solution of

bichromate was made according to the equivalents required. It was more than once tested by solutions of known quantities of pure iron, so that there might be no doubt as to the results. When any variations from this mode of analysis were adopted, it will be noticed under the respective ores. All the ores were tested for the presence of sulphur and phosphorns. The test for sulphur was by the action of chloride of barium upon the acid solutions. The presence of phosphorus was determined by an acid solution of molybdate of ammonia in excess. This test gave a negative result, except in one case. The presence of either of these substances was only ascertained in the ores in which it is mentioned.

The Black Band Ore is said to have been first noticed at the Farmersville pitts, where it crops out. It appears not to have been suspected as being similar to the Black Band of Scotland. At its outcrop it resembles the argillaceons carbonates, but the change it undergoes was thought to be owing to the influence of the weather. When found in the coalfield, it invariably accompanies the coal seam. There is a seam lying between the two upper seams of coal, of 16 inches thick, and two others, each three feet in thickness below the sandstone or fine clay, having a thin seam of coal between them. With this seam of coal they may be mined with great advantage.

This ore is readily distinguished from a slate by its brownish, black color. It has an even fracture, slightly concoidal, massive and compact. After being roasted it is strongly magnetic. It is easily converted into Pig metal, and the coal mined with it is almost sufficient for this purpose. The iron produced from it is highly valued to mix with other ores for eastings; but for forging it is deficient in strength, and never used.

Prof. Schaeffer remarks upon this Black Band ore, that it has a slaty structure, and is highly bituminous. The iron is present in the form of carbonate of protoxide; there is also some carbonate of lime, and the usual earthy matter in such ores

It loses when burned with access of air, 39.9 p. ct.-24 p. ct. going off as gas; sulphur was present in considerable quantity, but not estimated. In its analysis, the large quantity of bituminous matter had at first prevented the complete solution of the iron. This was discovered on igniting the silica after a prolonged digestion, when it was again digested in acid, and the whole of the iron obtained. The composition of this ore is as follows, viz:

Bitumen, Carbonic acidg iven off as gas,	26 pe	er cent.
Fixed Carbon,		"
Earthy matter, soluble in acid,		66
Silica,		44
Protoxide of iron,	17.2	
Laintingaliden da	IL AL IN	
	100	
Specific gravity,		. 2.12

This small per cent. of iron led to the examination of another portion of this ore. It was first ignited, again pulverized and digested in acid. The result, however, was nearly the same as the above. The quantity of iron is too small to make this a good ore. It is more bituminous than the well known "black band," to which it bears a great resemblance.

The composition of this "black band ore," according to the analyses of Dr. Jackson, is much richer and gives:

Carbon,	
Peroxide of iron, Silex,	9
Bitumen and Water,	
	400

The specimen analysed by Prof. Schaeffer contained undoubtedly much less iron than the general run of the vein, and much more bitumen, and as he remarks, it might be used for making gas. He is of opinion it would bear the expense of transportation to be used for this purpose, (it furnishes at least one-fourth of its weight of volatile matter,) as the sulphur is not given off until after the gas has escaped.

The presence of phosphorus was detected in this ore in considerable quantity, probably owing to the (coprolites) animal matter it contains.

Many coprolites are found in the "black band," and fossils are also more abundant than in the slates. Prof. Emmons found the Saurian teeth in great abundance in the seam which intervenes between the upper coal beds.

Specular ores occur outside the sandstone formation, about six miles to the northward of the Gulf, on the road towards the town of Graham. It is said to be in abundance, and the plank road passes not far from it. The analysis of the ore, by Prof. Schaeffer, is as follows, viz:

Peroxide of Iron,	96.4
Silica,	2.1
Earthy matter, soluble,	1.5
	100

This is nearly pure peroxide.

The "Heading Ore" is also of this kind, and situated not far from it. It contains, viz:

Peroxide, Silica, Soluble in acid,	1.4
The transfer of the same of th	100

Prolonged ignition produced no appreciable loss in weight. Few ores are as pure as this, and none but the nearly pure

magnetic oxide are richer in iron.

The Hemetitic Ores are some distance beyond and nine miles from the Gulf, on a hill known as Ore Knob. It is elevated about three hundred feet above the surrounding country, and covers about 350 acres. The ore is a red one. It is visible everywhere. A massive vein appears to bisect the hill and continue beyond to the south-west. Some specimens of fibrous ore were observed. The hill is well situated for

mining and has been opened in several places, and we were informed was worked in the Revolutionary war. Some castings are said to have been found which were made then, and proved on examination to be of great strength and toughness. The analysis, by Prof. Schaeffer, is as follows, viz:

Peroxide of Iron,	74.3
Silica,	10.6
Earthy matter,	5.6
Water,	9.5
Sulphur, At	race.
	100

The quantity of iron makes this a valuable ore.

MAGNETIC IRON ORE.—Its color is reddish brown. It lies in regular strata, is two and a half feet in thickness. It is found in various places, but was observed especially at the Tyson place. Its analysis by Prof. Emmons gives, viz:

Peroxide of Iron,	79.720
Carbon,	
Silica,	
Water,	8.800
	99.888

Contains sixty-one per cent.

When reduced to powder, this ore becomes of an olive-brown color, and attracted by the magnet. It is here that a company are erecting a C talan Forge for the production of blooms.

The "Ball Ore" resembles the ore of the other coal formations. It has also been analyzed, and found to contain, viz:

BY PROF. SCHAEFFER.	BY PROF. EMMONS.
Protoxide of Iron, 40	Peroxide of Iron, 32.40
Silica, 13	Silica, 40.00
Carbonic acid and carbonace-	Carbonate of Lime, 4.72
ous matter, 34	Carbonic Acid, 18.21
Earthy matter, 13	Volatile matter, 4.66
103 Development grown at the Sara	AND LABOR COLL AND A MANAGEMENT OF
100	99.99

There is another locality of iron ore lying without this coal formation, and rising through the older slate rocks, on the Cape Fear river, at Buckhorn Falls. Although it was not immediately connected with the district to which our examination was directed, yet it was visited. It lies some nine miles below the junction of the Haw and Deep rivers, immediately on the east bank of the Cape Fear river. This ore hill rises about three hundred feet in height. It passes in a south-east direction for nearly a mile, and covers a surface of over three hundred acres. It is somewhat dome shaped, and appears to be one mass of very rich ore, having a solid vein of pure peroxide, which is eight feet in width, while ores containing manganese and silacious matter extend beyond it on each side.

This remarkable ore was first discovered by Mr. McClane, but a few years since, and it probably has not its equal as a deposit of iron in this country, short of the Iron mountain of Missouri. Prof. Emmons says it is similar to that ore, as well as to that found on Lake Superior. It is a massive peroxide of iron in composition, similar to the well known specular ore—is of a dull, reddish brown color—has a bright red streak—is not crystalized, but very heavy, tough, but not difficult to break. He gives its analysis as follows:

BY PROF. EMMON	s.	1	BY PROF	. MORFIT	
Peroxide of Iron,	95.20		44	"	92.96
Silica,	4.79		"	44	3.60
	Same and	Manga	nese,		1.14
	99.99	Lime,	Magnesia	& Alumi	na, 2.32
					100
Specific Gravity,					4.952

Professor Emmons found neither alumina, manganese or lime, nor was he able to detect sulphuret of iron, and does not believe the ore contains any foreign substance that would be injurious to its manufacture.

The specimens, of which the above is the analysis, were no doubt taken from the central part of the vein. The specimen

submitted to Prof. Schaeffer was taken from beyond the vein, as it contains silex and manganese in some quantity. Prof. Morfit's analysis of another portion, exhibits nearly the same result:

PRO. SCHAEFFER	PROF. MORFIT,
Peroxide of Iron,56.4	42
Silica,	" "27.20
Manganese & earthy matter, 17.2	Metallic Manganese, 7.99
SOUTH THE STORY OF THE STORY	Lime, Magnesia & Alum, 18.13
100	Oxygen with Iron,15.69
to "billow" is a movement when the to	THE TO SERVE THE WEST STREET ST.
	99.82
Specific Gravity,4.52	and 4.42

It is quite evident that the above specimens were taken from different parts of the vein, and therefore the impurities appear.

The first determination is to be taken as the analysis of the pure ore, and the latter as that lying beyond the vein.

Prof. Schaeffer found this ore excessively hard; sufficiently so to scratch glass, and difficult to pulverize.

Some traces of a metal were precipitated from the acid solution by sulphurated hydrogen, which he believes was lead.

This ore can be transported for manufacture on the Deep river, or sent down the Cape Fear to Wilmington, to be shipped to a northern market.

Thus it will be perceived that there is no want of iron ores of the finest kind for manufacturing the best quality of iron, and all that is required is limestone; but this is not to be found in the coalfield of sufficient purity to be used.

There are hydraulic limestones found in the shaft at Egypt, but they contain a great deal of magnesia. Analysed by Prof. Emmons, I find its contents as follows, viz:

Silex,	16.20
Carbonate of lime,	
" of magnesia,	
Iron,	19.380
Alumina,	
Water,	
是海州市和省16。二部中的中央17年,14年至18年,18月1日中,2012年,10月,11月1日	

A limestone bed occurs at Evander McIver's, but it does not appear to contain much lime, and slacked very slowly; none of it is crystalized, and from the analysis of Prof. Emmons it contains a larger proportion of magnesia than the foregoing, obtained from the shaft at Egypt, as follows:

Carbonate of lime,	46.00
" of Magnesia,	28.70
Silex,	10.40
Water,	2.40
Protoxide of iron,	5.60
Bitumen land oss,	0.00

A strata of magnesian limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Evans' mills. Its strike is to the northward and westward.

Although there may be no limestone in this valley suited for the fluxes of the ores of iron, yet it can be readily obtained, by the return boats, from some of the deposites on the Cape Fear river, below Fayetteville, where shell lime exists in great quantities.

The composition of the calcareous shales, according to Prof. Emmons, as follows, viz:

Carbonate of Lime,	35.50
Magnesia,	
Alumina and Protoxide of Iron,	
Water,	2.59
Insoluble,	36.88
	10000
	99.93

COPPER.

Several copper mines lying on the N. E., near Rocky river, coming up through the metamorphic slates, have been discovered, and have proved very rich. I did not visit the localities, but saw a large number of barrels on their way to the North. It was the yellow and grey sulphuret, they informed me.

In speaking of the manufacture of Iron, I must mention

that charcoal can be had in any quantity, and at a very low price, as the virgin forest yet exists in the neighborhood of the Deep river district; and those engaged in the use and manufacture of iron, know that the best kinds of iron cannot be produced without this article, and that neither the anthracite or bitnminous coals, or coke can compare with it.

It is thought by those of very great experience in the manufacture of iron, that there is no locality on the eastern side of the Alleghanies where a better article of iron can be produced than in the Deep river district, and at less cost. Its proximity to market gives it great advantages for becoming a large manufacturing district, which must be the case from the weight and bulk of the coal and iron, and its cost in transportation; besides it will prove far more economical and profitable to manufacture articles on the spot.

I am of opinion that very little, if any coal, will be sent to market from this district, unless for use in generating gas, which may be able to afford the price it will command for the manufacture of iron.

There are few places to be found in our country, where there is such a concentration of material, and which can be mined with so little toil and expense; an abundance of the best fuel, consisting of charcoal and the mineral coals susceptible of being advantageously coked, and in great quantity and variety for all purposes of the arts, as well as domestic uses. Fine clays for refractory furnaces, building materials of sandstone, gneiss and granite, millstone grit, and fine sandstone for grindstones. Clays and sands for the manufacture of glass and porcelain. Of the latter class there is a large tract near Jones' Falls, a part of the plantation of Captain Bryant.

Steatite or soapstone, and agalmatolite are found in extensive masses in Chatham county, near Hancock's mills, in alternate beds with the metamorphic slates. The latter is of exceedingly fine compact grain, and has a very soft and soapy feeling, and is of a greenish white color. It is different in composition from the steatite or soapstone, and is of a much finer grain. It can be applied to the same uses; but that which has been quarried in Chatham county has been ground

at Stuart's mills, on the Deep river, to powder as fine as flour, and exported to New York, where it is used for clarifying sugar. It sells for \$18 or \$20 a ton; but in Carolina, I was told, that it was believed to be used for the adulteration of paints or soaps, and for a cosmetic. Its composition is given by Prof. Emmons from an analysis of Jackson, as follows:

Silex,	73.00
Alumina,	
Potash,	2.00
Water,	
Trace of Iron,	00.00
	97.21

Roofing slates are found on Rocky river, near the residence of Mr. Johnson. Specimens were brought me of some size and suitable thickness. They were of a light slate color, compact, and appeared to split smooth and even.

I had not time to visit the quarry, but learned from reliable authority, that it was well situated, near the forks and above water level, and could be easily obtained.

TIMBER.

The Deep river country is the dividing line between the alluvial and primitive formation. The change of vegetation has a well defined outline; the long leafed pine lying on the south, the oaks and other timber on the north. Our examination of the timber extended, not only over the Deep river country above described, but over many miles surrounding it. This examination proved conclusively that there was but a small quantity of large oak and other timber required for naval purposes. There are considerable quantities of the middle size, which is well adapted to the construction of vessels and machinery.

Most of the country has been cleared, and the large timber cut down, or fallen. The few left standing, are partially decayed and useless.

As the country is becoming more settled and improvements progressing, this timber will fast disappear.

On the sonth the virgin pine forest yet exists, of which kind of timber there is an abundant supply of all sizes.

For the localities examined, I annex hereto the report of Mr. Pook, Naval Constructor, whose attention was particular-

ly directed to this subject.

In the examination of this district, the water power claimed much of my attention. It has been previously mentioned, that the Deep river has been dammed to effect its slack water navigation. These dams are five in number, with a fall of 30 feet, (and the water is set back in the upper pool as far as Womble Branch.) Beyond this is the Hancock Mills, which is the only one I shall include in the Deep river district.

The last dam is at Evan's bridge, where there is a lock and several mills for grain, &c. The next dam below is at the Gulf, and has a large flour mill, as well as carding machines, owned by Mr. Laurence Hanghton. The third is at the bend of the river, below Egypt, where the fall is about seven feet; there is no mill yet erected at this place. The fourth is at Clegg's, below the Rocky river; and the fifth and lowest, is at Jones' Falls. Here they are improving the water power, and several mills are being repaired and constructed. This fall is two and a half miles from the Cape Fear river. This slack water navigation is uninterrupted, as will also be the mills, during the entire year.

Besides this water power on the Deep river, there are very many sites on the Haw, Rocky and Cape Fear rivers, and on most of the creeks leading into the Deep river; there are mills for grinding the cereals and sawing the timber, of great con-

venience, as well as of advantage to the country.

We now come to the consideration of the accessibility of this district, or the ways and means of transporting its materials to the markets of the world. (See map.) The first which claimed my attention was the slack water navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers. This is effected through the construction of nineteen dams and locks, from Jones' Falls, on the Cape Fear, to above that at Evans' Bridge, the pool of which latter reaches the Womble Branch of the Deep river.

The whole distance is ninety-eight miles, and the height

overcome two hundred and four feet. The locks are one handred and fifteen feet in length and eighteen feet in width, and boats carrying from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons, drawing six feet water, may navigate and reach the upper part of the coal field, passing close to the various coal and iron properties. The outcrop of the coal along this line is not elevated more than one hundred feet; and if mined from below it can be taken out above the water level, so that the conveniences for the shipment of the production of this region will be very great when this work is finished. Had the dams and locks been properly and faithfully constructed, the economical geology of the Deep river district would have been long ere this developed, and the great and valuable interests in the production of coal and the manufacture of iron, received a stimulus which would have added to the wealth of the State and of its inhabitants. But this work has been procrastinated. The liberal appropriations of the State so lavishly squandered in the construction of inefficient dams and insecure locks, which were found inadequate to bear their own weight, without the force of the water. It was indeed a great misfortune to this district, combined with the arguments relative to the existence of a coal basin, by scientific gentlemen of high character and bearing, tended to create prejudice and produce almost a total apathy on the part of the Legislature towards making further appropriations, or receiving subscriptions from individuals, for finishing this great and useful work.

Fortunately, by the well directed efforts of Mr. McClane in sinking the shaft at Egypt, the trnth of the existence of large quantities of coal was established beyond a doubt, and added much to the reputation of Prof. Emmons, the State Geologist, who had manfully persisted in maintaining what the result has proved.

It was a great satisfaction to perceive that this important work had fallen into better hands, and to learn from Major Morill that the slack water navigation would soon be in use.*

^{*} I hear, as this report is being handed in, that the first boats have passed loaded with coal and iron ores, and some with cotton and flour.

It is to be regretted, however, that the locks will be but temporary, and require renewing. It is hoped that the Legisluture of the State will render some assistance in erecting permanent stone locks to replace these wooden ones, and without loss of time. As far as my own observation went, and from the report of others who are well acquainted with these structures, I should suppose that they might last for some time. Some appreliensions are entertained relative to the two lower dams, which are built on the soft sandstone rock, known by the name of "Hard Pau," but I think without cause, if proper precautions are taken to prevent the undermining of the dams, consequent upon the attrition of the rock by stones and gravel, which finally wear through it, exposing the sands beneath to the action of the water. Should this take place, it would soon overtopple the dam. But as the engineers are well aware of this defect in the rock on which they are built, I have no doubt they will take every precaution and keep the dams in good repair.

Below Fayetteville, some eight miles, the shoals of the Cape Fear river are encountered. When drought prevails, there is not a sufficiency of water over these shoals to float a steamer drawing more than 18 inches water. Mr. Pook reports that he was detained there some hours, and in consequence, was thirty hours from Fayetteville to Wilmington,

on a small steamer.

These shoals, it is thought, could be avoided by a canal around them, or deepened by a sluice. The river is navigable for ten months in the year, and boats used on the river and slack-water navigation can then pass free from all detention. It is desirable that this work should be accomplished, as great detriment must result to the trade when the western railroad and slack-water navigation are completed—particularly, during the season of greatest activity—as this river below Fayetteville is the common outlet for all the internal trade towards Wilmington and the Atlantic. Steamboats ply daily between Wilmington and Fayetteville, (a distance of 100 miles, in twelve hours,) and those of small size will be employed to tow the barges on the slack-water navigation.

Besides their slack-water navigation, the citizens of Fayetteville have undertaken to construct a railroad direct to the coalfields, with the intention of carrying it on to the junction with the central road, near High Point, and have pushed its structure with great energy and perseverence. The whole route has been surveyed and the road located the entire distance of fifty miles, a fourth part of which is now completed and in use. It is confidently believed that they will be able to finish the whole in a year. Having done thus much without any assistance, they hope to get some aid from the State, and of which their project is deserving. There need be no apprehension as to its detracting from the slack-water navigation, for there will be abundance of traffic for both. The one will assist the other, and both are essential for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

I see every reason to anticipate the influx of a large population with an abundant capital to mine and manufacture the raw material, in which case all the routes of transportation will receive as much encouragement as will satisfy the most sanguine expectations that may be entertained by the projectors. The cheaper and more certain the conveyance of the productions and manufacturned articles, the greater will be the benefit to both projector and State.

Other improvements are projected. Among them a rail-road from the coalfields to Raleigh, a distance of some thirty miles. The route is a most favorable one, and will make another connection with the Central road; also with the Gaston & Raleigh, and through it, with the Seaboard & Roanoke, which will place the coalfields into direct communication, of a few hours, with Norfolk.

Besides the above, there will be a connexion with the harbor of Beaufort by the Central road to Goldsborough, and thence by Newbern & Morehead City, to that point. The distance by both the above routes is less than 200 miles. There is also a connection talked of between Fayetteville and Warsaw, on the Wilmington & Weldon, and from the latter, by a branch road at Kingston, which will give another route.

Deeming it a part of my duty, after I had completed the

examination of the Deep river district, I passed over these routes to the seaboard at Beanfort harbor. That of Wilmington I was personally well acquainted with, and also with Beaufort through the surveys. I need not, however, offer any remarks on either of these places, as they are too well known to require any description. Wilmington has a large and increasing trade, with an enterprising community. Beanfort is looking forward to becoming, at no distant period, a point of shipment for the productions of the State to the northern ports, and several distinguished individuals have embarked in the improvements with capital and energy.

Whilst speaking of the individual exertions made in the State, I should refer to the projects entertained in South-Carolina of directing some of her lines of internal improvements towards those leading to the coalfields of the Deep river. Surveys have been made from Camden by the route of Carthage, but I have some doubts of this being pushed forward with the energy that I found existing among the citizens of North-Carolina, and the determination to carry on the works now

constructing or about to be undertaken.

I cannot speak with any certainty of the improvements having begun in the Deep river district itself. A few years ago many companies were organized and property purchased on speculation; but many projectors became disheartened, finding that there would be no means of getting these raw materials to market, in consequence of the failure to establish the slack water navigation; but as this event is at last consummated, they are about to be re-established and put in operation.

The property has passed out of the hands of speculators into those who intend to adapt its natural advantages to useful and profitable ends. With the opening of the routes, I understand many will commence operations, and I make no doubt they will produce in a few years such changes in this district as will fully establish what is now only conjecture.

On leaving the Deep river district, I took the plank road from the Gulf to Fayetteville, a distance of fifty miles in a southerly direction. The country is very sparsely settled, and

is generally covered by the virgin forest of the long leaf pine, but few of the trees have been "boxed." The country rises until the plantation of Mr. Schermerhorn is reached, where it is four hundred feet above the level, and forms the dividing line of waters flowing north and south. Here the Gulf plank road joins that from Fayetteville to Ashboro', in Randolph county. From Schermerhorn's to Wilmington there is a regular series of undulations, not unlike the ground swell of the ocean, extending to within a few miles of Favetteville, and these undulations tend east and west, and appear to extend over this whole section of country, lie directly across the line of railroad running nearly north and south, consequently require heavy, deep cutting. In one of these, about ten miles from Fayetteville, the substratum has been reached, corresponding to the surface undulations, and exposing to view the tenacious and unctious blue clay of which it is composed. I regret that my time did not permit my delaying to examine it carefully. The country, to within a few miles of Fayetteville, continues to be well wooded with the long-leaf pine; the soil is sandy, though occasionally we passed over some of the sandstone, or the "hard pan rock" of the country, (and which frequently caps the undulations spoken of above.) It is of a dark brown and reddish color, is used in building, and is a cheap and easily wrought material, but cannot bear exposure to heat.

Fayetteville is well situated on the north side of Rockfish creek, some seventy-two feet above the level of the Cape Fear river, when at its lowest stages. During freshets the river rises fifty feet, but these pass off rapidly. On the Rockfish creek, and other streams, there is excellent water-power, on which a number of mills have been established for the

manufacture of cottons, paper, &c.

I was exceedingly gratified with my visit to the United States Arsenal, in charge of Captain Bradford, of the Army. Few establishments will compare with it for the arrangements of the buildings and proper adaptation to their uses. Every department of the army implements is here stowed in a state for immediate use, and the good order, cleanliness and system prevailing shew unceasing attention to the duties assigned

him. I understood that the whole had been under his direction from the commencement, except for a short time during the war, when he was employed in Mexico. A range of workshops have lately been added, and the machinery is being put up to make it a manufacturing establishment as well as a depot. It is situated upon the high bluff overlooking the town, and commands one of the finest views in the country. To Captain Bradford, I desire to return my thanks for his attention to myself and other members of the commission; and to the citizens also, all of whom united to afford me every facility in their power.

I may make mention here that I visited the "workshops" of the North Carolina Central Railroad Company, situated sixteen miles east of Greensboro', where they have it in contemplation to manufacture all the machinery of the road. The shops are extensive, well arranged, and admirably adapted for the purposes intended; but I was disappointed on learning that all the iron used was imported from other States, and therefore I had no opportunity of seeing the iron of the State in use or employed in the construction of machinery of any kind, as I had been led to anticipate, affording another proof that the valuable productions of North Carolina are unknown and consequently uncalled for.

Desirons of comparing the relative values of the Deep river District with those of the western part of the State, I made a visit to the "Highshoal Falls," to inspect some of the forges which are in operation at that place and on the south fork of the Catawba, taking with me specimens of those of the Deep river to compare them with similar kinds of ore which I understood was being produced in blooms and loops from the Catalan Forge in that part of the State. I was disappointed in finding the iron works at the "Highshoal" discontinued, and the water power exclusively applied to the reduction of gold ores, from which iron had been made, and which strongly resembled the specimens I had with me. I found several forges at work on the south fork of the Catawba, forging blooms which they assured me were of the best kinds of ore that could be procured, but they were not comparable to the

specimens I showed them, which they considered to be of the best kind. These forges were small and rudely constructed; the trip-hammer was worked by water power, which also gave the blast. They seldom produced over 350 lbs. in a day with two forges and three workmen, for which they obtain $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb., equal to about \$100 per ton. The fuel used was charcoal.

Having given the details of the examination of the Deep river country, its coal, iron, and timber, I shall consider that part of the "Resolution of the Senate" relative to the "expediency of establishing at some point in the State, machine and workshops, for the construction of engines, boilers, &c., &c., for naval vessels." The contents of this report fully establish the fact that there is an abundance of the raw material for the manufacture of iron of the very best description, for the use in the construction of engines and boilers, for naval vessels; that with the exception of the largest size of timber, there is also an abundance of that material for use in the construction of the implements of wood employed on board naval vessels, and there is no doubt that all these materials can be obtainted at less cost, and of superior quality, than elsewhere in the eastern section of the United States. This could be accomplished either by the government erecting furnaces for the reduction of the ores, or by encouragement offered for the best kind of ore, &c., &c., for these purposes.

There can be no doubt of the expediency of having the indestructible materials used in our steam navy of the very best kind constantly on hand to meet the wants of the steam service, and I can see no difficulty in the government establishing machine and workshops for the construction of all the parts of the engines and plates for boilers, as well as workshops for the making of implements required of wood in the naval service. As to the expediency of establishing these at some point in the State of North-Carolina, you will be able to come to a correct conclusion upon this subject, now that all the facts are laid before you.

Our attention being specially directed to the Deep river country, we have a better knowledge of it than any other

part of the State, and we believe that no other portion of North-Carolina can offer so many advantages for the manufacture of iron as the Deep river district. Besides an abundance of raw material, there is both water and steam power at command. The climate is salubrious and healthy; all kinds of provisions are abundant and cheap. The agricultural products consist of wheat, corn, rye and oats. Vegetables and fruits are to be had in their season in plenty and of fine kinds.

The great advantages it offers to the miner and manufacturer of iron, will insure a large population of those engaged in these pursuits. It is also desirable for the agriculturist; finer crops are seldom seen than those which fell under our observation on the bottom lands bordering the rivers and

creeks, and they seldom fail.

The temperature neither partakes of the extremes of winter or summer, and those who have passed many years there enjoyed excellent health. Although constantly exposed during the months of August and September, in the hottest weather, I felt little inconvenience and no debility from the effects of heat, after I reached this district. The navigation of the river is never closed by ice, and travel on the railroads rarely interrupted.

The distance from Washington is less than twenty-four hours by rail, and when the contemplated improvements are finished, there will be means of transportation north, south,

east and west.

I herewith submit copies of the reports of Chief Engineers, H. Hunt and D. B Martin, and Naval Constructor S. M. Pook, to me, relative to the fulfilment of the duties assigned them in the examination of the Deep river district. It affords me pleasure to state that their duties were performed to my entire satisfaction.

I annex a map of the Deep river district, prepared by myself, to which reference has been made in the body of this

report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, CHARLES WILKES,

Captain U. S. N., Chief of Commission. Hon. Isaac Toucey, Sec'y. of the Navy, Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEERS' REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1858.

Captain Charles Wilkes, U.S. Navy-

Sir:—Herewith enclosed you will please find our report on the examination of the iron, (ore) coal and timber of the Deep river country in the State of North-Carolina, as per orders of

the Navy Department of the 21st of July last.

First, we would please state, that this report has been delayed waiting for samples of minerals to be sent from the Deep river country to be analysed, as we wished to give the analysis in this report; but as they have very lately arrived, and it requiring considerable time to make the analysis, which is being done under your directions, and as you informed us you would state the analysis in your report, we concluded it unnecessary to wait longer for that purpose.

As our orders referred particularly to the examination of iron, coal and timber, we think it proper here to state, that in consequence of there not having been any furnaces in operation, or as yet no iron made in that section of country, we cannot report what will be the quality of iron made, should furnaces ever be put in operation, as that will depend almost as much on the manufacturing as on the raw material; even a chemical analysis showing the component parts of an ore will not determine the quality of the products of a furnace.

But from the great quantities of ore we saw in different localities, together with the various kinds and qualities, some exceedingly rich, we have no hesitation in saying there is in the Deep river country almost inexhaustible quantities of ore, from which by a proper selection and mixing, the very best quality of pig or wrought iron can be made.

Of coals, as you are aware, there are two kinds: We shall speak first of the bituminous, which appears to be the general product of that coalfield. A sample sent on was tried in the smith shop in Washington navy yard, and compares well with

the Comberland coals used there; it appears quite free from sulphur or slate, and leaves very little earthy matter.

Though we do not believe that the average produce of the mine will compare in quality with the small sample sent for test, as that is contrary to our former experience, yet we have no doubt that by careful mining the coals of the Deep river valley will compare well in quality with any bituminous coals in market, and will ever find ready sale either for smiths' use, or for making gas; and with properly constructed ovens, it will make a good coke for the manufacturing of iron. For steamers it is not as good as Pennsylvania anthracite. The seam of semi-bituminous coals discovered in the Deep river valley containing, as it does, so little volatile matter, it nearly approaches anthracite, in our opinion it can never have much local value so long as good coals are so abundant; and we think it is of too poor quality to pay transportation, and compete with the poorest anthracite now in market.

The extent of the Deep river coalfield, or the probable supply contained therein, is a question more properly belonging to geologists, and we presume will be given in your report as far as could be ascertained, though we trust it will not be improper for us here to state that, from the slopes, shafts and pits which we were shown, proving a continuous seam of coal on the northern onterop from McIvers' plantation, proceeding up the river 18 or 20 miles, and Prof. Emmons, in one of his reports, says: "Its onterop of coal, or line upon which it has been proved to exist, is about thirty miles,"—that being the case, and there being two or three seams of coal, one of which is six feet thick, we think there can be no doubt there will be an abundant supply for a long period, either for commercial or manufacturing purposes.

The Deep river country abounds in a variety of timber, though as far as we saw we should judge there is but little which will answer for ship-building, even if there were means for transporting it to the seaboard.

The long leaved or yellow pine is most abundant, and forms almost enterminable forests on the south side; while on the north and west, there is a variety of oak, intermixed with hickory, ash, elms and short leaved pines.

Should it ever become a manufacturing country, there will be found a plentiful supply of good timber for all local purposes. But in a country where good iron ore is so plentiful, the otherwise useless forests of timber might be profitably used in the manufacturing of iron, as charcoal pigs or blooms find a much more ready sale, and bear a higher price than iron made with mineral coals.

Although our orders do not call for information on the following subject, yet we deem it our duty to state the fact that whatever may be the natural resources of mineral wealth of the Deep river country, they are as yet, in a commercial or manufacturing point of view, of but very little value, as there is no way or means of transporting them to market, either by water or railroad. What may be done hereafter we know not. That is the present condition.

We are respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

H. HUNT, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

(Signed,)

DANIEL B. MARTIN, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

REPORT OF THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Westerwelt Ship Yard, New York, September 6th, 1858.

Sir:—In obedience to your order, I have examined the timber lands in the Deep river country, and respectfully report that I first took a course through the woods from Haywood to Egypt, between Deep river and Lick Creek. I found the pines decayed for about one third the distance, and the balance well timbered with the long leaf pines, but they are generally too small to be useful for naval purposes, being under sixteen inches in diameter, although there are a few from twenty to twenty-four inches.

I then returned to Haywood from Mr. McIvers to Captain Briant's, turning down the road from Fayetteville towards Lick creek, and thence towards the Cape Fear river, keeping along the creek and crossing the road into the low grounds of the creek and Cape Fear river until we came to the land of Dr. McCoy, and then back to Briants. From Briants we again took a course towards Egypt, keeping along the Deep river and about half a mile from it, turning down into the low grounds at various points, examining for the white oaks. There are many oaks of the smaller growth, from sixteen inches and less diameter at twenty-five to thirty feet above the ground, but very few of suitable size for naval purposes. The largest I saw was on Dr. McCoy's plantation, where there is a small tract of uncleared land, about two miles by one-half mile, of the white oaks and overcup oaks, but very few that would work more than twelve or fourteen inches square, forty feet above the ground; similar timber grows from Lick Creek to below Buckhorn Falls, but there are no larger tracts of white oaks suitable for naval purposes, although there are a few scattered here and there which would answer.

I then visited the Crabtree and White Oak creeks, where there are white oaks of a larger growth, and some of them suitable for naval purposes, for planks, stocks, &c., but no large tracts of uncleared land between Haywood and the New Hope, and but a small number of trees of the larger growth in this vicinity; on the New Hope, from Farrington's to Chapel Hill, there are some of the largest trees I have seen, but they are principally of the overcup and chesnut oaks, which are not considered so good for naval purposes as the white oaks which grow upon higher grounds, although there are many trees on this section suitable for planks, stocks, &c. I would here remark that the roads are very bad, the country undulating, and it would be very difficult to transport timber of the large size, any distance.

From New Hope creek I proceeded back to Egypt, and from thence took the road to McLennan's creek and to Tyson's creek, and in this vicinity the timber is similar to that found at New Hope, but the lands are generally cleared where the large timber has grown, except on this creek.

We proceeded southwest from Tyson's to Richland Creek, passing some pine woods of small size on Harrington's land, from thence to Carthage, we saw some pine woods which have not been cut into, where the land is uncleared and covered with long-leaf pine, suitable for plank stocks for naval purposes, but so far as I examined, large trees are few in comparison with those of smaller size. From Carthage we took a northeast direction, through the woods, to the head of Cowley and Governor's creeks, to the branch plank road leading to Carbonton and the Gulf, striking the plank road near Mc-Intoshes' and Riddles' towards Eli Craven's. I saw no timber of suitable size for naval purposes on this route, until we came to the pine wood between the plank road and the Little Pocket; from this point towards Buffalo Church are some of the large pines on the uncleared lands, but no large qualities of the trees of the larger growth, the majority of them being small in diameter. In passing through the woods from the Buffalo Church, on to the plank road leading to Fayetteville, I saw very few trees of the larger size, although there are an abundance of small trees from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter. There are no roads or means of transportation for large timber, and the country is much broken.

I visited the Arsenal at Fayetteville and saw snitable workshops with steam engine and timber sheds, where may be manufactured all articles required for army or naval purposes.

I also visited Rock Fish Mills, where there is a paper mill and cotton factory, with abundance of never failing water

power, available for any purpose.

The Railroad in conrse of construction from Fayetteville to the coalfields is finished about eight miles from there. It is supposed it will be entirely finished by next spring. It is also in contemplation to connect this road with the North-Carolina Road, at Warsaw, which intersects the Wilmington and Weldon Road, about forty-eight miles from Wilmington.

The distance from Fayetteville to Wilmington, by the Cape Fear river is said to be 120 miles. I was thirty hours going the distance in the steamer; we grounded about eight miles from Fayetteville, although drawing only 18 inches. I am told that from four to five feet water may be depended upon for ten months in the year.

Respectfully yours, L. M. POOK. (Signed.) CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES, U. S. Navy.

Doc. No. 61.7

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LEXINGTON, N. C., January 10, 1859.

Present: Dr. A. C. Wharton and Stephen Douthit, on the part of individual stockholders, and W. R. Holt and E. D. Hampton, on the part of the State.

1. Ordered that this Company commence active operations in the improvement of the Yadkin river, for steamboat or batteau navigation, as early in the spring as the stage of the

water and state of the weather will permit.

2. It is further ordered by this Board, that the foregoing resolution or order, be laid before the Joint Committe of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, (appoined to investigate the affairs of the Yadkin Navigation Company,) as indicating the future action of this company. And as to the financial condition of this company, and the delay which has thus far marked the course of the company, this Board would respectfully refer the Legislative investigating committee to the former President and Treasurer of our company.

3. Ordered that this Board adjourn to meet again on the 9th day of April next, in the town of Lexington.

(Signed,)

A. C WHARTON, E. D. HAMPTON, W. R. HOLT, STEPHEN DOUTHIT.

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON YAD-KIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Joint Select Committee, appointed by the two Houses of the General Assembly, to inquire into the affairs of the Yadkin Navigation Company, has discharged the duties im-

posed, and asks leave to submit the following report:

By the act incorporating said company, it is provided that when the sum of \$10,000 should be subscribed upon the part of individuals, the stockholders should have authority to organize; and when \$2,500 was paid, either in cash or labor, the State should, upon a certificate to that effect to the Board of Internal Improvements, pay the sum of \$5,000. The company organized on the 20th Lay of October, 1855, and elected Tyre Glenn and John A. Boyden, Directors. At a subsequent time, the Governor appointed Peter W. Hairston, Hamilton C. Jones and James E. Kerr, Directors, on the part of the State. On the 24th day of November, the Board met and elected John A. Boyden, President.

The President was authorized by the Board to visit certain rivers, where slack water navigation had been successfully adopted, and examine the same for the benefit of the company. He was also authorized to associate with him, one of the Board. This service was performed and a report thereof sub-

mitted to the Board of Directors.

At the next meeting of the Board, held on the 16th of February, 1856, the President and Tyre Glenn were authorized to employ a competent Engineer to make a suitable survey of the river, at a salary, not to exceed \$2,500. The

Board obtained the services of Charles B Fisk, Esq., a gentleman of character in his profession, to make a reconnoissance of the river, from Milledgeville, 15 miles below the point where the N. C. Railroad crosses the Yadkin, to Rockford, a distance of 93 miles. For this service, and the reports made by him, the Board paid him the sum of \$500. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, on the 16th of June, 1856, Mr. Fisk was empowered to employ a corps of Engineers to make a detailed survey of the river, from the Railroad crossing to the Little Yadkin rivers, at a salary for each one of the corps, not to exceed \$125 per month.

At a meeting of the stockholders held on the 24th of November, 1855, (the day on which the Board elected their officers) a set of by-laws was adopted, by which the President was required to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the company, at the annual salary of \$1100 per annum. He was also required to enter into bond, in the sum of \$10,000. This bond was made with Peter W. Hairston and Nathaniel Boy-

den as sureties.

On account of difficulties among the stockholders, which need not be detailed here, and a desire to obtain further aid from the State, it was deemed best to suspend for a time, the energetic prosecution of the work. The stockholders therefore, at a meeting held on the 13th December, 1856, on motion of John M. Clement, State proxy, resolved that it was expedient to lend the surplus funds on hand to private individuals, upon bond well secured, until the difficulties before alluded to were removed and the company ready to proceed to a vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. In obedience to this order, the Treasurer, on the 19th day of December, loaned said funds, taking therefor bonds, as the committee believe, amply secured.

An examination of the books of the Treasurer, rigidly made by the committee, show the following condition of the com-

pany's finances.

John A. Boyden, Treasurer, in account with the Yadkin Navigation Company:

To amount received from stockholders in cash, ... \$2.118

Instalment notes, payable one day after date, Amount received from the State,	382° 5,000°
	\$7,500
Cr. By vouchers duly examined, viz: Amount of salaries paid officers and agents, \$4	.010.66

\$7,500.00

It also appears that there is due the President for two years salary, according to the By-laws of the Company, the sum of \$2,000, all claim to which he renounced in the presence of the committee, and tendered to the Company. From these facts and figures, the committee unanimously think that no blame can properly attach to the officers, and that they have done their duty as well as circumstances would permit.

The committee deem it but just to state that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Lexington on the 10th inst., it was resolved to commence active operations for the improvement of the river as early in the following spring as as practicable. A copy of the proceedings referred to is herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. J. MARTIN, Chairman.
JOS. DOBSON,
N. F. HALL,
A. B. F. GAITHER,
W. H. A. SPEER,
R. E. REEVES.

Committee.

Doc. No. 62.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The committee on finance ask leave to make this report as supplemental to the report made at the time the Revenue Bill was offered, being in substance the same as was made verbally when the Revenue Bill came up for discussion.

In the first place, the committee find in the Treasurer's report, that he does not consider it safe to provide for less than Fifty Thousand Dollars annual increase from taxation to meet the current demands on the Treasury.

Secondly, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund strongly recommend that an annual increase of the Sinking Fund should be secured from the source of taxation, as the only certain mode of securing that increase.

Having these revenues, say for the Treasury,\$	50,000
For the Sinking Fund,	100,000
on about because a spile should be been take as and	المنتسا
Together,	3150,000
In their eye, the committee in the Revenue Bill	did to f
propose a raise on the Polls, 216,000 at 30 cts.,	64,800
Real Property, \$97,000,000 at 5 cts.,	48,500
Merchants' tax, 50 per cent. on former receipts,	
\$37,880,	18,940
New Subjects, Suits, Deeds, &c.,	20,000
metal ham set to colked like like like med tram	-
Total reliable increase.	152,240

It is but proper to state further, that in the opinion of the committee, the estimates of the Treasurer will not prove sufficient to meet the demands that will be made on the Treasury during the next two years, but they did not feel themselves called upon to correct the figures of the treasurer, or take issue with him on that point, and endeavored only to suggest ways and means to raise the amount he calls for.

The committee has indeed endeavored so to frame the new bill, that it should not be susceptible of more than one interpretation, and hope thereby to induce many a casuist to pay taxes, that heretofore he may have persuaded himself that he was not liable for. But as it would be imprudent to jeopardize the faith and credit of the State, by relying on such a hope for revenue, the committee could not bring this hoped for increase into the estimate. It is by no means certain that this Legislature can make itself better understood to the casuist, who only looks for a pretext to avoid the payment of a tax, than former Legislatures have done, and therefore they base their estimates only on returns heretofore made.

F. FRIES,

Chairman.

struction, in Southi Carolina, along the French Broad valley across the wissern part of the State, so as to effect a direct communication between one of said roads in South-Carolina and the East Termescen & Virginia Railroad, in East, Termescen, the State of North-Carolina nessen, the State of Morth-Carolina should thereafter extend a militage of the French Broad valley, and containt with the said threat the State of North-Carolina valley, and containt with the said threat single of French Broad Coromilla of French Itead rights and privileges of the said Greenville of French Itead that commetted nights and privileges from the the commetted nights of the Louise from the the said commetted nights of the Louise from the company at its privacent the saids should be subscribed by the company at its privacent the saids which with the North Carolina road, and that

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE GREENVILLE & FRENCH BROAD RAILROAD.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred "a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad," have had the same under the irconsideration and have instructed the undersigned to submit the

following report:

The Greenville & French Broad Railroad was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1854–'55, and provides for the construction of a railroad from some of the railroads then built, or in progress of construction, in South-Carolina, along the French Broad valley across the western part of the State, so as to effect a direct communication between one of said roads in South-Carolina and the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, in East Tennessee.

This charter also provides that if the State of North-Carolina should thereafter extend a railroad into the French Broad valley, and connect with the said Greenville & French Broad road, that the chartered rights and privileges of the said Greenville & French Broad Railroad should cease from the point of connection aforesaid, to the Tennessee line, and that the same should be subscribed by the company at its prime cost, to the capital stock of the North-Carolina road, and that the stockholders in that portion of the road transferred as

aforesaid, should have all the rights and privileges of stock-holders in the North-Carolina Road.

In order more clearly and effectually to secure the transfer of the lower end of the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad, and make it a part of the North-Carolina Road, and to give the North-Carolina Road the advantages of a transhipment at the point of connection, it is provided in said charter that the gauge of the road across the French Broad valley should correspond with the North-Carolina gauge, which is four feet eight inches and a half; the gauge of the South-Carolina and Tennessee roads being five feet.

By an act of the last Legislature of the State to amend the charter of the Greenville & French Broad Railroad, it is provided that said company should have the privilege of changing the gauge of said road from the Tennessee line to the point of connection with the Western North-Carolina Railroad, to correspond with the South-Carolina and Tennessee gauge, and the bill now under consideration provides for a corresponding gauge through the whole extent of North-Carolina, so that trains can be run across this State from South-Carolina to Tennesse, and *vice versa*, with the locomotives and cars of either of these States.

Your committee are of the opinion that the bill under consideration is one of great importance, and seriously affects the interests of North-Carolina.

If the State intends to complete the Western North-Carolina Road to the Tennessee line, it will be all important to the best interest of said road, that the guage on the Greenville and French Broad road should remain unchanged, compelling a trans-shipment of freight at the point of connection before it could pass into South-Carolina, or Tennessee; and the committee would recommend if this be the intention of the Legislature that the present bill should by no means be allowed to pass.

But if the State intends to abandon the idea so long held out to the people of Western-Carolina, of carrying her line of rail roads into the valley of the French Broad, either by the Swannanoa or Reedy Patch Gaps, and thence down said valley to the Tennessee line; then it will be nothing but an act of sheer justice, to remove the restrictions from the charter and give the exiled people of Western-Carolina any facilities which they may require in constructing outlets to other States.

Your committee recommend that any further action on this bill be suspended, till the pleasure of this Legislature in regard to our western roads shall be ascertained at the present session, and if the necessary aid to carry forward the Western North-Carolina railroad is denied, then they recommend the passage of this bill.

RALPH GORRELL, for the Committee.

Dott: New St. To washing the state of the st

Holdest at Wilson, Printers to the State of

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE THEME SETTLEMENT OF THE HALL PAY TO OFFICERS OF THE REVO-LUTIONARY WAR, FROMISED BY RESOLVES OF THE CONTINUENTAL CONGRESS.

Wasness, The Resolutions of the Continental Congress of the 21st October, 1780; of danuary 7tis, 1781, and of March Sch, 1785, promised half pay for life to the villeous of the ravolutionary army who should serve to the end of the war; and, whereas, the commutation cartificates issued after the war lo had of said half pay were greatly depreciated in value, so that the pledged consequences of Congress to said officers have not been fully discharged; and, whereas, the governtion is under the must solemn obligation to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress, and the national faith is pledged to the officers of the revolutionary array for the half pay for fife to which they are carticled. Therefore, he if

newfood that our requested, to advocate and aid the passage of any bill now before Congress, or which may here after be muredweed, providing for the final settlement and payment of the half payment of the half pay promised by the contract of the Congress, and due by every consideration of good faith, honor and finales, to those brave men who fought our buttles and shed their blood in defence of our country's rights and independence.

and the Plant Vantage his

resolutions to be transmitted to the President of the Senate

Doc. No. 64.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Introduced by Mr. Houston, of Duplin.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE HALF PAY TO OFFICERS OF THE REVO-LUTIONARY WAR, PROMISED BY RESOLVES OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Whereas, The Resolutions of the Continental Congress of the 21st October, 1780; of January 7th, 1781, and of March 8th, 1785, promised half pay for life to the officers of the revolutionary army who should serve to the end of the war; and, whereas, the commutation certificates issued after the war in lieu of said half pay were greatly depreciated in value, so that the pledged engagements of Congress to said officers have not been fully discharged; and, whereas, the government is under the most solemn obligation to carry out the promises of the Continental Congress, and the national faith is pledged to the officers of the revolutionary army for the half pay for life to which they are entitled. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to advocate and aid the passage of any bill now before Congress, or which may hereafter be introduced, providing for the final settlement and payment of the half pay promised by the contract of the Continental Congress, and due by every consideration of good faith, honor and justice, to those brave men who fought our battles and shed their blood in defence of our country's rights and independence.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, cause these resolutions to be transmitted to the President of the Senate

and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the consideration of those bodies respectively; and also a copy to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE HALF PAX TO OFFICERS OF THE REVO-

Warmers The Resolution of the Continued Converse of

ho 21st October, 1780; of January 7th, 1781, and of March 3h, 1785, promised half pay for life to the officers of the revelationary army who should serve to the end of the war; and,

shereps, the commutation certificates issued after the war in ion of said bull pay were greatly depreciated in value, so

nave not been fully discharged; and, whereas, the government is under the most seleme obligation to carry out the

romses of the Continents. Congress, and the national faith a placed to the officers of the revolutionary array for the milipay for life to which they are entitled. Therefore, built

our Representatives be requested, to advocate and aid the mesage of any bill now before Congress, or which may here-

onyment of the half pay promised by the contract of the Coninental Congress, and due by every consideration of good with, henor and justice, to those brave men who fought our

and independence.

Headerd, That his Excellency, the Governor, cause these

and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the consideration of those bodies respectively and also a copy to each of the Senators and Representatives a Congress from this State.

Day Spaces

The Albert State of the State o

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

THE COSTANTAL CUSTOMEN

the Warrance of the Committee of the Com

to be harried the second for a salimental and the formation of the formati

the first of the street and the first of the through the street of the s

the author of the fall is preparing an elaborate report in its

billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Mayer

Doc. No. 65.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MINORITY REPORT ON A BILL TO CHARTER THE STATE IMPROVEMENT AND RELIEF BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We, the undersigned, regret the necessity which exists of differing from the majority of the committee on Corporations and Currency, to whom was referred a bill to charter the State Improvement and Relief Bank of North-Carolina, but having very decided objections to the bill, a sense of duty compels us to make a minority report, and set forth those objections at some length, inasmuch as it is understood that the author of the bill is preparing an elaborate report in its favor.

We can scarcely overestimate the importance of the snbject before us. The currency is to the body politic as the blood is to the physical system; if by any means the blood becomes tainted, it is seen and felt throughout the whole body. The skin becomes discolored, the eyes lose their lustre, the hair falls off, the muscles become flaceid, and the whole man is but a wreck of himself. So if the currency is vitiated or tampered with, it is seen and felt in all the great interests of society. The hands of industry hang listless and idle, agriculture and mechanics languish, and credit, the life of trade, The evil is felt daily and hourly, in almost is destroyed. every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, and by the anvil and the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Says McCauley, "it may well be doubted whether all the misery

which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad kings, bad ministers, bad parliaments and bad judges, was equal to the misery caused in a single year by bad crowns and bad shillings." It behooves us then to act with the greatest caution and circumspection in matter; affecting our currency—to hesitate long, and then only upon the clearest evidence of the soundness of our position, before we abandon systems and doctrines which have carried us safely heretofore, and adopt those which come recommended only by their novelty and the extravagant results which the hot zeal of their advocates lead them to promise and predict.

The bill before us is an old acquaintance, under a new name. It has been before several Legislatures, all of which have failed to perceive in the People's Bank principles worthy of their adoption. Let us see whether the State Improvement and Relief Bank is more worthy of our commendation.

The capital stock of the Bank is to be three millions of dollars, of which the State is to subscribe one million five hundred thousand in bonds, to be issued for that purpose—said bonds to be sold or otherwise used, as the exigencies of the bank may require. On behalf of the Literary Fund, the State is required to subscribe for five hundred thousand dollars more, making the State owner of two-thirds of the capital stock—individuals to take the remainder.

Before any individuals shall be allowed to subscribe to the stock of the bank, he or she is required to own and to deliver to the commissioners certificates of stock in some of the railroads completed or partly in use and located entirely within the limits of the State, to double the amount of stock to be subscribed to the capital stock of the bank; bank to be managed by eleven directors, six on the part of individuals, and five on the part of the State. The commissioners of the sinking fund to receive all the profits over 7 per cent. on the joint capital of bank and railroad owned by individuals, and the dividends of profit arising on the shares of stock owned by the State, after payment of the debt created; said commissioners authorized to sell out the stock of the State in the

bank when they can receive one hundred and fifty dollars for a share of bank and railroad stock combined.

Such we believe to be the main features of the bill. It will be readily observed that the State not only invests her literary fund in bank stock as heretofore, but actually eaters upon the hazards and uncertainties of banking as a means of paying her debts-from a mere stockholder she herself becomes a banker. This is a great and momentous change in our poliey, and against it we would most respectfully but urgently protest. Under ordinary eireumstances, we should be content to say but little on this point, but we remember how potent an effect a statement of the pecuniary embarrassments of the State and of the profits of banking had upon the last Legislature. We were then told how profitable banks were to bank stockholders, and then the indebtedness of the State was depicted, and the question asked, why should not the State enjoy these profits? When the question was asked, where will the State get money to bank on, we were told that her bonds were to constitute her capital. And we do not think we err when we say that the inclination of the last Assembly was to embark in some such scheme in connection with the old bank of the State. Under the pressure of State debt, men were willing to hazard an experiment which has seldom or never sueeeeded. They forgot or ignored the many shipwrecks of private banks which strew the way of our country's progress from the revolution to this day; banks too commanding the prudence, vigilance and foresight which selfinterest is sure to command, but which a salaried or half-interest ean never beget. Let us briefly recur to history. We find in a report made by Mr. Secretary Woodbury, upon a call of the Senate in 1841, (Senate Document 180, Session of 26th Congress,) the whole number of bank failures in this country, from 1789 up to that time, set down at 395, with an aggregate loss of eapital of \$72,590,481. To this should be added the loss of the whole capital stock of the United States bank, (except 3 per cent.,) \$35,000,000, and we have an aggregate loss of bank capital in a period of fifty years of \$105,590,481. Is not this statement of itself enough to cause

every prudent man to refrain from involving his already overburdened State with the additional debt of a million and a half of dollars for the purpose of trying what, at the best, must be considered a most hazardous experiment?

We will find upon enquiry, that State banks have been particularly unfortunate, whether managed by directors appointed by the State, or as provided in this bill, by a majority of directors appointed by private stockholders. So much so is this the case, that we may regard the success of a State bank as the exception—its failure the rule.

We have not time now particularly, to investigate each case, and we do not desire to make this report too voluminous—we shall therefore indulge in a reference to only a few prominent institutions, particularly, as the advocates of State banking were forced at the last Assembly to rely for support of their theory almost wholly upon the case of the bank of the State of South-Carolina. This institution, though nearly its entire circulation was in small bills, was the first bank in the State to fail to meet its obligations during—the late financial troubles, and against it are arrayed a talented and powerful party, who question its integrity, its management and expediency.

It seems to the minority of your committee that the experience of our Southern, South-western, and of some of our North-western States, must be conclusive upon the subject. They have nearly every one tried the experiment of State banking with an almost unvarying loss of character and credit.

Alabama undertook to be banker for the people, and in doing so, created a huge political machine that entailed a debt

of eleven millions of dollars upon her people.

Mississippi chartered two institutions. The Mississippi Union Bank, with a capital of five millions, consisting of her own bonds, and the Planters' Bank, with a capital of over tour millions, of which the State (as in the case of the bill before us) subscribed the larger portion in her own bonds. The result may be read in the stigma which covers her escutcheon with the crape of a shameless repudiation. It is almost sickening to the heart of the true patriot, to see how similar are the arguments of that day for the establishment

of these institutions, to those urged in favor of the State Improvement and Relief Bank; and then to read how little availed the warnings and fears of her true sons, led on by her chief magistrate, Gov. McNutt. We find the same public distress depicted; the same purpose avowed of affording relief; the same desire expressed to confer upon the State the profits of banking, and the same doctrine preached that her bonds were as good or better than money, for the purposes of banking. Under these teachings, we find her in 1840 with forty banks in full blast; to-day she rejects the whole system of private and State banking, but too late to save her character and credit. Arkansas, and the growing giant of Texas, speak their experience and opinion in the enactment, "No bank or banking institution shall be hereafter incorporated or established in this State."

But we will not longer dwell on these State experiments, though we might continue to enumerate others. There stands out in the history of our country an example which is most pertinent to this case, and which, by its magnitude, overshadows all others—we mean the example furnished us by the bank of the United States—with all the advantages of the deposits of the United States under the control of the private stockholders, with the best management in the whole Union, or what was thought to be the best when selected, with everything to promise and ensure success, it fell and earried gloom and desolation to nearly every fireside in the land.

Such is the disastrons history of banking in the past. Is there anything in the character of the present time, or change in the human heart, which should lead us to expect a different result in the future? Surely not. The last returns made to the Treasury department by the banks throughout the different States disclosed the fact that the 1,400 banks in the United States, acting in times of prosperity, as if the day of adversity could never come, and under the stimulus of avarice, pushed themselves into such a condition that President Buchanan declared the wonder was, not that they should have failed to meet their obligations when they did, but that they should so long have continued to preserve their credit.

Human nature is the same to-day as it has always been. The history of corporations in every age demonstrates that men in a corporate capacity will be guilty of acts which they would scorn to perpetrate as individuals. Their proceedings are secret, responsibility is divided. The thoughtless act of to-day becomes precedent to-morrow, temptations beset their paths; and we have the authority of holy writ for asserting that "the heart of man is deceitful above all things." When it is the wish or interest of a corporation to assume powers not granted, the charter is ransacked for anthority, and too often, should none be found, it is exercised under the delusive pretence that it is for the relief of the people, and called for by that stern tyrant necessity.

When the State is a party the temptations come with peculiar force, for then as the public is interested in the profits of the hazard, it is supposed the public anthority will reward,

or at least wink at, rather than punish delinquences.

Is there anything in this particular bill which should lead us to hope for the exemption of the State Improvement and Relief Bank from the ordinary temptations and dangers which

beset all banks, and more especially State banks?

The endeavor has been made to avoid many objections by giving to the private stockholders a majority of directors. We have seen in the case of the Mississippi banks how lamentably this arrangement failed to seenre the ends intended. Indeed we find in these and other cases we shall cite, that much of the evil that befell the banks was attributed to this very arrangement. Gov. McNutt, in his message, (January 8th, 1839,) says: "The State by her credit alone has furnished the whole capital of the Union Bank, and justice requires that she should have the appointment of a majority of the board of directors;" and again: "An amendment of the charter of the Planter's Bank is required; a single individual holding the proxies of non-resident stockholders annually selects a majority of the directors and exercises a controlling influence over its affairs. The State owns the larger portion of the stock, and in strict justice is entitled to a majority of the directors. The report of the auditor of public accounts

proves that great abuse prevailed in the management of this institution." Again, in a report of the joint select committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives to examine into the condition of the State bank of Illinois, we find the following: "The State owns an amount exceeding one-half of the capital stock of the State bank, which by law is left to the management of fourteen directors, only five of whom are appointed by the State, thus leaving the control with the private stockholders, who own a minority of the stock, seeking only their individual interest, and having it in their power to bend the interest of the State at their will and pleasure. This institution has been in existence but the brief term of four years and a half, and has been greatly fostered by legislative action; has received at the hands of the people every indulgence an dfavor which enpidity could suggest; has had almost the exclusive control of the pecuniary affairs of the State, and has nevertheless suspended specie payments twice since its creation."

Such seems to have been the complaint in the case of the State bank of Indiana. The State owned half the stock, and had but one-third of the directors. "Hence it is that its favors have been so circumscribed to their own class—to themselves."

(Report of Mr. Fisher on St. B'k.)

We will not extend our quotations further, though we might do so. Sufficient has been adduced to show us that in giving the private stockholders a majority of the board of directors, you add no additional security to these bank partnerships of the State and a portion of the people—in avoiding Scylla you run upon Chavybdis—in gnarding against the ambition and political influence of State management, you encounter the avarice and favoritism of which we have above read so much complaint. To avoid the losses which fell upon the bank of the State of Alabama, managed by a directory appointed by the Legislature, you submit yourselves to the danger of the losses which Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, &c., suffered under the management of a directory a majority of whom was appointed by the private stockholders.

Said Alexander Hamilton, who had one of the soundest

and most brilliant minds that ever contributed its glory and power to the fame of America—"Considerations of public advantage suggest a wish that a bank could be established upon principles which would cause the profits to redound to the immediate benefit of the State. This is contemplated by many who speak of a national bank, but the idea seems liable to insuperable objections." The difficulty lies in an attempt to join those whom God has put asunder, and to violate that democratic instinct which in past times taught our people to avoid any connection of their government with soulless corportions, which, in almost every instance, have used such connection but to abuse it.

But, say gentlemen, however it may have been in other States, banks in N. C. have been profitably and successfully managed, and have coined money for the stockholders, and why should not the State in her present indebtedness enjoy the profits of banking? To this a sufficient reply would be, that the banks in this State have been, and all are, private banks; that to their management have been brought "that keen, steady, magnetic sense of their own interest as proprietors, in the directors of a bank, pointing invariably to its true pole, the prosperity of the institution." Now, because private banks have succeeded, is no more an argument for the success of State banks, that it would be to say that because a man's business flourished under his own direction and supervision, it must necessarily do so under an agent or overseer. When the advocates of State banks can show that such institutions have succeeded in North-Carolina, we will admit the fact as an argument for their continuance or re-charter. But the profits of banks in North-Carolina have been much over-estimated.

The undersigned have addressed to the two largest banks in N. C., and which have been longest in existence, viz., the bank of Cape Fear and the bank of the State, the following question—"What per cent. has the bank made on her capital since its foundation, adding to her dividends her contingent fund, and making a fair deduction for bad debts?" To this we have received the following reply—"The bank of

Cape Fear from its organization in 1804 to the close of the year 1858, has made about 72 per cent. on its capital stock. This includes all dividends, bonds and contingent fund, but makes no deduction for bad debts. The largest dividends were made between the years 1804 and 1818; from that time to 1835, the average dividend was about \$4.80 per annum, during which time no dividend was declared for three years; and from 1835 to 1859 the dividends have averaged about 74 per cent. per annum." The President of the bank of the State informs us that for a period of 231 years, the period of the existence of that institution, the average profits have been but 8 1-6 per cent. per annum. Up to January, 1850, its average dividend was but 6½ per cent. per annum. We are all aware that from 1850 to the fall of 1857, there was a general inflation of business and a wild spirit of speculation among individuals and corporations, which swelled their profits far beyond those of a fair legitimate business.

The management of these institutions, we believe it is granted, has been unexceptionable. The only complaint against them has been that they have been managed too exclusively for the benefit of the stockholder, and with too little regard for the public wants and accommodation.

Such as they are, they have been obtained by a system of extravagant and dangerous dealing, which we trust no one desires to see followed in a case where the prosperity and honor of North-Carolina are concerned.

We will find, according to the returns made to the Legislature, (Nov. 1856.) the average amount of circulation and deposits in proportion to specie to be seven and five sixteenths to one, a small fraction above the general average of all the banks in the United States, of which Mr. Buchanan declared the wonder was that they were able to survive so long. Take out of the account the bank of the State, bank of Cape Fear, and the Commercial bank, whose exhibits are the fairest, and it leaves the aggregate amount of the immediate liabilities of the remaining nine, nine and one-ninth times greater than their cash on hand to meet them, and yet two thirds of the banks had issued only one-third as much as by their charters

they were entitled to. It cannot be that gentlemen would be willing to continue to make such loose and dangerons grants of power to corporations; and unless they are, the argument of the past profits of banking in North-Carolina must fall to the ground. We contend that our present banking system needs reform; the safety and interests of the people demand reform, and not the extension of dangerous privileges to a mixed partnership of the State and Railroad stockholders.

Our banks, like onr people, have, until the last three or four years been excluded, in a measure, from the excitements and temptations of speculation. Our currency has been under the control of three or four institutions that worked along harmonionsly together, but we have multiplied banks until we have excited in them necessarily a competition in business and profits leading to hazardous management, and we fear, final explosion. Have we not already seen some of the effects of this new state of things? How stands your Farmers' bank money? an institution which, under the high-pressure, Young America, new-light system of to-day, has managed to run down in four years from its creation.

We believe it to be morally impossible, under the competition to which it will be subjected, and influences which will surround it, that any institution chartered like this—by name, a State Improvement and Relief bank, with the promise and avowed purpose of giving relief to the people—can be prudently and carefully managed. The ontside pressure of overwrought expectation will force it into imprudence.

There is one thing sure, and that is, that those who vote for the bill vote to increase the liabilities of the State to the extent of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and place the bonds increasing this indebtedness in the uncontrolled power of a directory of private stockholders to use or abuse as their interest or policy, or indifference may dictate. We have seen how this power has been abused in other States. And for what do gentlemen vote this extraordinary appropriation? We will suppose, for the sake of argument, that this bank should make dividends equal to what we have seen declared by our best and most favored banks, and we should

have over and above the interest she will have to pay upon her increased debt a sum too paltry to justify any man in placing two millions of the State's moneys and obligations in the uncontrolled power of a private directory, and deduct from this profit the amount which could be raised in the way of taxations of stock and dividends, and it really leaves us without a pretext for the venture.

Interest on amount of State bonds (\$1,000,000)

at 6 per cent., \$60,000

Tax according to present revenue bill # pr. ct., 7,500 67,500

Nett Profits, \$10,000

The nett profits, if another $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was taxed, which the State is entitled to, would be reduced \$5,000.

Says Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, in his 2d message, 1856, to the Legislature—"The necessity and expediency of longer continuing the bank (of Tennessee) as a fiscal agent for the treasury, or as a convenience for the people in their monetary affairs, would seem an utter absurdity; and it should be dispensed with, and thereby all connection between the State and banks be dissolved. It is believed, however, notwithstanding the institution has been well managed in the last four years, that it would be safer, and better, and more profitable in the end to convert the entire capital stock of the bank and all the real estate owned by it into State bonds."

Nearly every other State which has tried this assumption of individual enterprise, is getting clear of it, winding up and selling off at half cost. They have suffered from the bad location or bad management of State works, while roads located and worked by individual interest have flourished and are flourishing; and yet, closing our eyes to all experience, we would embark our State in a financial kite-flying, which might for a while, like a rocket, shoot up bright and sparkling amid the huzzas of its friends, but would be sure in the end to come down like a stick, dragging with it her boasted and well-earned good name.

Another view we would present to the minds of those interested in our present banks. They have seen how the North-Carolina Central Railroad is made to override all other interests. By the potent argument that it belongs to the State, schemes are sought to be carried upon a supposed benefit of that road, irrespective and regardless of consequences to all private interests that may come into conflict; and so we may be sure will be the argument and legislation with reference to a monster State bank. If it should contain no provision at first enabling it to run down the small craft put afloat by private citizens, what legislature would resist amendments calculated to advance the State's profits, though it did bankrupt private institutions?

Our government is in theory but the embodied will of the people-that will is obtained only through the ballot box. How necessary then to guard its purity, and secure a free and unbiassed expression of the popular wish? It was well remarked by Mr. Baxter in the last Assembly, that the influence of the press was great, but with the moneyed power at his command, he could set the press and every other influence at defiance. Said Mr. Calhoun, in a speech made in 1837, on an amendment to separate the government from the banks-"The banking system concentrates and places power in the hands of those who control it, and its force increases just in . proportion as it dispenses with a metallic basis. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destiny of the many in the hands of the few, or less favorable to that equality and independence which lies at the basis of our institutions." The Executive of North-Carolina already has the controlling voice over 600 miles of railroad, by which he can dispense patronage and office to serve the purposes of party. Add to this the power of a vast moneyed institution, which can make rain or sunshine over the whole State; that can confer comfort, bread and consideration by its smile, and ruin, poverty and misery by its frown; and where is the boasted purity of your ballot box? Your elections will no longer reflect the will of a free people, but record the edicts of power and patronage.

It may be said that the control is taken from the State in the directory of the bank before us, but the slightest reflection must teach us that one member of the board of directory of the same politics with the dominant party, (no unlikely occurrence) will give to the administration seeking to use it a

control of the bank for all practical purposes.

But there are higher considerations than any yet touched upon, that forbid the unnatural alliance of the State and bank. That Constitution which we have all taken an oath to support; we think forbids it. It declares in the plainest terms, "No State shall emit bills of credit." But the question doubtless will be asked, is not this provision already violated, when the State takes a part in these corporations? If not, then why may not the State own the whole as well as a part? To this we cannot do better than quote the argument of the distinguished Judge Gaston-"I can well conceive," says he, "that a private corporation does not lose its character because the State has an interest or share in its capital, and so long as the corporation remains private it has all the privileges which belong to private corporations. But if the State should take so considerable a share in such an association as in truth to change its character from private to public, then in my judgment it should be regarded as the State acting under a different name, and bound by all the obligations and restrictions which attach to the State."

Again it may be asked, can the State confer a power upon individuals she does not herself possess? To this the reply is, the Constitution prohibits the emitting of bills of credit by the State, and not by individuals. There is no constitutional restraint upon the right of a citizen to emit such bills. The act incorporating a company enables it to exercise a right previously residing in its members, with privileges and immunities which before they did not possess. But however this may be, as Mr. Buchanan remarked in his message, 1857–'8, "unfortunately this construction of the Federal Constitution has prevailed too long now to be changed;" and we know the good sense of the House will reject that common and dangerous casuistry which assumes certain questionable

cases as legitimate, and thence infers that others cannot be very wrong which are only a little more objectionable.

But we will not consume more space in this report upon this point. We are content to rest it upon the authority of Gaston, Hill, Swain, and Meares, and those distinguished men, Branch, Eccles, Fisher, Graham, Nash, Speight and Stanly, who voted in opposition to State banks twenty-nine

years ago.

The present time is peculiarly unfortunate for a financial venture. The world is overburdened with a heavy and unprecedented indebtedness. The public debt of the European States is set down at near ten thousand millions of dollars. The public debt of the United States is set down at over sixtyfour millions, while the aggregate debt of the States, Towns and Counties of our own country would not fall short of one hundred millions more. The public debts of the Central and South American States amount to over three hundred millions. A large proportion of this debt has been accummulated during the present decale. In addition to the demand which the interest alone of the above debt will make upon the capital and resources of the world, immense loans are looked for during the present year. The United States, it is estimated, will require thirty millions. England, it is supposed, will need fifty millions to meet the expenses of the Indian war. Russia wants forty millions. Austria fifty. France is confessedly in a deplorable financial condition, while other countries are in the market for money. The times are anything but propitious for a safe and profitable venture. They seem to the undersigned rather to teach the greatest prudence, caution and circumspection.

We have thus, at some length, but not to the extent the importance of the subject demands, stated our views upon the main feature of this bill. The remaining points we regard as comparatively unimportant. We have no objection to a pledge of railroad stock by the stockholders of banks for the additional security of bill holders and depositors; at the same time we must say, that in the present condition of our railroad stock market, we would regard the security as rather a matter of form than substance.

Nor do the minority of your committee think that anything is likely to be added to the value of railroad stock by this arrangement. There is a law which regulates the price of every article, and which is as fixed and immutable as the laws of gravitation. It is the law of supply and demand; when the supply is smaller than the demand, prices will rule high; when the demand is less than the supply, prices will rule low. Nor can you begin favorably to affect prices until you create a demand equal to the supply. The fictitious demand which the bill before us would create for railroad stock could not increase its value, for there would be two sellers for every buyer, and in the competition between them, the anxiety to realize would surely prevent any improvement in the price of stock.

The bill too confers privileges upon one class of citizens to the exclusion of another. It gives to the man who has subscribed to a railroad, which subscription has been returned fourfold in the increased price of his property, and in the facility of getting his produce to market, a privilege which it denies to one who has never seen or heard of your works of Internal Improvement, except through the increased taxes which the Sheriff yearly collects. Indeed, a large portion of the class to be favored are now not original subscribers, but men who have purchased the stock at one-fifth or one-tenth the original cost.

So far as the State stock in railroads is concered, your committee are at a loss to see how it is to be benefitted by this bill. No one will propose to put the stock which the State owns in the railroads in the market with the stock owned by her citizens, for no one would at present be willing to sell her stock in the North-Carolina and Atlantic railroads at twice the rates at which the same stock can be bought on our streets. The State railroad stock may then be considered as outside and above the demand which might be created by the passage of this bill.

Where, then, is the State to derive any advantage? The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are forbid to sell out the State stock at less than one hundred and fifty dollars, which,

considering the unprofitable character of our railroad stock, is equivalent to a prohibition, until the profits of the bank shall amount to 21 per cent. on its capital, for no sane man would purchase bank stock paying less than 6 per cent. As such high profits have never and in all probability will never be attained by any banking institution in North. Carolina, we may for all practical purposes regard that clause providing for a sale of the State's interest, as stricken from the bill.

It will be obsorved, too, that the State is to receive all the profits over 7 per cent. made by the bank, but as this 7 per cent. is to be made not only upon the active capital of the bank, but also on the hundred dollars of unprofitable stock, we may also regard for all practical purposes this provision as

stricken from the bill.

We have thus briefly reviewed the claims of this bill upon the favor of the Legislature. In closing our report, we disclaim the idea of having done justice to the subject, or even of having mentioned all the objections which have presented themselves. What we have done has been accomplished at intervals, and amid distractions and duties incident to the latter end of a busy session, but we trust we have said enough to make this Legislature pause before involving the State of North-Carolina in a venture no more legitimate to her character as a State than to embark in mining, manufacturing, merchandising or farming, each of which, like banking, has been profitable under some management, while under other management, has been ruinous in the extreme.

As there is no "royal road to knowledge," so all experience has proved that there is no contrivance short of prudence, economy and taxation to keep a State or lift a State out of indebtedness. The sooner we recognise this truth the better for all. The doctrine that we can make what debt we please, and all that we have to do to meet it is to go a little further into debt to buy bank stock, must be attended by a wild and reckless system of expenditure, which will be unrestrained by any of those considerations which should influence us.

The character of North-Carolina is the inheritance of each of her sons. Whatever jeers and sneers have been flung at her, no one has been able to question her integrity. If we at this late day pursue a policy which may end in her dishonor and disgrace, we will do so in the face of and despite the warnings and experience of all the past.

WM. HILL, AUGUSTUS MOORE, Minority of Committee on C. & C. Doc. No. 66.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The Joint Select Committee on the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, having visited the line of the work and the office of the Company, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee have visited the line of the proposed navigation, and examined the whole of the work in progress—having passed nine-tenths of the distance from Elizabeth river to Albemarle sound—and were only prevented from going quite to the Sound by a dense fog on North river, which rendered it unsafe for the steamer to proceed further on the route.

Commencing at the lock, which is situated in Virginia, where the Canal joins the Elizabeth river, the committee found this to be a superior structure, far advanced toward completion, consisting of granite walls 290 feet long, 15 feet high, and 6 to 8 feet thick, laid in cement, and on a pile foundation. The chamber is 220 feet long, and forty feet wide. The gates, eight in number, are not yet put up, but are nearly completed, and of good materials. Indeed, the whole workmanship and material of the lock, appeared to be of the most durable description.

From the lock, the committee proceeded in an open boat through the Virginia portion of the Canal, eight and a half miles in length, and extending for nearly the whole distance through a thick swamp.

The Canal here was found to be from thirty to sixty-five feet wide, and from six to eight feet deep, the water being at the time raised a foot or more above the intended level, to assist the dredging machines in throwing the stumps, logs, &c., over the banks. Apparently, half of the space through this swamp, to the depth of six feet, was occupied by stumps, roots, and logs of great size, which now lie piled up on each side, to the height of six, eight and ten feet.

This Canal terminates in the North Landing river, which is here 110 to 120 feet wide, and eight to ten feet deep. From this point the committee proceeded in a steamboat down the river, across Currituck Sound, through the North-Carolina Canal, and down the North river to within about six miles of Albemarle Sound, at which point, as before stated,

their further progress was arrested by bad weather.

The North Landing river averages about 300 feet wide, and ten feet deep, as far down as about Pungo Bridge, or about fifteen miles. Below Pungo, two or three miles, the river widens till, at its entrance into Currituck Sound, it is about two miles wide. In this part of the river, the depth is in some places twelve or fifteen feet, in others about six feet, but no where less than six feet in the channel.

Currituck Sound, from the North Landing river to the commencement of the North-Carolina Canal, a distance of about twelve miles, was found to vary in depth from six to ten feet.

The North-Carolina portion of the Canal is five and a half miles in length, extending from Cedar Bay in Currituck Sound to Bump Landing, on North river. Two and a half miles of this distance lie through Coinjock Bay, where the natural depth of water was only about three feet; but by dredging, the depth has been increased, and at the same time a bank has been thrown up, which serves to make the channel. This bank is protected from washing by piles driven along the edge supporting logs, timber and branches of trees, placed longitudinally and transversely in the bank in such manner as to protect it from the action of the water. And we may here remark, that all the banks of the Canal, both in

Virginia and North-Carolina, appeared to be permanent and well gnarded from sliding, by a similar arrangement of logs and branches of trees.

Bump Landing bay, where the Canal enters, is from six to seven feet deep. The North river, at this point, is about ten feet deep, and about 400 yards wide. From this point, it deepens within two miles to twelve feet; and lower downsay five or six miles from the Canal-it is from half to three quarters of a mile wide, and from ten to twelve feet deep. As before stated, the committee were unable to extend their examination of this river to its mouth; but it is satisfactory to know that the remainder is covered by the United States Coast Survey, made ten years ago, the official chart of which is in the possession of the committee, and shows the depth in the channel, at mean low water, to be no where less than nine feet, except on the bar at the mouth, where the lowest mark is six and three-fourths feet. With regard to this bar, the committee were able to obtain the testimony of two highly respectable citizens of that neighborhood, whose certificates are appended to this report. Besides this, the committe saw a large sea-going schooner lying in Deep branch, a tributary of North river, several miles above its month.

Both the North Landing and the North river are still waters, having no tides or currents, except such as are produced by northerly and southerly winds.

The examination which the committee have given this work, has satisfied them, beyond a doubt, that eight feet navigation is entirely practicable. There is an abundant supply of water, and the supply must always be permanent, since the whole of the line from Albemarle Sound to the Elizabeth river is on the same level with Albemarle Sound, besides which, the Canal will be fed during half of every twenty-four hours by the sea-tides in the Elizabeh river.

And though the excavation has proved far more difficult than was anticipated, yet that it can be done is proved by the fact that so large a portion of it has already been executed. About 60 or 65 per cent. of the work (according to the original plan of a six feet canal) is already done; and the balance

can be done at a less expense in proportion, since the machines have been greatly improved, and the workmen have become more familiar with the work. Its completion is now only a question of time and means.

The committee see no reason to doubt that the entire work upon the enlarged plan of eight feet, together with all necessary improvement of the rivers and of the sound, and all the bridges, and a competent number of steamboats for towing, can be completed and furnished, ready for business, at a cost

considerably within the estimate of the company.

Your committee also visited the canal office in Norfolk, and examined the accounts of the company with all the care and minuteness that their time would permit. The accounts, books and papers were freely placed at the disposal of the committee; and in this connection, it is but just to the officers of the company to say that throughout the examination they afforded every facility, and were desirous of the most thorough and searching investigation. The examination has satisfied the committee that the last published report of the company contains a true statement of their financial affairs, and further, that the amount thus far paid to the contractors bears about the same proportion to the whole contract price, as the work thus far done, bears to the whole work called for by the contract.

The ordinary methods of cutting canals by spades, &c., were on this work entirely ineffectual and useless. The only way in which the work could be done, was by meanes of steam excavators or dredging machines of great power and cost; and even when undertaken by these means, the work had not been long in progress before it was found to be vastly more difficult than was anticipated, by reason of an immense number of stumps and logs under the surface, most of which it was impossible to remove without first splitting them to pieces with submarine blasts of powder. It is the first canal in the world constructed by similar means.

With regard to the purchase of lands, the only money paid by the company for that purpose, was the sum of \$183.65 to the county of Norfolk for the site of the lock—being the sum fixed by commissioners duly appointed by the Court to value the land. The remaining \$16,000, represented as having been expended for the purchase of land, was paid in stock for the tract of swamp land through which the Virginia section of the (!anal extends, consisting of about six thousand acres, the title to which is now in the company, and if drained, must be of very great value both for its timber and for agricultural purposes.

The expenditures of the company seem to have been judicious; and the committee were unable to discover any reason to suspect the least bad faith on the part of the company or its officers, either toward the State or any other stockholder.

The committee, by their personal inspection of this work, are more than ever impressed with its immense importance to the State of North-Carolina. By it we obtain an ample channel to the ocean, independent of Virginia, and free from all the coast perils and expenses that now so heavily oppress our t. ude, escaping the devious and uncertain as well as the inadequate navigation of the Dismal Swamp on the one hand, and the more precarious and dangerous egress through Ocracoke inlet on the other-securing an inland navigation of over 600 miles to N. York for small vessels; and through Hampton Road; to the ocean, direct communication with all the markets of the world for vessels of a larger class. Taking into consideration the large extent of country to be tapped by this Canal, the fertility of its soil, equaling the productiveness of the rich valleys of the Nile, and watered by 1800 miles of navigable water courses, the committee cannot do less than recommend this work to the fostering care of the present session of the RICH'D DILLARD, Legislature.

Chairman Senate Committee.
N. NEWBY,
Chairman House Committee.

To Gen. Person, and others, Committee from the Legislature of N. Carolina:

Gentlemen:—Having been a resident of the county of Currituck for the last twenty years, during which time I have had repeated occasions to visit the waters connected with the route of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, and sounding the waters of the same; and I hereby certify, that on no occasion have I ever found the waters on North river bar at common tide, less than seven (7) feet. I also certify, that at no period during my residence in this county, has there been less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water in the channel, in that part of the sound traversed by the line of the canal navigation.

Given under my hand, this 29th of January, 1850.

E. MORTON, J. P. and Agent Underwriters.

I, James Gibson, of Currituck county, hereby certify that the statement of E. Morton, above made, about the bar on North river is correct, to my personal knowledge, having been familiar with the same for over twenty years, both as hand and master of vessels. I further certify, that the channel has improved within my recollection one foot in depth, and doubled in width.

Sworn to before me, E. Morton, J. P., an acting magistrate for Currituck county, N. C., Janury 29, 1859.

JAMES GIBSON.

Attest E. MORTON, J. P.

Same of the Albertacle is Champing Carely

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTER TO LESS OF THE WAYNAME OF THE WESTERN SORTHWARM AND A CAMMOND TO LESS OF THE WASHINGTON T

which is himlest early distinct to Bottomore soulder thing and a got out.

And with the work transports out to research text out to got to got the district out of the sould be traded to gottom out of the reimpose of months and a copy of manufacture of the sould be
The committee have not incit thing to reade guide the high a flag thing of the place of the committee of the continuous
It migraes from the reports on substances of the Chief Regiment limit the fewer at the work third Hade's to Marganian, what is hone of the work third Hade's to Marganian, what is humaned and and any thousand deliver on the district way filled in the district way for the produced and the chief and an analysis of the opinion of the substance of t

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE MANANGEMENT OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the two Houses of the General Assembly, directing them to enquire into the management of the Western North-Carolina Rail Road Company, submit the following report:

The committee have not had time to make anything like a thorough examination, of either the financial condition, or the management of the said road. The facts which they are about to submit, have been obtained from the statements, not under oath, made by the President, and Engineer, and from certain written documents which accompany their report. Their investigations have been confined exclusively to part that of the road from Haile's to Morganton.

It appears from the reports and statements of the Chief Engineer, that the estimated cost of the work, from Haile's to Morganton, was six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and the distance 23 45-100 miles. These estimates were made in 1856, and submitted to the stockholders on the 31st of August of that year. By the provisions of the original and amended charters, individuals and corporations, who were solvent, were required to subscribe one-third of the estimated cost of the work and pay in cash 5 per cent of the amount, by them repectively subscribed, and thereupon, upon the certificate of those facts by the President and Treasurer of the company under the seal of the corporation, the board of Internal Im-

provements is required to cause the public Treasurer to subscribe in behalf of the State double the amount. On the 10th of Angust, 1858, a certificate, stating that two hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been subscribed, as was provided in the amended charter, by the county of Burke and by another party, and that 5 per cent had been paid into the Treasury of said company, and that the parties making the subscription were abundantly solvent, was made by R. C. Pearson, Prst., and R. F. Simonton, Treasurer, with the seal of the corporation attached. A copy of the certificate is hereto annexed, marked A. The facts in regard to these subscriptions, as far as the committee have been able to ascertain them, are as follows: In pursuance of the provisions of the amended charter, a proposition was made by the county court of Burke to the people of that county to subscribe \$100,000 to the stock of the Western North-Carolina Railroad, which was rejected by a majority of the qualified voters. Subsequently another proposition was by said Court, submitted to them, to subscribe fifty thousand dollars, and upon the vote being taken, a majority of the qualified voters cast their votes in favor of it. It was insisted, by those who were opposed to the subscription that the County Court of Burke, having submitted one proposition to the people of the county, and that having been rejected, their power in the premises was ended, and before any bonds were issued, a bill of injunction was sued out, restraining the authorities of Burke county from issuing said bonds, and that is now pending in the Supreme Court. In regard to the subscription of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by another individual, that individual is Charles F. Fisher, Esq., Prst. of the N. C. Rail Road. It was stated to us, that frequent efforts were made to obtain subscriptions to prosecute the work, all of which were unavailing. Of this there can be no doubt. Finally Mr. Fisher, after making other propositions, which were declined, proposed to subscribe the remainder of the stock necessary to obtain the subscription on the part of the State, and take the whole contract from Haile's to Morganton at the estimates. These terms were accepted by the company, and Mr. F. subscribed the stock, and the contract was awarded to him on

the 10th of June, 1858, and he entered into bond without security to do the work. The subscription and the contract were contemperaneous and dependent acts. It is not pretended he would have made the subscription without the contract. As there have been some insinuations that the estimates were made specially with reference to the contract with Mr. Fisher, the committee in this connection deem it due to truth and justice to say, there is no evidence from which any such inference can be drawn. The contrary is abundantly clear. Whether Mr. Fisher would be 'abundantly' solvent for one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, this committee do not know, and having no evidence before them, are unable to express any opinion.

With respect to the payments of five per cent, upon the subscriptions made by the county of Burke and Mr. Fisher, the facts, as far as the committee can ascertain them, are as follows: First, as to the county of Burke. The chairman of the county court drew a draft on the county trustee for twenty-five hundred dollars. That draft was not paid then, nor has it been since. Unless that draft was a payment in cash, no such payment upon the part of the county of Burke ever has been made; indeed, as stated in a previous part of this report, whether the county of Burke has made any subscription binding upon her, is yet to be settled by the judicial tribunals of the country. The majority of the committee have a very clear and decided opinion as to whether there was in fact, and in law, any payment whatever, made by the county of Burke, but they refrain from expressing that opinion, out of deference to one of their number. In relation to the payment by Mr. Fisher of five per cent. upon his subscription of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, it is stated by the President of the road, that on account of previous transactions between the Company and Mr. Fisher, they were indebted to him more than the five per cent. on his stock; that no actual payment was made by Mr. F., it being deemed an idle ceremony, to pay him the amount which the corporation owed him and immediately receive it back. The original of Mr. Pearson's letter in relation to these payments marked B.,

is herewith submitted, the object of the committee being to do entire justice to all the parties concerned. They also submit a detailed statement of the estimates made by the Engineer, marked C. Of the correctness of these estimates, the committee have no means of enabling them to form any opinion. They are not Engineers, and if they were, many of the items depend so much upon the character of the country through which the road passes, without an examination, they would be totally unable to judge of their correctness. They will remark this, however, that at the time when the estimates were made, iron was higher by some eight or ten dollars per ton, than when Mr. Fisher took the contract, which was on the 10th June, 1858. The estimates for the excavation of rock, it will be observed, are a little over six to one for the whole estimate for that part of the road. As we have before observed, this strikes us as being large, larger than would be found to be the fact upon any railroad in the country. Again: in regard to the amount of iron for turn outs. It is put down at eight per cent., and amounts to \$11,023. This seems to the committee as being a very liberal, if not an extravagant amount for that part of the road. Of this, however, the members of the General Assembly are quite as competent to judge as the committee, unless they had some data, upon which to form their opinions.

In closing this report, the committee feel it their duty to call the attention of the General Assembly to the necessity of providing some more reliable mode of ascertaining, in cases where the State is to subscribe to public works, upon the conditions that individuals and corporations who are solvent have previously subscribed, and have paid in each a certain part of their subscriptions, that those conditions have been complied with than now exists. We understand the board of Internal Improvements, upon a certificate made to them by the President and Treasurer of the corporation with its seal attached, that the conditions precedent have been performed, feel bound to direct the Public Treasurer to subscribe on behalf of the State.

Now the facts disclosed in this case, show how deficient the

law is. It may be, the highest judicial tribunal of this State will hold that the subscription made or rather attempted to be made on behalf of the county of Burke is void. It may turn out in others, if not in this case, that the certificate of the solvency of the individual subscribers is false. Yet according to the construction of this charter, and others like it, if an insolvent man, not worth five hundred dollars, was to subscribe two hundred thousand, and a President and Treasurer corrupt enough to certify he was solvent and had paid five per cent. in cash, could be found, the board of Internal Improvements would be bound to direct the Public Treasurer to make the subscription for the State. The certificate ought to be made under oath. Besides and beyond this, the board ought to have power, and it should be made their duty in all cases where they had the least doubt, to examine and ascertain the binding obligation of the subscriptions, the solvency of the subscribers, and also whether the cash payments required to be made, were really, truly and bona fide made. To enable them to make this investigation, the board should have power to examine witnesses on oath. There are other views in regard to the management of our public works, which have suggested themselves to the committee, but deeming them not within the scope of the investigation, which they were directed to make, they refrain from any remarks upon

Whether any, and if so, what steps should be taken in view of the facts disclosed by this report to protect the interest of the State, the committee deem it most proper to leave to the General Assembly, without any recommendation on their part.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID OUTLAW, for the Committee.

(A.)

Office of the Western N. C. R. R. Company, Morganton, N. C., August 10th, 1858.

We the undersigned President and Treasurer of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, do hereby certify that in conformity with the provision of an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to amend the act incorporating the said Western North-Carolina Railroad Company," that the sum of (\$220,000) two hundred and twenty thousand dollars was the amount determined on by the Board of Directors of said company as necessary to be subscribed by private individuals, or by Counties, to carry out and comply with the 1st and 2d sections of said amended act. We further certify that the said sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars has been subscribed as provided in said act by the county of Burke, and by another party, on which subscription 5 per cent. has been paid into the treasury of said Western North-Carolina Railroad Company, and which said county and party making such subscriptions are regarded by the company as abundantly solvent.

In testimony whereof, R. C. Pearson, Esq., President of said company, and R. F. Simonton, treasurer thereof, have hereunto signed their names and affixed the seal of said cor-

poration, the day and year first above written.

R. C. PEARSON, *Pres.* R. F. SIMONTON, *Treas.*

The above is a true copy from the books of the Board of Internal Improvements.

GRAHAM DAVES.

January 17th, 1859.

(B.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21st, 1859.

W. L. Steele, Esq., Chairman, &c. :

Sir:—I have the honor in compliance with your request to furnish you with the facts connected with the payment by Charles F. Fisher, Esq., of the 5 per cent. on 1,700 shares subscribed by him to the capital or joint stock of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Fisher had subscribed stock liberally when the books were opened under the original charter, and became a contractor at the first letting of contracts for a large amount of work. The company had likewise made a contract with him to lay the tract from Salisbury to Statesville.

Most of Mr. Fisher's work was completed, and the residue in much forwardness at the time the additional stock was taken, for building the road from Hale's store to Morganton, and the company was in his debt more or less from the time he commenced operations.

When Mr. Fisher came forward to pay the first instalment of 5 per cent. on said 1700 shares of stock before the subscription by the State, the company owed him (as well as I now recollect) over \$11,000. I did not consider it necessary to pay over to him \$8,500 on account of what was due him, and receive it back at the same instant, nor to require him to go through the same forms with respect to the 5 per cent. due from him.

The five per cent. on the 500 shares subscribed by the county of Bnrke, was paid by a draft drawn by Thomas G. Walton, Esq., chairman of the county court, (by whom the subscription on behalf of the county had been made) as the county trustee, or the person having the custody of the county bonds, and this draft for \$2,500 was accepted by the treasurer as cash, and he charged himself with the amount on the books of the company.

These payments by Mr. Fisher and by the county of Burke

were made before the certificate was made to the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements, under which the State

made her subscription.

I may here add that in the contract made with Mr. Fisher for building the road from Hale's to Morganton, he agrees to take at par the \$50,000 of bonds issued by the county of Burke in payment of her subscription, so that the transaction with respect to the first instalment on the Burke subscription was tantamount to a cash transaction, even if it should be held that five per cent. in actual cash should be paid to the company in such cases.

Respectfully presented,

R. C. PEARSON,
President Western N. C. R. R. Company.

(C.)

Estimates on 23.46 miles of the Western N. C. 1	R. R., for
which Charles F. Fisher is contractor: \$99,463 cubic yards of earth excavated + \$17.92, \$100,730	
138,520 " " of rock " + 80, 6,276 cubic yards of arch, culvert, and bridge masonry, + \$6.66,	41,807.75
5,231 cubic yards dry stone masonry, + \$3.30, 100 feet lineal bridge supporters, + \$25 per foot,	17,261.00 2,500.00
1 small county road bridge,	250.00 20,650.71
Contingencies, 10 per cent. on the above,	354,545.50
Iron for 23.46 miles—833 tons per mile, 53 lbs. per yard—+ \$70 per ton,	35,454.50 137,795.26
8 per cent. for turnouts,	11,023.00 11,730.00
8 per cent for tracklaying,	938.40 14,083.34
method and mark that the opening the Color of the transfer and the transfe	8565 570 00

Add for land damages,

\$570,782.00 URNER,

5,212.00

JAMES C. TURNER, Chief Engineer W. N. R. R. Doc. No. 68.7

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

artitle process thirds the past year amounted to about two

off Adob and to more on the cale short to be before

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NEW RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Joint Select Committee, appointed by the two houses of the General Assembly, to inquire into the affairs and management of the New River Navigation Company, having discharged that duty so far as they have been able, ask leave to

submit the following report:

This company was formed under the direction of an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1854-'55, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of deepening and widening the channel of New River, between Snead's Ferry and the Atlantic Ocean. The State owns twothirds and individuals one-third of the capital stock of said company. Very soon after the formation of said company, a survey was made and operations were commenced under the management of S. Thayer Abert, Civil Engineer, who was recommended to the company by Professor Bache. Examinations were made and the improvements effected by means of Mr. J. C. Osgood's dredge machine and dumpers. The work has progressed slowly, not having completed the improvement until within the last few months. The navigation has been much improved; so much so that there is no detention now, vessels having to wait for neither wind nor tide.

The company, to complete the work, having become indebted in the sum of about two thousand dollars, the tolls, present and prospective, have been pledged by an act of this present Legislature, to the payment of this debt. The amount of tolls received during the past year amounted to about two per cent. upon the capital stock. The directors have levied a toll double what it was last year, which will increase the receipts to about four per cent. The board of directors consist of four on the part of the State, and two on the part of individuals. Besides incidental expenses, the president, who acts as treasurer and secretary, and gives bond, is allowed a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The collector's salary is three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The affairs of the company, so far as the committee have been able to ascertain from official reports and the other evidence before them, have been managed prudently and economically, with a proper regard to the interests of the State and the citizens concerned therein.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. CUNINGHAM,

Chairman of Committee.

adding the property of the control o

Doc. No. 69.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TAR RIVER.

The Joint Select Committee, appointed to investigate the condition of the improvement on Tar river, have had that subject under consideration, and ask leave to report that the Legislature at its session of 1848–'9, by an amendment to an act to incorporate the North-Carolina Railroad, appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the improvement of Tar river, and authorized the Governor to appoint commissioners to superintend the making of said improvements. That at the session of the Legislature held in 1854–'5, an additional appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made for the completion of said work, and a like authority given to the Governor to appoint commissioners to superintend the same.

The committee further report that the Hon. David S. Reid, then Governor of the State, some time in the year 1851 or '52, (but at what precise time the commission book, in the Governor's office does not disclose) appointed Mr. Norfleet of Tarborough, and Mr. James K. Hatton of Washington, commissioners to have the contemplated improvement of said river made, but that both of these gentlemen resigned without undertaking the work. Dr. Wm. J. Blow of Greenville, and Mr. R. L. Myers of Washington were then appointed to fill their places, and these gentlemen entered upon the duties of their office and began the work in the month of may, 1853.

A survey of the river was made under the direction of the

commissioners, by Col. H. Beverout Thompson, civil engineer, who recommended that a dam be built across the river, about one mile below the town of Greenville, with a lock of suitable dimensions for the passage of all boats navigating the river. The work upon the lock was prosecuted under the immediate supervision of S. T. Abert, assistant engineer to Col. Thompson, until the month of November, 1854, and then under J. C. Turner, engineer, until the 12th day of October, 1855, and finally under H. M. Patton, who succeeded him and completed the lock in the month of September, 1856. Mr. Patton in his report, made to the commissioners in November, 1856, says: "that in his opinion the work was commenced without a proper understanding of what was really required, and prosecnted with no fixed determination even to finish it." He says further that great difficulty was encountered by him in the construction of the lock, by sunken logs, and repeated and long continued freshets, which delayed the work and increased the expense. The lock was completed and the gates put in by the first of September, and the engineer recommended the construction of a dam after a new and original design, furnished by himself, which he estimated to cost seven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars. The funds appropriated had been exhausted, the work was in debt, and the General Assembly, at its session of 1856-'7, failed to respond to the call of the commissioners, and to make an additional appropriation for the completion of the work, and no further progress has been made thereon. For the want of a dam the entire work has proved worse than useless, and the lock itself so far from being a benefit, is in its present condition a nuisance, and in times of high water, may become a dangerous obstruction. Had the original design of building a dam been carried out, the committee are of opinion that the work would have proved inefficient, as one part of the lock, after all the boastings of the engineer who completed it, has settled and rendered the gates unfit for use.

The committee further report that they have examined the accounts of the commissioners, and submit the following abstract as the result of their investigation:

The first account current of R. L. Myers, Treasurer, exhibits an expenditure from May 1st, 1853, to January 1st, 1855, of \$24,668.85.

The second account current, running from January 5th, 1855, to August 12th, 1856, shows an expenditure of \$15,264-10, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$413.93.

Add to this balance the sum of \$300, amount received on the sale of a pile driver, and there ramained in the hands of the treasurer the sum of \$713.93.

By an account submitted to the Governor by the treasurer of the fund on the 8th of December last, it appearss that the sum of \$521.67 had been expended for repairs upon the dredge-boat, and paid on outstanding claims, reducing the amount now on hand to \$192.26.

The committee further report, that the following named debts have been contracted by the commissioners for labor and provisions, all of which are certified to be due to the parties holding them, and to be unpaid:

To Joseph Potts for provisions, due Sept. 26, 1856,	\$558	27
To Forbes & Brother for Lumber, &c., due Sept.		
18, 1856,	220	39
To Goold Hoyt for negro hire, due Oct. 11, 1856,	254	00
To J. J. Cherry for negro hire, balance due Oct.		
18, 1856,	297	33
To Albritton & Cherry for provisions, due Nov.		
14, 1856,	22	78
To Wm. Whitfield for carpenters' work, due Dec.		
28, 1856,	136	
To Willie Brown, balance on negro hire,	20	51
To H. M. Patton, endorsed to Willie Brown, bal-		
ance due,	305	
To T. B. Collins, carpenter,	101	
To B. A. Emal, negro hire, Oct. 18, 1856,	52	
To E. F. Taft, balance due,	107	83
WINDS THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		

\$2,076 62

The amount of debts contracted by the State's commissioners remaining unpaid, as far as the committee have been able to ascertain, are \$2,076.62.

The committee further report, that there remained on hand after the completion of the lock, in November, 1856, according to the report of H. M. Patton, engineer, the following list of property, the original cost of which is annexed:

One Dredgeboat, Osgood's patent,
One Engine and Pile-driver,
One large Screw Pump, 600.00
Two flats and one Row-boat, 280.00
Two large ropes for belts, 275.00
Lumber on hand, cost 500.00
Sundry Tools, Blacksmith's forge, &c., 175.00
debt. lave been contracted by the commissioners for labor

00.08,48% is only all of which are conflict to be also with

Of this property, all that now remains is the Dredgeboat, which Mr. R. L. Myers, the treasurer, estimates to be worth fifteen hundred dollars, but which he thinks could not be sold for cash, for more than two hundred. Also one Screw Pump, which the committee are informed is sunk in the river near the lock, and which the treasurer says cannot be sold for anything. The Dredgeboat has been trasferred, by an aet passed during the present session of the General Assembly, to the Lake Landing Canal Company. As stated in a previous part of this report, the Pile-driver was sold for the sum of three hundred dollars, and the proceeds properly disbursed.

The committee are of opinion that there was ample property left on hand after the completion of the lock, had it been cared for and sold to the best advantage, to have satisfied all outstanding liabilities. As it is, nothing remains to pay these debts, contracted by her appointed agents, and due to her honest citizens, but the balance of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents, now remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the work. The committee are of opinion that the State is honorably bound for the payment of these

debts; both principal and interest, and recommend that they

be paid accordingly.

Having, as they conceive, in this their report, covered the entire grounds embraced in the resolution of the Senate, the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

WM. K. LANE,
B. C. DOUTHIT,

Senate Committee.
T. SPARROW,
JOHN. F. HUTCHINS
JOHN S. DANCY,
THOMAS COX,

House Committee.

is but both principal and internst and recommend that they

Having as they conceive, in this their report, covered the coine grounds unbraned in the resolution of the Senare, the column the instance of the solution of the subject.

Was K. LANE, B. C. DOUTELT,

Sands Committe

T. SPARSOW.

REPORT OF THE COMMONEY, ON HURSHIESE

VI Tomas Commission

on position of the control of the co

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEUSE RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The committee on the Neuse river Navigation Company, respectfully report, that by the act of 1848-'9, chapter 82, incorporating the North-Carolina Railroad Company, the sum of forty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of cleaning out and improving the river Neuse between the town of Newbern, in the county of Craven, and the town of Smithfield, in the county of Johnston; but in the act no provision was made as to the manner, or under whose direction the appropriation should be expended. By the act of 1850-'51, chapter 112, a company was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each, to be called the Neuse River Navigation Company, "for the purpose of affecting a more certain navigation of the river Neuse, between the town of Newbern, in the county of Craven and Watson's landing, above Smithfield, in the county of Johnston," and by the 13th section of said act, it was enacted that out of the forty thousand dollars appropriated by the act of Assembly, 1848-'9, incorporating the "North-Carolina Railroad Company," the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and directed to cause an accurate survey to be made of said river Neuse in contemplation of the improvement of the navigation thereof, and with the residue of said appropriation to subscribe to the capital stock of said company." It was further provided by said act that the

State, upon such subscription being made should be entitled to two out of the six directors of said company, to be appointed by the board of internal improvement. "The company was organized, and the survey and State subscription made under this act." By the act of 1852, chapter 84, the capital stock of the company was increased to an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and the company was authorized to borrow money and to issue bonds for that pur-

pose.

Your committee are without the necessary information to enable them to state what amount of stock was subscribed for under this act, or what amount was borrowed, (if any) or indeed to give any of the details of the business or management of the company; there does not appear to have been any reports made to the Governor, and the only manner in which this information could be obtained, would require them to cause the books of the company to be exhibited. In the present condition of the company, they have deemed this altogether unnecessary, and involving an expense of time, labor and money that can, at present, have no practical result. Information relative to the management of the affairs of the company has been derived by your committee from several cases now pending in the Supreme Court. It appears that they have been very loosely managed, and the company is insolvent, unless the subscription of the commissioners of Newbern, hereafter explained, should be collected.

Your committee have had no convenient means of ascertaining the amount of the indebtedness of the company now outstanding, and have deemed it unnecessary to prosecute an inquiry of it at the present time. The only work, as they learn, which has been done on the river by the company, is the construction of six wing dams and three other dams. A lock was begun but never finished, and the effect of the work, as is stated in one of the cases referred to, was to deepen the channel of the river. The works are all in the county of Craven, beginning at a point about twenty miles above Newbern. It appears that all the machinery, materials and effects of the company have been sold under execution; and that an

execution from Craven County Court, issued upon a judgment in that court, in which Richard N. Taylor is plaintiff and the said company is defendant, under which there was a levy made on the 29th of April, 1856, on the Neuse River Navigation Company's right and franchise in and on the river Neuse, locks and dams, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to said company.

Under this execution the sheriff sold and conveyed to one Mary Taylor the franchise of said company for, and during the term of eighty-nine years, for the sum of ten dollars. The purchaser has attempted to collect tolls, and a suit has thereupon been instituted which involves a question of the validity of said sale, which is now pending in the Supreme court.

By an act of 1852, chapter 213, the charter of the town of Newbern was so amended as to authorize the commissioners to subscribe to five hundred shares of the capital stock of the said Neuse river navigation company, and to issue bonds for that purpose. The subscription was made by the commissioners of the town of Newbern under this act, and the commissioners were proceeding to issue bonds and to collect taxes therefor, when a suit was instituted by a bond holder of the town, by a bill in Equity, for an injunction against the commissioners, on the ground that the act authorizing the subscription was unconstitutional, which was carried to the Supreme court, and the act declared by the court to be constitutional. In the meantime, a new election for commissioners came off, and resulted in the election of commissioners who were unfavorable to the subscription, and have resisted the payment of it to the present time. Suit is now pending by the company to compel the payment by mandamus, and is yet undecided by the court. Unfortunate divisions and difficulties have arisen among the stockholders, and have gone to such an extent, that there are at present two distinct and regularly organized companies with their several officers, each claiming to be the Neuse river navigation company, and each charging the other with usurpation. Your committee also learn that the question as to who constitute the real company, is before the court, and is yet undecided. There has been no State director appointed since the 13th of August, 1856, there being no necessity for any.

The committee have given this brief statement of the history of the company to show that there can be no practical use at present in prosecuting an investigation of the details of the management of the company. Should the company fail to collect the subscription made by the commissioners of New-

bern, the company will be insolvent to the amount of several thousand dollars; on the other hand, if the subscription of fifty thousand dollars is collected, there will be a very considerable surplus after paying the outstanding debts; and the question would then arise whether it would be prudence or policy to attempt to prosecute the work any farther, or to abandon it. Your committee are of the opinion that the work was impridently begun; the vast extent of improvements, and the heavy expenditure necessary to make such a river as the Neuse even partially navigable, could not be justified by any reasonable expectation of an increase of freight in any way commensurate thereto. But however this may have been at the time the work was projected—it would be worse than idle to attempt to prosecute such a work since the construction of the Atlantic and North-Carolina Railroad. It would therefore be very oppressive upon the citizens of Newbern that the whole of he subscription should be raised from them by taxation. It is nevertheless just, moral and proper, the debts owing by the company should be liquidated, many of which were no doubt contracted upon the faith of this subscription, and to this amount the citizens of Newbern ought to be content to be burthened.

Your committee are of an opinion that such an arrangement ought to be made between the commissioners and the company, and that the State Directors, who may hereafter be appointed, or in default of any such appointment, the Governor, for and in behalf of the State, ought to be authorized to sanction such a compromise. In conclusion, your committee ask leave to submit the following resolution, and ask that

it be adopted:

Resolved, That any director, or directors, who may be appointed for the State under the act of 1850-51 for the Neuse river Navigation Company, or in the default of any such appointment, then the Governor be authorized (the said Neuse river Navigation Company concurring) upon the payment by the commissioners of Newbern to the Neuse river Navigation Company of so much of their subscription as will be sufficient to pay off and discharge all the just debts and liabilities now due and owing by said company, together with all lawful interest thereon, for and on behalf of the State, to release, acquit, and forever discharge the said commissioners of Newbern from all farther demands whatsoever, for or on account of their subscription.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. P. WARD, J. T. LEACH, J. P. SPEIGHT. Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The joint select committee on the general management and financial condition and prospects of the North Carolina Railroad Company direct the undersigned to submit the following report as the result of their investigations.

From the nature of the inquiry as well as from the terms of the resolution under which your committee was appointed, they deemed it inexpedient to attempt to examine into details, except so far as to form some idea of the general management, since it was obvious that this would require more time than they could be stow on on it, even if they had devoted to it the whole of the session, to the neglect of all their other duties.

Very soon after the announcement of the committee, they received the annexed letter from Gov. Bragg, (marked No. 1) inclosing the annexed letter, dated December 8th, from Chas. F. Fisher, Esq., President of the Road, (marked No. 2.) In consideration of these communications they resolved to give. Mr. Fisher time to make ready the report to which he referred. Hearing nothing further from him, they addressed to him a letter, dated December 18, 1858, requesting him to attend them on the 4th of January, with his treasurer, bookkeeper, books, &c., a copy of which, (No. 3) with Mr. Fisher's reply, dated December 22d, 1858, is hereto annexed.

At the time appointed, Mr. Fisher, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, the treasurer, and R. W. Mills, the book-keeper, attended, with the books and papers. The committee took into their possession

the journal of the directors and sundry papers which they deemed pertinent to their inquiry,—sat from evening to evening, and left with the book-keeper and treasurer sundry inquiries to be answered at subsequent sittings; and, in the latter part of that week, consented that the treasurer and book-keeper might go home, to be back again on the Monday following. Mr. Fisher, on the 4th January, informed us that his presence on the road, at the beginning of the year, when the new hands had to be distributed, was highly necessary, and the committee consented that he attend to the duties on the road, he agreeing to return whenever he should be notified that his presence was desired by us.

On Monday, the 8th of January, Mr. Mendenhall returned, but Mr. Mills, who had taken away, without consulting us, certain books containing matters which we were investigating, did not return, and he remained away all that week, with the books he had taken with him. On Saturday, your chairman saw Mr. Fisher and informed him that their proceedings were arrested for want of the books which the bookkeeper had taken away. Under the orders of the committee, on Saturday night, the chairman addressed to Mr. Fisher a letter, of which the following is a copy:

-- B -- c -- FJ .

RALEIGH, January 15th, 1859.

MR. CHAS. FISHER-

Dear Sir:—The committee investigating the affairs of the N. C. R. R. Company, instruct me to say to you that they have been arrested in the discharge of their duty all the week, by the non-attendance of your book-keeper, who should have been here all the week with his books, according to the orders of this committee.

The committee require that your book-keeper, with his books, attend this committee without delay; and also that the person having charge of your shop books, attend with his books, by 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday next.

The committee also instruct me to ask for your personal attendance before them by 4 P. M., on Wednesday next.

Yours respectfully,

J. WORTH, Ch'mn.

On Sunday morning, 'Mr. West, the station agent at Raleigh, called on the chairman, with a note from Mr. Mills, the book-keeper, stating that Mr. Fisher desired him to get the journal of the Directors from the office, or of any member of the committee who might have it, and send it to Salisbury—whereupon the following postscript was added:

"Sunday, January 16th, 1859.

Mr. West has presented to me your secretary's note, asking for the book containing the proceedings of the directory. I decline to send it.

J. WORTH."

On Monday the book-keeper attended, and explained that he had been engaged in supplying Mr. Fisher with materials

for a report he was having printed in Salisbury.

On Tuesday the master machinist attended with his books, and answered promptly all questions propounded to him. Mr. Fisher did not attend on Wednesday, and has made no reply to the foregoing letter, which has been read to the committee and unanimously approved by them.

Your committee have not exercised the power conferred on them to send for persons and papers and examine them on oath, because they found that the short time remaining, would not permit a thorough investigation, and that many matters which they deem important could be fully examined without resorting to this course.

The following are the results of the imperfect inquiry they have been able to make under the foregoing circumstances.

On the 19th December, 1854, we find on the journal of the Directors, the following resolution. Present:

John M. Morehead, F. Fries, Robert Strange, George Stephenson, Samuel Hargrave, N. G. Rand,

R. M. Saunders, John Berry, W. T. Dortch, Caleb Phifer, (harles F. Fisher.

"On motion, ordered that the settlement of the contract with John C. McRae & Co., he referred to R. M. Saunders,

N. G. Rand, W. T. Dortch and Charles F. Fisher, with full

power to settle and adjust the same."

"At the request of John C. McRae & Co., the board agree to finish the remainder of the first division, for which said McRae & Co., are to account on the settlement above, according to the estimate of the engineer."

At the same time the board order the sum of \$4000, to be paid to said McRae & Co., as soon as the treasury would ad-

mit, "in advance of the final settlement."

Your committee regarded this resolution, by which was transferred to a committee of the Directory, a duty which could be intelligently performed by the engineer only, as presenting a question worthy of investigation. They called for the contract between the said McRae & Co., and the report of the committee appointed to settle with them. Mr. Fisher stated that soon after the cars on this division, built by John C. McRae & Co., began to run, in consequence of a culvert defectively built, a freshet produced in the road a breach, into which a freight train fell, destroying two lives, and doing much damage to the engine and cars; and that it was found necessary to reconstruct many of them. In his report of July 7th, 1857, he sets down, among work done by him, ten culverts on eastern division, reconstructed. Whether others were afterwards reconstructed, your committee are not informed.

We were aware of the high reputation of Col. Gwynn, as an engineer, and that every administration of the road had emphatically expressed their high appreciation of the services he had rendered the company, and as we shall have frequent occasion to refer to his professional opinions we would here call attention to the resolution of the board, passed on the 10th January, 1856, at the time he tendered his resignation, as chief engineer, declaring that "the thanks of the board being due, are hereby cordially tendered to him for his able, efficient and faithful services as chief engineer of the North-Carolina Railroad Company, and that he be tendered for himself and family, a free passage for life over the road."

We resolved to ascertain whether this defective work was

approved by the engineer, who was the proper officer to judge of its sufficiency, or any subordinate of his, having the work under his immediate charge. We addressed a letter to Col. Gwynn and also to Mr. James Miller, chief assistant engineer, asking them to inform as whether they or either of them made any report as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the work-and if they did not report on it, why they did notand whether the committee appointed to make this settlement, consulted them as to the character of the work? The answer of Mr. Miller, No. 4, and the answer of Col. Gwynn No. 5, are hereto annexed, from which it will be seen that neither of them was consulted by the committee-and Col. Gwynn says he disapproved of much of the work done by Jno. C. McRae & Co. on the North Carolina Railroad. The masonry of the bridge over the Neuse and the culverts were badly built. We call special attention to these letters.

We endeavored to ascertain the amount of damage sustained by the company by the falling in of the freight train—and the cost of re-constructing the defective culverts, but could get no information approximating certainty. It cer-

tainly amounted to a large sum.

These contractors undertook to build the first division of the road from its eastern terminus, the point of connection with the Wilmington and Raleigh road, to the eastern terminus of the 2nd division, about six miles west of Raleigh, furnishing the iron rails, and every other species of material and doing all the work. They were to provide the road "with all and every fixture, and work that may, in the judgment of the chief engineer, be required for the speedy and safe transit of locomotives with their trains: all materials and all work to be subject to the inspection of the chief engineer or some one appointed by him." The contract sets out at great length and with great minuteness, the weight and quality of the rails, brick and other material to be used and the manner in which every species of work is to be done. They stipulate to complete the work by the 1st January, 1854-and that "the time herein stated shall be considered as of the essence of the agreement."

The rail road company stipulate to pay the contractors \$628.952, from which was to be deducted the final estimates of certain contracts, theretofore taken for a part of the work on the first division, and all cost of engineering and superintendence on this division, and one fourth of the salary of the chief engineer, and one fourth of the expenses of the general administration of the company: they were to take off the hands of certain subscribers to the stock of the company 885 shares of stock and the balance was to be paid in money, the rail road company reserving one-fifth of the bi-monthly estimates until the said McRae & Co., should complete their undertaking. We find in the contract the following clause: "the chief engineer shall in all cases, decide every question which can or may arise relative to the execution of this contract on the part of said contractor, and his decision shall be final and conclusive."

We find that on the 1st April 1852, the board of directors "resolved that in all future estimates, made on the work of John C. McRae & Co., on the first division of the North Carolina Rail Road only 10 per cent. be reserved instead of 20 per cent."

On the 9th December 1852, the subscription of \$2.000.000 to the stock of the company was made by Governor Reid in

behalf of the State.

On the 2nd of April 1853, time is given to McRae & Co., till 1st April 1854, to finish their contract.

On the 15th July, 1853, the State directors take their seat in the board of directors, many ballotings are had for president, which resulted in the election of John M. Morehead.

On the 16th July 1853, the directors "resolved that the company authorize Col. Walter Gwynn to make a contract with John C. McRae & Co., to furnish said John C. McRae & Co., with a locomotive and freight train upon such terms and conditions as he may deem expedient for the speedy completion of the first division of the North-Carolina Railroad."

On the 3d August 1853, the directors order the president to pay said contractors \$10.000 "as an advance payment on their estimates to be made after the first day of September."

On the 31st August 1853, on the representations of the chief engineer that the force employed was inadequate to finish this contract by the first April following, the board request these contractors to increase their force to a sufficient extent to insure the completion of their work by the first April following.

On the 13th April 1854, the board ordered an advance payment of \$8000 to be made to the said John C. McRae & Co.

On the 15th of July, 1854, the board of directors ordered "that John C. McRae & Co., be notified to have the Road from Goldsboro' to Stallings' station, and the arm to Waynesboro', finished and ready for the use of the company, according to the orders heretofore issued to said contractors by the chief engineer, on the 1st day of September next; and in case they should fail to comply with the requirements of this notice, the chief engineer is instructed to employ the necessary force to execute said work and charge the same to the said John C. McRae & Co., according to the terms of the contract with the said firm."

In pursuance of this order, the engineer employed hands and expended on this contract, as per account on file, \$6,553.22.

In consequence of the delay of these contractors in completing their undertaking, Governor Morehead, the then president of the road, entered into a contract with them, by which it was agreed that the rail road company was to furnish the material and lay the track from the Raleigh station to the western end of the first division, at \$6,400 per mile, the original estimate of the engineers, to be retained out of the price agreed to be paid to McRae & Co., they having liberty, when they finished the road to Raleigh, to turn over to the railroad company, all the rails, chairs, spikes and sills, they might have remaining on hand, to be allowed the prices originally estimated by the engineer for the same; and for any deficiency of such materials, thus turned over, to complete that end of the road, the said McRae & Co. were to pay the actual cost, which was, \$4105.71.

The following is a copy of the report of the committee of directors appointed to settle with the said John C. McRae & Co.

"In examining the general account, as exhibited to us, between John C. McRae & Co., and the North Carolina Rail Road Company, we agree to allow deducting, as credit, on the following items; to-wit: the item for completing the road below Stallings', one half, \$3,276.61. The item as to excess of iron, &c., he is to be credited with \$1353.50. In the item as to turnout at Raleigh station, he is to be credited with \$1835.95. The account will be reformed accordingly.

R. M. SAUNDERS, N. G. RAND, CHAS. F. FISHER, WM. T. DORTCH."

By this settlement you will see that Jno. C. McRae & Co. are allowed, over and besides what they would have been entitled to receive, if they had completed their work according to contract, as follows:

Half the amount expended by the Company for		
work done below Stallings',	\$3,276	61
Item as to excess of iron,	1,353	50
Item as to turnout at Raleigh,	1,835	95
	\$6,466	06
And the said committee further remitted to the		
said McRae & Co. interest on stock to be re-		
funded,	177	00
conditions among the many for the fill self	1	
Total amount of extra allowance,	\$6,643	06

When it is considered that great indulgence had uniformly been extended to these contractors from the beginning, by a reduction of the 20 per cent. to have been retained as a security for the performance of their contract, to 10 per cent.; by the endorsement of the Rail Road Company to enable them to buy iron; by repeated extensions of time to complete their contract; by large payments in advance of estimates; when it is seen that the engineer, who, by the terms of the contract,

was to have been the judge of the sufficiency of the work and who was alone competent to discharge this duty with discretion, disapproved this work, and that his disapproval was known to the Directors: when, under these circumstances, the Directors appoint four of their body a committee with powers to approve, and receive, and order payment for the work: - when it is seen that this settling committee actually allow these contractors \$6643 06 more than they would have been entitled to receive, if they had executed their contract faithfully: when it is considered that this work proved to be defective as the Engineer had said it was, whereby the Company had soon afterwards to re-construct a considerable portion of it, and whereby much damage was done and two lives lost; when it is considered that these contractors could cast in a meeting of stockholders 885 votes; and that no other contractor on the Road had his contract received and paid for until it received the approval of the Engineer, your committee conceive that the facts are furnished from which you can draw the proper conclusion.

Your committee attempted to inquire into the question, under which administration of the road was purchased the excessive quantity of wood referred to in the 6th page of Mr. Fisher's report of July, 1857. In this report he sets forth that there is then on hand wood, of the value of \$47,363 01, which he represents as enough for a longer term than three or four years. He says, in this report, "this large surplusage of wood is on the eastern end, and was delivered under contracts made before my term of office, under the direction of the engineers in charge, which contracts could not be rescinded or delayed. It has been a very troublesome item of cost." At the date of this report Mr. Fisher had been in office two years as president. If, after using off this wood for two years, there was still on hand a surplus more than sufficient for three or four years, it was obvious that the former administration, under which these contracts were said to have been made, was highly reprehensible; not only on account of the large amount of money involved, but because the wood must be greatly damaged by decay, before it could be used and was liable to be destroyed by fire.

We called for the written contracts under which this wood was furnished with the view of seeing who had committed this error.

We annex to this report a tabular statement, made from these contracts, showing the date of each contract—the quantity of wood contracted for—and the time when deliverable, marked No. 6.

From these it will be seen that Gov. Morehead contracted on the 20th February, 1853, for 1500 cords of wood, deliverable in six, nine and twelve months; one-third at each period, and 1000 cords, all deliverable on the western end of the road, in all 2500 cords; and contracts were made for wood, deliverable on the eastern end of the road, after Mr. Fisher's term of office commenced, (to-wit, July 13th, 1855,) to the amount of 41012½ cords, at a cost of \$51,265. All these contracts were made, as will be seen by reference to said table, in November and December, 1856, and in January, February and March, 1857, and 3600 cords of it were deliverable in the months of January and February, 1857. The contracts for the western end of the road, excepting the two contracts made by Gov. Morehead, are not on file in the office of the treasner and book-keeper, as they informed us.

A member of the committee called our attention to alledged mismanagement in acquiring the right of way over a portion of certain lots in the town of Raleigh, owned by Wm. N. Andrews. We called on Mr. Mendenhall for information, who stated that Gov. Morehead had taken a deed from Andrews for the right of way, and found it referred to in his index, by its number, but the deed was not there. His recollection of it is, that Mr. Fisher had it in his possession the last time he saw it. We examined the Register's office. such deed was registered. We found Andrews' receipt given to Gov. Morehead, dated May 15th, 1852, for \$275 for right of way. It does not describe the lot, nor quantity granted, which was probably described accurately in the deed. cited Andrews to appear before us and bring his deeds. appeared, and stated that he had signed some papers to Gov. Morehead, granting the right of way as to lot No. 45, in the

plat of the city. He produced a deed from Wm. H. Jones, dated Feb. 22d, 1853, conveying to him lot No. 24, containing one acre—consideration, \$250. The deed also recites that for this consideration, Jones grants to him his (Jones's) right to damages, if he had any rights, from the North-Carolina railroad for right of way. Andrews stated that Eldridge Smith, Wm. H. Tucker and Ed. Yarborough, Jr., assessed the damages as to this lot; that Mr. Fisher had paid him \$460 as well as he could recollect. He thought there was still due him about \$140. He said he had executed no deed for the right of way over this lot, and did not intend to execute one until the balance due him was paid.

The treasurer showed us two warrants from Mr. Fisher, under which he had paid Andrews for right of way, \$760. One of these warrants for \$200, is dated November 22d, 1855; the other, for \$560, is dated December 19th, 1855, which recites that it is in part. We found no reference, or award, or

deed.

We find on the journal of the directors, July 8th, 1852, the following:

"Gen. Benjamin Trolinger having submitted a proposition to the board relative to some alteration and improvement of road and bridge at Haw river, the following was passed after some discussion:

"Resolved, That Benjamin Trolinger be allowed to execute the work at the Haw river bridge, and the sections adjoining it on each side, in such manner that the level of the bridge shall be two and nine-tenths feet higher than it is now designed to be, extending each way from the bridge, on the west side 400 feet, and on the east side 700 feet—thence the grade of the railroad to ascend eastward parallel with the present grade and two feet and nine-tenths below it, until it reaches the summit level between Haw river and Back creek. The additional work required in making this to be executed without charge to the North Carolina Railroad Company."

On the 10th of April, 1857, we find the following entries

on the journal of the directors:

"Ordered, that the president make a settlement with Gen.

Trollinger on the terms and conditions proposed by him at this date, which it is understood is a final one of all claims on his part."

The following is a copy of the proposition referred to in

the foregoing resolution.

"To the President & Directors of the N. C. R. R.—

"Gentlemen:—In order to get a level at this place, I sunk the grade for about one mile at the cost of about (2½ feet lower)

s1,000 and raised the bridge at a cost, by engineer's estimate, of

684 and incurred the expense of conveying the water to this place, at a cost of

628 and built a water station and furnished the material, at a cost of about

\$2,712

All of which you have enjoyed the free use.

"I now propose to surrender to you the water and the other work for \$2000.

"All of which is respectfully submitted, "BENJ. TROLINGER.

"Haw River, April 10th, 1857."

Under this proceeding the sum of \$2000 was paid to Gen. Trolinger, and your committee learn that the water and water station are of little or no value to the company, being only two miles from Graham station and four miles from the shops-

Your committee deemed it expedient and within the range of their inquiry, to investigate, as far as possible, the expediency of running the express train on this road. We were led to this investigation by the following remarks of Col. Gwynn in his farewell address, when leaving the road; opinions touching matters pertaining to his profession, being the most reliable land-marks within our reach.

He says in his said report to the directors of the 10th of

January, 1856, tendering his resignation as chief engineer-"I would earnestly recommend, as the result of my observation for a long period, that the company adopt a low rate of speed for their passenger and freight trains. If there is any one proposition in railway economy, and there are, I assure the board, but few clearly, fully and practically demonstrated, it is the economy of low speeds; though the precise difference between the cost of transportation due to different degrees of speed has not yet been ascertained, it is usually estimated that the wear and tear of the track and machinery is equal to the squares of the speeds at which the trains are run. The depreciation then, at 20 miles per hour, would be four times greater than at 10 miles per honr, that is the wear and tear would be as 4 to 1. The speed upon every road should be adapted to the amount of business. To the neglect of this rule, and the establishment of uniform rates of speed upon most of the railroads of the country, may be ascribed the small net earnings of many of them."

He then recommends a speed of 16 miles an hour for passenger trains.

We have attempted to see whether there has been any increase of receipts on account of passengers, since this express train, exclusively used for the transportation of passengers, was put on the road—which would compensate the damage done by the extraordinary speed and expenses of outfit and running it.

Mr. Fisher says in his report, extraordinary of the 20th January, 1859, that this train ran at the rates of 26 miles an hour, from the 7th April last, to the 6th January, without

once missing a connection.

This express train began to run (see Mr. Fisher's report of July, 1857,) on the 13th March, 1857, and with the view of comparing the increase for passengers, before and after this train was put on the road, as well as to show the gradual increase of travel, we annex the income from passengers, for six corresponding months in 1856, before the express was put on the road—and for 1857 and 1858, afterwards:

[Session]

					The state of the s
	1856.		1857.		1858.
July,	\$11,216	18	\$14,478	22	\$13,807 70
August,	11,112	13	13,433	95	13,553 48
September,	12,408	28	15,750	59	14,637 20
October,	11,320	05	16,085	15	15,710 17
November,	10,940	37	10,337	70	12,704 73
December,	13,057	97	12,716	93	15,241 08
Contact of the Contac	Ul land	leto	pastyles (Selfiz	AL N	Settlent losomos
Garage Han	\$70,054	98	\$\$2,802	54	\$85,454 36

For the same six months of each year the amount received for freights is as follows:

1856.	1857.	1858.
\$75,655 20	\$90,565 25	103,919 67

The amount received for freights is given, in this connection, only to show that there is a gradual increase of the business of the road, which might have been expected from passengers as well as freight.

As to the outfit for the express train, we learn from Mr. Roberts, master machinist, that seven engines are employed in the express train service—and four in carrying the mails -and that these seven engines cost on the road \$63,700 00 2 new coaches, 5,000 00 3 baggage cars, 4,500 00

Total outfit for express train, \$73,200 00

Mr. Fisher in his report of July 1857, says "the additional cost of this second train has been \$1041 per month, actual expense."

Mr. Roberts's estimate of the monthly expense is as follows:

7	Engineers	at	\$85	00	per month,	\$595	CO
4	Conductors	66	50	00	cc	200	00
14	Firemen	66	12	50	one "College and heartodree	175	00
14	Breakmen	"	22	00	le of the company for the	308	00

Expense per month,

\$2,182 00

The income of both lines, mail and expre	ess, for the 6 months
in 1857, beginning with July, more than	three months after
this second train started, is	\$82,802.54

Income of mail train for the corresponding

6 months in 1856, is

70,054.98

Gain, \$12,747.56

Deduct expense of running express train as per Roberts's estimate per month \$2182+6,

\$13,092.00

Interest on outfit for 6 months at 8 per cent. per annum.

\$2,888

15,980.00

Net loss for six months,

3,232,44

Saying nothing about the wear and tear of road and machinery. For the same 6 months of the year 1858, there was an increase over the corresponding months of 1857 of \$2651.82, but much more than this increase took place as to freights, and might have been expected as to passengers, without the express; and it is observable that there was an actual falling off as to passengers in July, August, September and October, 1858. The small increase in the months of November and December, is probably attributable to the increase of way travel, during the sitting of the General Assembly.

We observe that R. P. Dick, at a meeting of the directors, held on the 13th November 1857, moved that the express train be discontinued; motion did not prevail, three voting in

the aflirmative, 5 in the negative.

We submit these facts, in relation to the express train, without comment.

As to the loan of \$350.000, at 8 per cent. interest. We find that the stockholders, at their general meeting on the 11th July 1856, authorized the president and directors to issue the coupon bonds of the company for the sum of \$350,000, with

interest payable semi-annually, payable in ten years, at an interest of 6 per cent. for the purpose of meeting the present liabilities of the company and the purchase of the necessary motive power and cars.

On the 14th November, 1856, the directors appointed a committee to "make a report of the condition of the road and its finances to the Legislature, in order to securing some action in reference to the bonds and making them available;" alluding to the coupon bonds of the company aforesaid.

Upon the memorial of this committee, an act was passed in 1856-'57, anthorizing the directors to issue the \$350,000 of conpon bonds, declaring them exempt from taxation for ten years, and anthorizing the board of directors, at their discretion, to fix a rate of interest, not exceeding 8 per cent., and requiring them to assign and set apart a sufficient amount each year, out of the yearly income of the road, to pay off the interest on the bonds regularly, and to constitute a sinking fund sufficient to discharge the principal amount when due, "and this amount, so set apart as a sinking fund, shall be shown in the annual report of the board." The directors, without calling another meeting of the stockholders, fixed the rate of interest at 8 per cent. and sold the bonds at a premium of \$137.50.

On the 9th of July 1857, the directors ordered "that the sum of \$25,0000 be set apart out of the annual receipts and income of the road, as a fund to be invested and pledged for the payment of the principal of said bonds," at maturity.

On the motion of Judge Ruffin, proxy for the State, a like resolution was passed by the stockholders at their annual meeting in July 1858.

On the 8th December, 1858, the date of Mr. Fisher's letter to Governor Bragg, a meeting of the directors was held, and another order made to set apart \$25,000, in State bonds, designating the number of each bond, with the interest payable in April and October, as the first instalment of the sinking fund; and we find that they were handed to the Treasurer for registration on the 16th December, 1858, nearly two years having elapsed since the passage of the act requiring this amount to be set apart "each year."

As to the expediency of extensive shops of construction and repair, your committee concur with every administration of the road, that they are indispensably necessary; and as to the question where they should have been located, the opinion of the engineer was entitled to great consideration, and we have examined his report on this subject of August, 1853, as well as numerous letters addressed to him by many distinguished engineers, in reply to a circular letter written to them by him, asking their views on the subject. Nearly all of them concur in recommending the location of the principal shops near the center. We do not find that Col. Gwynn or any other engineer recommended that the town, which must necessarily grow up around the shops, for the residence of the officers and operatives, and other houses needed in a town, should be built by the rail road company. We have not been able to conceive, or learn from others, any reason to sustain this policy.

What each or either of the 57 buildings at the shops cost, the treasurer and book-keeper informed us that they had not the means of ascertaining. The rate of rent is fixed by the Directors at 8 per cent on cost—but though many of these buildings have been finished and occupied for several years, nothing could be found in the office showing the cost of any of them. Some of them have paid rent, but how the amount to be paid was ascertained, these officers cannot tell. The bills of the carpenters for work, the company finding all the lumber, are hereto annexed, embracing some brick. The four bills of Dudley & Ashley, No. 7, amount to \$28,917 38. We call attention to them for several purposes:—First, the treasurer and book-keeper say that the written contracts under which this work was done, if any exist, are not on file with them.

Secondly. Most of them are without date, and one of them contains items for work done by the day, in the year 1856, amounting to more than \$6,000.

Thirdly. The credits for all these bills are entered on the books, 21st December, 1858, by order of the President, who

appears to have passed on them, without any estimate by any disinterested party competent to make it.

As to the house of master of machinery, the Directors ordered on the 3d of May, 1856, that it be built at a cost not exceeding \$3,000. It is seen that the brick work and carpenter bill, by contract, amount to \$2,902 75, to which is to be added the cost of lumber, shingles, painting, and other material. The master machinist informed us he had lived in this house two years—that he did not know the cost, and had paid no rent.

On the 16th of April, 1857, the Directors

"Resolved, That it is advisable to build a botel boarding house not to exceed \$8,000 in cost. Ordered further, that a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Fries, Mebane and Shaver be associated with the President, to carry out the res-

olution for erection of hotel boarding house."

By reference to exhibits, No. 7, you will see that Dudley & Ashley's bill for the carpenter work only, not including any lumber, is \$6,711 08. It is a brick building. What was the cost of brick, masonry, lumber, painting, &c., we could not ascertain; but we infer from the cest of carpenter work, that the total cost cannot be short of \$15,000 or \$20,000. We addressed a letter to Mr. Fries, one of the committee associated with the President, to explain why a building was erected, costing so largely above the amount limited by the Directors. See his answer annexed, No. 8.

The president, in his report to the directors, July, 1857, says "you have provided that the cost of every building at this place must pay a good dividend by a fair rent to the company. Only the shop buildings are an exception, and these ought to pay in profitable return, indirectly, most of all." By order of the directors the houses are to be rented at 8 per cent. on cost.

Your committee do not deem it judicious policy to borrow money at 8 per cent. and invest it in houses to be rented at

8 per cent.

What the several houses at the shops cost your committee believe no one can tell. In Mr. Fisher's report, extraordinary, to the governor, dated January 20th, 1859, (a report not authorized by the directors, so far as their journal shows, and not provided for in the charter or by-laws of the company,) which has so much delayed our inquiries, the cost of the shops is set down at

\$124,375 98
Buildings at

65,560 98

\$189,936 96

In Mr. Fisher's report of July, 1858, the cost of the shops for 1855, 1856, 1857, and to July, 1858, is

\$124,374 98

\$65,561.98

Assuming each of these reports to be accurate, there has been expended on the shops, since July 1st, 1858, \$65,561 98.

In relation to the abstract, appended to the report of 1858, the president remarks, "appended to this report will be found various abstract statements which explain themselves. That showing the disbursement account of the past three years, during the time of the present administration of the road, has been made out by reference to every warrant, in detail, and can therefore, contain no error; it must show, with perfect accuracy, the total payments of this period, duly apportioned."

This statement is headed "statement showing the total disbursement, in detail, from July 1st, 1855, to July 1st, 1858," and yet you see enormous accounts credited to Dudley and Ashley, and one J. G. Moore, since this committee was appointed for work done as far back as 1856. Moore seems to be a doer of odd jobs about the shops, as we infer from the items of his accounts. He is charged with cash, at sundry times, beginning in December, 1855, \$12,473 67, and he is credited with estimates to the amount of \$15,950 78, leaving balance due him, January 1st, 1859, of \$3,477 11. We annex hereto No. 9, an exhibit of said account, and No. 10, items in his credits, as tending to show the general management of this road.

You will see his credits on 1st December, 1858—after this committee was appointed—to the amount of \$11,750 72. Much more than half this account is for labor by common hands at 1 00 per day.

You will see by this general account that if we had found the books in the condition in which they stood November 30th, 1858, Moore's debits would have been \$12,425 32, and his credits \$4,299 86, so that on the 30th November, 1858, the balance would have been \$3,125 42 in favor of the company. One month afterwards the balance in his favor is \$3,477 11. The foregoing is given as a specimen of the financial management—as regards the shops.

It should be here remarked that no fault is imputable to the book-keeping or book-keeper as to these accounts. He is bound to pay on the waraant of the President. He could take no notice of any claim held by Moore against the company until the President settled it. For instance, when Moore presented his warrant from the President, dated November 26th, 1858, for \$500, the book-keeper and treasurer could see by his account that Moore owed the company \$7.625 36, and yet the treasurer was bound to honor the draft. Things of this kind ought not to have escaped the attention of the committee of finance. If they did attract their attention, and they had reference to them in their report to the ninth annual meeting of the stockholders, we think that report would convey the impression that the imperfect condition of the accounts was the fault of the book-keeper, when it was obviously the fault of the President of the company. The accounts of Dudley & Ashley, Moore and others, could not find their way to the books except by the act of the President.

We call your attention particularly to that report, which will to some extent explain the want of reliability due to the reports of 1856, 1857 and 1858, as to the financial condition of the company, to which we shall refer in a subsequent part of this report.

The following is an extract from that report:

"As the 9th annual report of the fiscal concerns of the company, your committee would have contented themselves by closing their report here, but their desire to discharge their whole duty, requires they should no longer refrain from calling the attention of the company to the entire want of system in keeping the books of the company, as practised by those

who have them in charge. Book keeping has been long ago reduced to a perfect system, simple and easy to be understood, and there is nothing in the principle of keeping the books of this corporation, which varies from that of others differing from it in character, or any well regulated mercantile establishment, and what would be said of either corporation or merchant, when called upon, who would ask for more time to exhibit their financial condition, than would be necessary to make a copy of his general balance sheet?

"This state of things ought no longer to exist with this corporation, and it is in consequence of such a state of things that your committee have never been able, at any of thier reports,

to place before you the debit side of your account.

"The statements of balances due by station agents, just read in your hearing, suggest the propriety of some change in the mode of settling their accounts. Your committee hope not to make themselves obnoxious to the charge of a desire to dictate to those in authority, in this matter, but their wish to remedy this growing evil, prompts them to suggest whether it could not be accomplished by making it the special daty of some one employee of the company to visit twice a month the different agencies, and settle the accounts, and receive the amounts due on transportation account. This could be easily done, as the daily returns of each agent is already in the office, showing his indebtedness at any given time. The condition to be attached to a failure of the agent to settle as required, to be departed from in no case whatever, except for very substantial reasons, should be forfeiture of his office. Again; no agent appointed should be allowed to take upon himself the duties of his office, until a good and sufficient bond, in double the amount of one month's receipts at such station, shall be given, approved by the board of directors or filed in the office of the company."

The same system of book-keeping is continued. You will see how far respect has been paid to their admonition, as to settlements with station agents, and bonds for the discharge of their duties, by reference to a table, No. 11, which we have prepared and annexed, showing the amount of the penalty of each station agent's bond, and the balance in his hands, January 1st, 1859. No system of book-keeping can be adopted, which will make the book-keeper's balance sheet show the truth, if the treasurer be required to pay on the President's warrant, without showing for what this warrant issued, so that he can, at the same time credit the account of the party in whose favor the warrant is drawn, by the amount of his claim against the company. No instance has come to our knowledge in which the treasurer or book-keeper has failed to make proper entries, when he was furnished the means of doing so.

The total amount collected for rents, as per statement furnished us, was, on 1st January, 1859, \$1,265 20. At eight per cent, they would have produced this sum in less than three months.

We found a bond on file executed by Benjamin Trolinger and others, promising to refund by the 1st October, 1854, to the North Carolina Railroad Company, \$3,248.37, paid by the company for the shop lands. We are informed by the Treasurer that \$1,800 was paid on this bond in August, 1855, and that no steps have been taken, within his knowledge, to collect the balance. When the company was paying 12 per cent. interest to raise money to pay debts we can perceive no reason why this debt was not collected.

Your committee called on the treasurer and book-keeper for the accounts of the North Carolina Railroad Company against the Western Extension, for work and material furnished for that road. No such account was on the books. We examined Mr. Roberts on this subject, who stated that the work done at the shops for the Western Extension from June 1st, 1857, to July 1st, 1858, amounted to \$435.18

And from July, 1858, to December, 1858, to And the book-keeper, Mr. Mills, stated that the amount due, January, 1859, from Western Extension for freight, is And not on book,

19,663.26 2,600.00

1,508.33

And the only credit is \$2,000, paid in Sept., 1857, \$23,26.77

[See exhibit, No. 13, which came to our hands after this statement was made out.]

Your committee learn that the actual cost of transportation of iron and other heavy articles on a railroad is from \$2 50 to \$3 per ton, per 100 miles. On the 10th April, 1857, the directors ordered that the freights of the W. N. C. Railroad, during its construction, (of material, &c.,) be carried at the rate of two cents per ton, per inile.

In Mr. Fisher's report of the 20th January, 1859, he sets down the amount due from other roads at

Deduct amount due from Western Extension

Leaving due from all other roads

21,206 77

3,205 76

In the 20th January report the resources of the company are stated to amount to \$218,249 75

And its liabilities to 177,043 39

Surplus on hand

\$41,206 36

You will observe, among these resources, the sum of \$27,-665 25 due from individuals on unpaid stock; much the larger portion of this is entirely worthless. The estate of one deceased stockholder owes \$10,070 of it, and there are no assets applicable to the payment of this stock. It has been long regarded as entirely hopeless.

At one of the early meetings of this committee, we asked the book-keeper and treasurer to furnish us with a detailed statement of the debts due to and from the company. Soon afterwards the books were taken off by Mr. Mills, so that Mr. Mendenhall could not furnish it; and when Mr. Mills returned he stated that it would appear in the forthcoming report of the President of the Road. On the appearance of the report, the statement not appearing sufficiently in detail, the chairman addressed the book-keeper, asking him to furnish the committee "with a detailed statement of the debts due to the N. C. Railroad, specifying the name of the individual or corporation owing each debt, also a list of the debts owing by the corporation, specifying to whom and when each debt is due, bringing up this statement to the same period to which these ac-

counts were brought in Mr. Fisher's report to the governor of the State of the 20th instant." This letter was dated the 26th January.

We had understood from Mr. Mills that his presence, with his books, was much needed at the shops, and we had consented on the 22d January that the treasurer and bookkeeper "have leave to remove to their respective offices all their books and papers (excepting those in possession of the committee) subject to any further call for information which the committee may make on them."

No answer being received from Mr. Mills, under the order of the committee, the chairman, on the 1st February, addressed to Mr. Fisher a letter, of which the following is a

copy:

"CHAS. F. FISHER, Esq:

"Dear Sir: - The committee investigating the affairs of the North-Carolina Railroad, instruct me to say to you that they wish you, the treasurer of the Company, Mr. Mendenhall, and Mr. Mills, the book-keeper, to appear before them at your office in Raleigh, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday next, then and there to exhibit to us a detailed statement of the debts due to the North-Carolina Railroad Company, specifying the name of the individual or corporation owing such debt, and producing the evidence of such debt; also, a list of the debts which the company owes, and to whom each debt is due, bringing up these statements to the same period to which these accounts were brought, in your report to the Governor, of the 20th of January, 1859. We further wish to be furnished, at the same time, with a list of all the debts of said Company, contracted prior to the 13th of July, 1855, and which have been paid since 1st December, 1856, the existence of which was not known to you at the latter date, with the warrants under which said payments were made.

> Yours, respectfully, JONATHAN WORTH, Chairman.

P. S. If the statements cannot be made ready by the time

specified, please have the books and papers here, from which they can be made."

At the time appointed, having received no answer from Mr. Fisher, three members of the committee attended at the place appointed, when Mr. Fisher told one of them, Dr. Mills, who went to him to inform him that we were in attendance, that he refused any further investigation on the subject. Being satisfied that we should be nuable to report before the end of the session, if we took the steps necessary to coerce the attendance of the President and the book-keeper, we resolved to report the facts we had obtained.

You will thus see that our purpose to investigate important matters involved in the inquiry committed to us, has been frustrated. We have a list of delinquent stockholders, and entertain no doubt that the statement in the report of 20th January, is delusive, as to the greater part of \$27,665 25 due from stockholders, if the impression was intended that this sum is available. As to the other debts and liabilities, we can say nothing, for the reasons above stated.

Your committee fixed on the period to which Mr. Fisher had brought up his accounts, in his report to the Governor, because it would be easy to furnish it, as we supposed, as the details must have been made out to obtain the aggregates.

The latter inquiry in the letter from the chairman to Mr. Fisher, of the 1st February, was suggested by the remark in his report to the Governor, that his error as to the finances of the company, at the time the application was made to the General Assembly of 1856, for leave to sell the bonds of the company at a higher rate of interest than six per cent., arose from "the amount of old debt, nulisted, and not known to exist." He says in his report last mentioned, "the vouchers of payment clearly show the date of every liability, and the nature of the account. In the annual report of July, 1858, this report was set forth in detail from an examination of each warrant issued by me since July 1st, 1855, and would have been published herewith, but it was found, when too late, so large as to cause a delay in issuing this report, which I was

unwilling to allow." From this it was supposed that it would be easy to furnish the information desired. It was not supposed that he referred to old debts unlisted and not known to exist, created during his own administration.

We find, at the close of the fiscal year, 1855, when Governor Morehead's administration ceased, the finance committee report the resources of the company as follows:

In the hands of the treasurer, \$420,727 44

Due upon stock of individuals, 94,150 00

Due from transportation not collected, 16,111 75

With a treasury, then so full, it is remarkable that there should have been any debts, excepting for the hire of negroes for the year, then half expired, not known to exist, 18 months afterwards. Mr. Mendenhall states that he was not furnished with the lists of debts, made for negro hire by Col. Gwynn, Gov. Morehead and others, until the notes were presented for payment; but that all debts for construction account found their way to the books by the bi-monthly estimates of the engineers.

The Board of Directors, on the 9th July, 1858, "ordered that station agents be required to pay over their accounts, due from them every Saturday, to the treasurer, and that the bonds of agents be laid before the board at their next meeting."

We examined these bonds, and took a memorandum of the penalty of each of them, and the book-keepers furnished us with a statement, showing the balance due from each of them 1st January, 1859. We annex hereto a statement, No. 11, showing the balance due from each of them January 1, 1859, with the date of his bond and the amount of his penalty. By reference to this exhibit you will see that several of them owe balances largely exceeding the penalty of their bonds; that some of them have given no bond; that the following have gone out of office, largely defaulters, to wit: R. Fulghun, formerly station agent at Smithfield, owing \$1,018 19, penalty of his bond \$300; W. H. Woodard, formerly station agent at Goldsboro', penalty of his bond not exceeding \$3,000, owing a balance of \$5,279 62. We did not examine this bond while

we had access to the papers. The treasurer, Mr. Mendenhall, states, from memory, that the penalty does not exceed \$3,000. R. W. Hamlet, formerly station agent at Haw River, gave no bond—balance due from him in suit \$825 80. The treasurer informs us that Hamlet was not appointed by the directors; that the balance due from him, when he left, was about \$2,000; that by the President's order, about half this sum was credited to Hamlet and charged to Benjamin Trolinger, who owes all or nearly all of it, and is insolvent.

We annex a list of the directors for each year, distinguishing those appointed by the State and the stockholders, with the number of shares of stock owned by each at the time of his appointment, the number of days each has served since the completion of the road, over which they travel free at all times. And we understand that by some interchange of railroad courtesies, they may travel free over all the North-Carolina roads, and those between here and New York. This exhibit is marked No. 12.

We again call your attention to the accounts of J. G. Moore, the doer of odd jobs at the shops. You will see by the exhibit annexed, No. 10, he received for the first 6 months of 1857, \$2,210 86

And for the same period he received all for the labor of hands by the day, at a dollar per day, except Gilbert, the blacksmith, 1474 days, \$195.50,

1,815 25

\$4,026 11

And for the last 6 months of 1857, by account annexed, you will see he received, \$2,208 11

And (all for work by the day,) 1,473 60

\$3,681 11 4,026 11

First 6 months forwarded,

\$7,707 22

Total for the year 1857,

Besides this, you will see that he received "from 1856 to 1858" for wells, &c., $$2,002.72\frac{1}{2}$$.

The accounts of \$1,815.25 and \$1,473.00, are not set out in detail, to avoid making this report too voluminous.

His charge for personal superintendence in 1857, at \$1.50 per day, amounts to \$471.00

The laborers, as we understand, for whom he is allowed \$1.00 per day, are common hands-negroes principally.

To show what degree of confidence is due to the reports of the President, which we regard as endorsed by the directors, we propose to review the reports of 1856-'57-'58, and 20th of January, 1859. For the latter report, we do not regard the directors as responsible.

In Mr. Fisher's report of July, 1856, he estimates that \$350,000 will pay the debts and complete the construction of the road. He says, "the statements of this report have been made with more than usual minuteness, and the estimates submitted are such as we have every reason to believe will make a full completion of this work; and such has been my conviction of the importance and necessity of a speedy and entire completion, as to cause me to have made out and to present to you such full estimates as could leave no doubt of affording the administration the means for placing this road on a firm footing, clear of the little indebtedness which brings constant vexation, and with the equipment indispensable to its safe and profitable operation."

This is reiterated in the memorial to the Legislature, asking privilege to sell the bonds of the company at an increased At the time the act passed, allowing the issue of the 8 per cent bonds, Mr. Fisher had been President of the road 18 months; had been excessively harrassed and paying at the rate of 12 per cent per annum to raise money to meet the liabilities of the company, and one would have supposed might have found out what it owed. He professed that he

had found out.

The \$350,000 was raised on the company's bonds, and thereafter, if the foregoing report had been correct, the next earnings of the road, less the interest on this \$350,000 and the sinking fund, providing for its payment, would have been surplus for dividends.

In his report of 1857, he says the net earnings amount, for the past year, to \$162,924 63, but states that "a larger amount of outstanding indebtedness has been paid than was known to exist."

In July, 1858, he reports the net earnings over operating

expense, for the preceding year, to be \$185,212 06.

In his report of the 20th January, 1859, he makes the net earnings, from July 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1859, \$112,544 98.

These net earnings, summed up, stand thus:

Net earnings for the year ending July, 1857, \$162,924 63
" " July, 1858, 185,212 06
" to January, 1859, 112,544 98

\$460,681 67

Deduct interest for two years on the \$350,000 at

8 per cent

\$56,000

Sinking Fund

\$25,000 \$81,000

\$379,681 67

If Mr. Fisher's estimates, made with so much care in July, 1856, had been correct, then the net surplus in the treasury, according to his own showings, should have been, on the first of January, 1859, \$379,681 67, instead of \$41,205 36. As the Express train was not contemplated in the estimates of 1856, amounting to \$73,200, this sum ought a'so to be deducted. This would reduce the net surplus to \$306,481 67 Deduct the present reported surplus \$41,205 36

\$265,276 31

And you will see, to make these reports consistent, that there must have been paid within two years, \$265,276-31, on debts "not known to exist," at the time the memorial was submitted to the General Assembly at its last session.

Your committee believe from the report of Col. Gwynn,

on leaving the road, sustained by repeated reports of the President and directors since that date, that the road was cheaply constructed, and that its future prospects, if well and economically managed, are highly encouraging.

Your committee are not ignorant, that in the management of so extensive a road, the most vigilant and judicious administration might commit errors. But making due allowance for these, we think the facts herein disclosed, warrant the conclusion that this road has been badly managed—by the Presiden and Directors—in the particulars which we have been able to examine, in the time and under the circumstances, herein set forth. In many important particulars, we have made no examination, because we could not do it without totally neglecting our other legislative duties.

We regret that we have been unable to make our investigation so thorough as we think the interests of the State

require.

J. WORTH, Chairman.
L. A. MILLS,
EDWIN D. DRAKE,
D. D. FEREBEE.

(No. 1.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RALEIGH, Dec. 10, 1858.

Sir: I received yesterday from Charles Fisher, Esq., the enclosed letter. I deem it due to him that the committee of which you are chairman should be apprized of his intentions, and therefore send you the letter.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS BRAGG.

Dr. LADSON MILLS.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I find that the committee is a joint one, and may not have elected a chairman. Please lay the letter before the committee when it meets. T. B.

(No. 2.)

President's Office, N. C. Railroad, Salisbury, Dec. 8, 1858.

To His Excellency, Gov. BRAGG:

Sie:—At the earliest date which is possible, I propose, by leave of the board of directors, to make to your Excellency, for the use of the General Assembly, a detailed report of the affairs of this company, embracing various statements, abstracts and tables. To prepare these latter being a labor of some magnitude for the office corps (not a large one) in addition to their regular daties, which they alone can well execute, it is necessary that they should have reasonable time to attend to the work.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, CHARLES F. FISHER, President. (No. 3.)

RALEIGH, December 18th, 1858.

Chas. Fisher, Esq.,

President of the N. C. Railroad Company—

Sir:—The undersigned having been appointed a joint committee of the General Assembly, now in session, to inquire into and report upon the financial condition and general management and prospects of the N. C. Railroad Company, have organized and are ready to enter upon the duties assigned them; but in consideration of your letter of the 8th inst., addressed to Gov. Bragg, and by him transmitted to this committee, we have resolved to postpone the commencement of the investigation till the 4th of January next.

To enable us to make the investigation proposed, it is necessary to have the books of the company before us, and we therefore request you, with your secretary and treasurer, to appear before us at the Governor's office, in the capitol, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 4th day of January next, with all the books of the company, and the bonds given by officers and employees of the company for the discharge of their respective duties.

We conceive it to be our duty, under the resolution referred to, to examine your by-laws, the proceedings of all the meetings held by the stockholders and directory, and all other books and papers enabling us to perform fully the duty assigned to us.

We give you this early notice, because we are aware that your charter contains no provision anthorising the General Assembly to investigate the affairs of your Company, and we presume you will deem it necessary to consult your Directory before complying with this request; and because we wish to give you a reasonable time to prepare for the enquiry.

Very respectfully yours,
[Signed by the members of the committee.]

President's Office, N. C. Railroad, Salisbury, Dec. 22, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive, within this hour, your letter of date the 18th inst., explaining your wishes as a "Joint committee of the General Assembly to enquire into and report upon the financial condition, general management and prospects of the North Carolina Railroad Company."

I noticed the appointment of the committee, and have waited, expecting to receive a notification of what might be their

pleasure.

It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to observe your wishes as to the material for conducting your enquiry, and to give you every possible aid in the same. The treasurer and

secretary will be also in attendance on your meetings.

I consider it by no means necessary to consult the Board of Directors (according to your suggestion) touching this matter, for although, as you remark, our charter does not authorize such an investigation in terms, yet, as a State work, this right must belong to the sovereign power, and most clearly may be and ought to be exercised at its pleasure. I am quite sure that the board would be prompt and unanimous in directing me to afford you every possible aid and facility, and that their desire would be (as in fact they so informally expressed to me, at a late meeting,) to have the enquiry most thorough, full, and satisfactory.

The report, which I signified to the governor my intention of making, has been delayed, owing to my necessary absence from home, and from my being unable to give it my time and attention. I shall proceed to make it in a short time, but had not supposed it could be of value to your committee, except

perhaps as a statement for enquiry and reference.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. FISHER, Pres.

Messrs. Jonathan Worth, and other gentlemen of Committee.

(No. 4.)

New-Berne, N. C., January 11th, 1859.

JONATHAN WORTH, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., and in answer would state that the settlement with Messrs. John C. McRae & Co., as contractors on the North-Carolina Railroad, was made by a committee of the board of directors in accordance with an order of the board of directors, as I was informed at the time.

In consequence of this order, the chief engineer had nothing to do with the settlement that I am aware of, and the only connection I had with it was at the request of the president to assist in making out some statements relative to the account, and to appear before the committee and answer such questions as was asked, none of which referred to the execution of the work.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES MILLER.

(No. 5.)

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 5th instant. In reply, I have only to say that I disapprove of much of the work done by Messrs. John C. McRae & Co., on the North Carolina Rail Road. The masonry for the bridge over the Neuse and the culverts, were badly built. The culvert, which gave way and caused the accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Holland, the conductor of the freight train, received my particular condemnation; and through Mr. James Miller, the principal assistant engineer, it was directed to be rebuilt. The track was generally badly laid.

From the beginning to the completion of the track, there was a constant strife between the engineer and the contract-

ors; they repeatedly refused to obey the orders of the engineer, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I could get them to do any portion of the work properly.

I have no recollection of making any written report to the board of directors in regard to the misconduct of Messrs. John C. McRae & Co., but I frequently apprised the board of the trouble and difficulty which they gave me; their behavior was such that I broke off all personal intercourse with them, and communicated my instructions to them in writing.

I have no recollection that I was consulted by the committee of the board appointed to settle the accounts of Messrs. John C. McRae & Co. The account between the company and their contractors, was so frequently referred to in connection with communications to the board, from them, that I have no doubt every member of the board was furnished with ts details.

The committee for the settlement of the account of Messrs. John C. McRae & Co., was appointed without any consultation with me. I made no complaint, nor did I make any inquiry as to the motive for taking the settlement out of my hands; I inferred it was done at the solicitation of the conractors, and probably with the view of relieving me of a position, in which my motives might be assailed, as I had no bersonal intercourse with the contractors.

the bash of Manlingard, or resident and recipile train.
Theory, my particular resonance particular, and recipile Manles I amos
Manli A the gratisph Mahama expenses, is was directed to be

I am sir, yours very respectfully,

WALTER GWYNN.

ION. JONATHAN WORTH, Chairman, &c.

(No. 6.)

WOOD CONTRACTS.

<u> </u>		a politica	A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE		
DATE OF CONTRACT.	CONTRACTOR.	NUMBER	DELIVERABLE.		
,8381 / valo	book and gloon shewl	OF CORDS.	Jan 1 1850		
Feb. 20, 1853.	Charles L. Partee,	1,500	Aug. Nov. Feb.		
	Benjamin Sumner,	1,000	& May, 1857.		
Feb. 1, 1856.	Jos. M. Smith,		Feb. 1, "		
Jan 7, 1856.	N. M. Vinson		Jan. 1, "		
Dec. 22, 1855.	N. M. Vinson, Wm. Carpenter,	60	June 1, 1856.		
" 1, "	Samuel Chapell,		Mar. 30, "		
Jan. 25, 1856.	N. G. Gully,	100	Jan. 25, 1857,		
Dec. 7, 1855.	H. Pilkinton,	200	" 1, 1856,		
Jan. 1, 1856.	Jo. Ingram,	800	" 1, 1857,		
" 24, "	John R. Johnson,	300	" 1, "		
Mar. 1, "	Jo. Ingram,	800	" 1, "		
" 1, "	W. Hasting,	800	" 1, "		
Jan. 1, "	W. H. Whitley,	1,000	" 1, "		
" 4, "	Dosia Allen,	2,500	Feb 1, "		
" 8, "	Thomas J. Faucett,	400	Jan. 1, "		
	Isaac W. Jones,	100	" 1, 1856,		
	A. F. Page,	1,200	" 1, 1857,		
Feb. 19, "	James M. Smith,	1,500	Feb. 19, "		
Jan. 24, "	J. M. Scales, Jr.,	12,000	Jan. 1, "		
Feb. 1, "	W. H. McCullers,	2,000	Feb. 1, "		
Jan. 10, "	Eatman & Richardson,	1,000	Jan. 1, "		
" 17, "	Price & Wilder,	600	" 17, "		
" 21, "	Wm. R. Daniel,	300	" 1, "		
Feb. 8, "	J. H. Johnson,	2,000	Feb. 1, "		
	W. S. King,	100	April 1, 1856,		
	J. R. Brannan,	12,000	Jan. 15, 1857,		
	Willis Johnson,	150	1, "		
" 5, 1856	Nathaniel Jones,	1,200	Dec. 25, 1856,		
" 5, "	Isaac W. Jones,	800	Jan. 5, 1857,		
" 5, "	W. H. Tomlinson,	800	" 10, "		
" 22, "	Alsey Eatman,	350	" 1, "		
" 23, "	E. T. Tomlinson,	1,600	" 23, "		
Mar. 11, "	P. A. Page,	800	1, 1 "		
Jan. 17, "	J. C. Atkinson,	400	" 17, "		
15, "	A. Morgan,	100	May 1, 1856,		
" 19, "	John W. Brasington,	1,000	Jan. 1, 1857,		
" 21, "	R. H. W. Sleightor,	300	" 1, "		
00.05 4	0	10008 at	d chunus a		

WOOD CONTRACT-(CONTINUED.)

DATE OF CONTRACT.	CONTRACTOR.	NUMBER OF CORDS.	DELIVERABLE.
" 18, " " 16, "	C. D. Edwards, Wiley Manor, G. J. Allison, W. D. Carlton,	200 200	May 1, 1856 June 1, " July 1, " Jan. 1, 1857
	A. M. Blake,	$\frac{2,000}{43,512\frac{1}{2}}$	" 15, "

Generally at \$1.25 per cord.

(No. 7.)

DECEMBER 21st, 1858.

Dudley & Ashley's work on Superintendent's House:

feet of flooring, \$4,	\$147 68
" of framing in floors, \$2,	73 84
" ceiling joist, \$2,	51 20
" roof, 2,	51 20
" sheeting and shingling, \$31,	89 60
" partitions, \$2,	33 80
" cornice, \$1.10, and brackets,	242 00
" frieze, 25 cts.,	51 25
	33 75
	140 00
	156 00
	98 00
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	55 00
	25 00
	48 00
	44 00
	120 00
chimney pieces at \$5,	40 00
	" of framing in floors, \$2, " ceiling joist, \$2, " roof, 2, " sheeting and shingling, \$3\frac{1}{4}, " partitions, \$2, " cornice, \$1.10, and brackets, " frieze, 25 cts.,

|--|

90	feet of raking cornice,	\$ 108 00
4	pair steps, and 3 verandas,	390 00
882	feet vase, 15 cents,	132 30
	Fitting and hanging 23 window blinds,	23 00
	The same of the sa	1200,10

\$2,153 62

[Session

Approved, credit their account.

38

C. F. F.

Estimate on December 20, 1858:

Dudley & Ashley's work on Captain Allen's House:

3415 feet of flooring at \$4,	\$136 60
8863 " " framing " \$2,	174 26
2268 " " sheeting " \$4,	90 72
192 " cornice and frieze at \$1,	192 00
180 " " gutter 15 centa,	27 00
8 windows in first story \$14,	112 00
10 " second " \$12,	120 00
5 doors inside in first story \$12,	60 00
2 " outside " " \$25.12\frac{1}{2},	37 00
3 closets "first "\$12,	26 00
4 doors "second "\$12,	48 00
8 closets " " \$10,	80 00
8 chimney pieces, 5,	40 00
724 feet base 15 cts.,	108 60
1 closet under stairs,	10 00
17 feet blinds for fitting and hanging,	17 00
1 pair steps, front door,	2 00
ront doorsecoul " \$12, \$18, " Last	
All Mary and all the said the	1 901 19

\$1,2911

KITCHEN-HOUSE:

3360	feet	framing \$1\frac{1}{2},	\$50 90
1000	66	weather boarding, \$2,	20 00
840	66	shingling, \$2½,	21 00
640	66	flooring, \$2½,	16 00
4	win	dows, 12 lights, 10x16 glass,	18 00

4 doors, of 4 pannels, \$6½,	\$26 00	
2 chimney pieces, \$1½,	3 00	9 6
130 feet base, 5 cents,	6 50	W #88
60 boxing and cornice, 25 cents,	15 00	
The state of the s	THE ALL GRANT	\$176.40
Kitchen porch,		\$5980
Back porch to house,	pero barre	30 00
Front porch,		90 00
Changing window to a door,		7 00
Stair case,		50 00
		\$170438

Approved—credit their account, C. F. F.

DECEMBER 21st, 1858.

Estimate on Dudley & Ashley's work on Hotel—Front Building:

6640 feet of framing in 1st and 2nd story, \$2,	\$132	80
6768 " ceiling joist, \$2,	135	36
6600 " " roof 2,	132	00
3228 " partition in 1st story, \$2,	64	56
3854 " " 2nd " \$2,	77	08
1280 " basement, 2 cents,	25	60
192 " stair wall, 2 cents,	3	84
1512 " support for roof, 2 cents,	30	24
6573 " flooring in 1st and 2nd story, 4 cts.,	262	92
4 windows that reach the floor, \$11,	44	00
7 " \$11, of sque nag	77	00
2 front doors \$13,	26	00
2 doors outside with side and head lights, \$25,	50	00
1 " side lights,	18	00
11 "inside with head lights, \$12,	132	00
2 doors without head lights, \$11,	23	00
1 sliding door,	50	00
10 chimney pieces in 1st story, \$6,	60	00
1 stair case, seeing also the angle of the balls	120	00

40	DOCUMENT No. 71.	[Sess	sion
	½ eliptic openings \$7½,	\$15	00
	feet of vase in 1st story 15 ets.,	121	35
	windows in 2nd story reaches the floor,	1145	00
7	" 2nd " " "	77	
	doors in 2nd story with head lights,	120	00
5	" without,	0.00	00
2	" " with side and head lights,	50	
1	window frame,	4	00
THE STREET	door "		00
	window frame to basement,		50
	feet of base in 2nd story, 10 ets.,	A PER PR	70
	chimney pieces in 2nd story, \$6,	60	7
	feet of balcony,	250	
	windows in basement, \$6,	42	197.3
	doors "\$10,	30	-
	feet of architrane, 17½ cts.,	69	
80	" bannistering and railing in front porch, \$1,		
The same of	" front steps,	110	-
	buttresses, \$10,	20	1777
2	pair steps of 7 treads each, \$4,	8	00
	WING OF HOTEL:		WW
	feet of framing in basement, \$2,	9	60
11874		237	0
2483	" " gago hou samino	75	10
	windows in 2nd story, \$10,	140	2
10	" 1st " \$10,	100	77.
10	" 2nd " \$11,	110	40.00
1	" 2nd " ontside,	12	23/7/
3	" 1st " " \$12,	36	
2	" 1st " inside, \$11,	22	-
	chimney pieces at \$5,	60	* ***
14 1/2 1	feet base \$10,	96	7
8	windows in basement, \$6,	48	00

2 of them outside, \$12,

36 00

25 00

25 00

148 40 4 50

3

66

66

For shelving, \$c., in dining pantry,

3710 feet flooring in 1st and 2nd stories, \$4,

1 stair in basement, &c.,

3 quarter round post, \$1\frac{1}{2},

BACK PORCH: 2805 feet of framing, \$2, \$56 10 sheeting and shingling, \$21, 935 23 37 1870 flooring, 74 80 boxing and cornice, 50 cents, 102 51 00 294 railing and bannisters, 50 cents, 147 00 18 columns and caps, &c., \$4, 72 00 1 stair case, 25 00 1 pair steps of 15 treads and rises, &c., 25 00 1 pair steps, two treads, 1 00 925 feet ceiling, \$2 18 50 1 door under stairs, 5 00 294 feet of faice and moulding, 10 cents, 20 40 of sheeting and shingling in front house, 2½ 168 50 6740 2257 in wing, 21 56 42 100 hip shingling, 20 38 00 66 valley " 62 20 12 40 99 cornice in wing, bracketted, 21 2227566 101 plain, 101 00 1 424 20 of gutters, 8480 BACK PORCH: 2387 of flooring, -95 48 2387 framing, 4774 18 columns and caps, 780 00 243 feet of bracketted cornice, 21 546 75 224 soffit, 44 84 1302 framing, 30 04 extra framing in wing roof, 2452 48 04

Approved, credit their account.

C. F. F.

\$6,711 08

Estimate Dudley and Ashley-work done at Company's Shops:

Furnishing and laying 308,092 brick, Carpenter's work as per bill,	\$3,080 92 1,934 32
Total amount store house, 60,580 brick in one small house, and foundation in second, Carpenter's work on 8 small houses as	\$5.015 22 \$605 80
per contract, Total of small houses,	3,520 00
150,275 brick in M of M house at \$10, Carpenter's bill as per contract,	\$1,502 75 1,400 00
Total amount of M of M house, Work done by the day up to the 1st of June, 1856.	2,902 75 \$1,459 90
Work done by the day up to close of 1856, Work done on temporary dwellings,	4,555 83
Total by the day, Account rendered for smoke house, 22,790 brick in chimneys to wood	6,056 63 20 00
buildings,	$\begin{array}{c} 227\ 90 \\ \\ \$18.348\ 30 \end{array}$

Credit account.

C. F. F.

(No. 8.)

Raleigh, January 20, 1859.

MR. JONATHAN WORTH, Chairman, &c:

DEAR SIR: Yours of 19th inst. is before me. Mr. McNight spoke to Mr. Mebane and myself about doing the brick-work of the boarding house, and wished to see the plan and know whether he would have the job, &c. At a time of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad, Mr. Mebane and myself went to the office, and informed the President of the fact that Mr. McNight had spoken to us, and we wished to see the plans and give him some answer. In reply, the President merely stated that whenever Mr. McNight wished to see the plan, he might call on him (the President), and get what information he desired, and more in his manner than in his word, let us feel that that was his business, and that he did not wish any interference. The interview was short, and Mr. Mebane and myself determined to have no more to do with the building of the boarding house. I have never been consulted about it, and can give you no information more than you can derive from books, contracts, estimates, &c., on file in the office.

Respectfully,

F. FRIES.

(No.

DR.

North-Carolina Company,

				=
1855.	tradiction and a toleranches made Med			
1000.	To Cash,	2	700	00
Dec'r 31,	" do.,		1,000	
1856.	do.,		1,000	00
April 29,	" do.,	1	340	00
May 5,	" do.,		300	-
June 30,	" do.,		200	1
Aug't 30,	" do.,	111	200	UÚ
Oct'r 20,	" do.,		200	00
Nov'r 7,	" do.,	la	300	00
"	" Paid McCalla, per order,		63	33
1857.			AR	
Jan'y 10,	" Cash,		500	
March 5,	" do.,	1	1,000	
" 18,	" Paid Judge Ruffin,		107	
" 21,	" Cash,	With the	500	
May 18,	" do., & Co	120	500	1
	Tald Holt, Mary & Co.,		4	
July 22, Oct'r 10,	Oasii,		800	
Nov'r 21,	uo.,	1	1,000	
1858.	" do.,		410	00
Jan'y 7,	" do.,		500	00
" 30,	" do.,		1,500	
May 31,	" do.,		800	
July 15,	" do.,		1,000	
Nov'r 26,	" do.,		500	
Dec'r 25,	" do., account shops,		5	
"	" Bill lumber sold,		42	
		-		_
		\$	12,473	
-	To balance,		3,477	11
71 753 0	> massin triangual appeal of set	-	The state of	43
77/19250	1 in wor and and an inter Art	18	16,550	78

9.)

in account with James G. Moore.

CR.

		4 151	
1855.	the state of the s		
Nov.	Propositionate of small at all and	0	70710
1856.	By estimate of work at shops,	\$	707 43
Jan'y 1,	" do Silla		1.040,00
	uo., bills,		1,340 93
May 3,	do., work at shops,		1,500 58
June 30, 1858.	" do. do. do.,		651 12
Dec'r 1,	" do do in 1856 27		171 20
Dec 1 1,	uo. uo. III 1000- 1		174 50
Office Contraction	" do. do., 1st Sept'r 1856,		522 12
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	do., ociews and Locks,		27 69
	" do., at shops in 1856,		870 32
	do., account for wells in '56, do., Glass,		2,002 73
			12 20
"	" do., work at shops,		110 70
" "	" do., table furniture,		45 18
000000	do., cleaning wens in 1000- 1		650
O CC HOLL CC	" do., work at shops 6 mo's '57, do. do. do. do.		1,815 25
			1,473 00
	" do., account for board,		226 34
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	do., for yard hands, o mos,	1	2,210 86
066	" do. do. do. do., do., do., for board 1856-'7,		2,208 11
1000 11	uo., 101 board 1050-1,		45 22
000000	are successful to a part of the successful to th	D	15 050 70
00.003.1	Contract decrease to the	\$	15,950 78
800,000	and		118- AND
000001	there are a series and a series and the series and the series and the series are a series and the series are a series and the series are a series ar		'er 200
00000	reserves and the cold		FOR ALADY
0637	carrer signis limooon woh		The same
48.12	leaves a hour ablow radium Lines "		
1.00	The second secon		100
10824'ST	The state of the s		
1859.	Soughed of		30
Jan'y 1,	By balance brought down,	2	3,477 11
July 1,	Dy bulance brought down,	P	0,11111

(No. 10.)

North-Carolina Railroad Company in account with Jas. G. Moore, from January 1st to June 30th, 1857:

To	150 days v	work by	W. B. Adams	\$1.00	\$150	00
66	32	"	Jacob Summers,	1.00	32	00
"	155	"	Tilla,	50	77	50
66	353	"	W. Stagg,	1.00		75
66	32	"	Alfred,	1.00	32	00
46	133	"	Sandy,	1.00	133	00
66	774	"	Carter,	1.00	77	25
66	153	"	Greene,	1.00	153	
	109	"	W. Lackey,	1.00	109	
66	94	66	T. Bevans,	1.00		00
66	401	66	J. Bevans,	1.00		50
66	1294	"	Spencer,	1.00	129	25
	1503	"	Hauling, own wa		376	
66	22	"	Different men, (a			11 37
	The market		and then,)		22	00
"	7	66	Hauling by G. A	ndrews.	17	50
66	$\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$	66	W. A. Kilpatrick	2 horses.		75
"	10	66		4 "	50	00
66	7	66	"	3 "		00
66	2	"	W. Steele,	2 "		00
66	703	44	W. H. Moore,	2 "	176	
66	7	"	"	4 "		00
66	1	"	"	3 "		00
66	475	"	Stagg, dump cart,			25
66	11½	"	Jacob Adams,		11	
66	41	"	J. Weaver,		41	
66	10	"	Two (2) horse plo	ough,	25	
66	$38\frac{1}{2}$	"	One (1) "	~	10	62
66	$38\frac{1}{2}$	"	J. Fruitt,	50		25
66	6		Months for self,	4 3	234	00
66	$28\frac{1}{2}$	Mint and La	Strayhorn, Gross		28	50
			others, time on tin	ne book,	20	30
					\$2,210	86

\$2,210 86

Credit his accout—charge shops constructor.

C. F. F., Pres.

9 00

15 00

13 50

	ACCOUNT FOR JUNE, 1857:		
To	Furnishing timber, making and delivering at		
	wood shed 25,500 of 2 ft. shaved boards,	\$178	50
66	2 pair pants for Nat, hire by Co. of Dr. P. A.	aslimble	
	Holt,	3	00
66	2 shirts 1.50, 1 pair shoes from Worth 1.80,	3	30
66	Cash piad for taking up thump out of founda-		
	tion,	1	00
66	Getting and delivering 30 large rock for wood		
	shed,	10	00
66	37 pieces timber 8+8, 18 feet long for engine		
	shed, 40	14	80
66	Getting 25 10 feet sills, 30	7	50
66	4 candles from Worth to salt pork,		24
185			
To	1 keg white lead from McRae's, order of C.		
	F. F.,	3	00
66	Cash paid negroes for watching plank,	3	00
66	" P. R. Harden for plaster for foundry,	2	00
		and the same	
	All of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of t	\$226	34
C	Credit his account.	30.31	
	00 vol	F., Pres.	48
	00.19		
	ACCOUNT FOR OCTOBER:		
То	1501 days work by mon	Ø1 FC	0-
10	150½ days work by men, 27 "Cook,	\$150	
66	27 "Sup. self,	13	
66	30 "With two horse wagons,	40 75	
	with two noise wagons,	(0)	UU

ACCOUNT FOR NOVEMBER:

Dump cart,

Topping trees,

Hewing timber,

To	179	days work	by 1	men,	\$179	00
66	25	66	1000	Cook,	12	50

66

66

66

6

66

66

10

9

48			DOCUMENT No. 71.	Session
			CAR KNAK ALMANDOODER	F. Sha Labor
66	401	days v	work, Two horse wagons,	\$100 62
66	$13\frac{1}{2}$. "	Hewing timber,	20 25
66	25	66	Sup. Self,	37 50
			Account for December:	
To	$256\frac{8}{4}$		ork by men,	\$256 75
66	5	66	hewing posts,	7 50
66	21	"	by Cook,	10 50
66	27	"	by self, super.,	40 50
66	32	"	by two-horse wagon,	80 00
66	3	"	by three "	10 50
66	2	66	by four "	10 00
66	5 4	"	by dump cart,	8 62
			Bage Wellswife Born Loration with	ellevist ell
11/3	Ban.	Burn Sty	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	32,208 11
C	redit l	nis acco	ount—charge shops construction.	
				The second of
			C. F. F	., Pres.
	CO ET		the state of the s	., Pres.
- m	00 87		Account for July:	
	Santa Carried		Account for July:	\$ 134 75
66	27		Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook,	\$ 134.75 13.50
"	27 2½		Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25
"	27 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 27	 	Account for July: ork, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59
"	27 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 27 20	 	Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, " Boys,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00
66	27 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 27 20 $3\frac{1}{2}$	 	Account for July: rk, by men, "Cook, "Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, "Boys, "With Dump Cart,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25
"	27 2½ 27 20 3½	 	Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, " Boys,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00
66	27 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 27 20 $3\frac{1}{2}$	 	Account for July: rk, by men, "Cook, "Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, "Boys, "With Dump Cart, "One horse wagon,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25
66	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2		Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, " Boys, " With Dump Cart, " One horse wagon, Account for August:	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2		Account for July: rk, by men, "Cook, "Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, "Boys, "With Dump Cart, "One horse wagon, Account for August: rk by men,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00 \$172 25
66	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2 172¼ d 26	ays wo	Account for July: rk, by men, "Cook, "Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, "Boys, "With Dump Cart, "One horse wagon, Account for August: rk by men, "Cook,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00 \$172 25 13 00
To:	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2 172¼ d 26 26	ays wo	Account for July: rk, by men, "Cook, "Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, "Boys, "With Dump Cart, "One horse wagon, Account for August: rk by men, "Cook, Supr. for self,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00 \$172 25 13 00 39 00
To:	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2 172¼ d 26 26 45	ays wo	Account for July: rk, by men, "Cook, "Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, "Boys, "With Dump Cart, "One horse wagon, Account for August: rk by men, "Cook, Supr. for self, With two horse wagon,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00 \$172 25 13 00 39 00 112 50
To:	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2 172¼ d 26 26 45 43¾	ays wo	Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, " Boys, " With Dump Cart, " One horse wagon, Account for August: rk by men, " Cook, Supr. for self, With two horse wagon, With Dump Cart,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00 \$172 25 13 00 39 00 112 50 65 62
To:	27 2½ 27 20 3½ 2 172¼ d 26 26 45 43¼ 5½	ays wo	Account for July: rk, by men, " Cook, " Hauling with 2 horse wagon, Supr. for self, " Boys, " With Dump Cart, " One horse wagon, Account for August: rk by men, " Cook, Supr. for self, With two horse wagon, With Dump Cart, One horse wagon,	\$ 134 75 13 50 66 25 40 59 15 00 5 25 3 00 \$172 25 13 00 39 00 112 50

ACCOUNT FOR SEPTEMBER:

		-		by men,		75
46	26	"	66	" Cook,	18	3 00
**	321	"	"	Two horse wagons,	81	25
66	26	"	66	Supr. for self,	39	00
86	30	66	"	Dump. Cart,	45	00
46	161	66	66	Topping trees,	24	175
						100
			AND .		\$1,117	112
80				1856 то Dесемвек, 1858:		Clan
T				terial, digging and walling 10		Ilali
				well timber taken out and 22		
	feet	head	water	given, $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, at \$22,	\$1,155	00
T				aterial and digging well on		
	Rob	ert's	Lot,		75	00
T	o furn	ishin	g mate	erial and digging well on Board-		100
	ing 1	house	Lot,	Mg50 ManualaWaw and	75	00
T	o furi	nisnii	ng	" Capt. Allen's Lot,	75	00
T	'o	66	I lot w	" " Supt. house "	75	00
T	'o	66		" " Hotel Lot,	75	00
T	o furi	nishin	ng rock	x, lime, sand and labor, build	Total M	KFL
				under tank,	111	25
T	o casl	n pai	d G. A	ndrews, for digging 1,432 feet		nel.
			feet,		35	77
T	o casl	h pai	d W. A	A. Kirkpatrick, for four large		()
			foundr		1	00
T				8 scrub-brooms for shops,		70
				erial and digging 7 feet square	THILI	Ho
				out all timber, 22 feet head		Car
			per fo		322	00
				means beautions will	Breita I	Ch.
				Section of the sectio	9.009	70

Credit his account. C. F. F., Pres't.

(No. 11.)

Indebtedness of Agents on North-Carolina Railroad at the end of the month of December, 1858:

SERVE PURE SAN	STREET SHOW ALL WAS IN	DATE OF	PENAL-	AMOUNT	
and the full of the	Color Sunsy was a series of the series	BONDS.	TY.	DUE.	
		1910 11 11 10 W		_	
Charlotte,	A. W. Welch, Agt.	May 15, '58	\$3,000	2,029.24	
Harrisburg,	Wm. Johnston, "	Jan. 1, '59	1,000		
Concord,	Jno. C. Young, "	Apr. 11, '56	2,000		
Salisbury,	Juo. A. Weirman, "	May, 1858,	3,000	7,044.93	
Holtsburg,	Steph. Roberts, "	no bond.	wanile	320.19	
Lexington,	W. B. Dusenbury, "	no bond.	Deport	37.49	
Thomasville,		Sept. 1, '57	2,000		
High Point,	A. V. Sullivan, "	Sept. 1, '57	3,000		
Jamestown,	W. H. Reece, "	Sept. 1, '57	1,000		
Greensboro',	J. B. Balsley, "	Apr. 29, '56	2,000		
McLean's,	Jas. M. McLean, "	Oct. 14, '57	1,000		
Gibsonville,	G. M. Isely, "	Jun. 17, '58	1.000		
Co's. Shops,	D. M. Worth, "	Sept. 1. '57	3.000		
Graham,	James S. Scott, "	Sept. 1, '57	2,000		
Haw River,	B. Y. McAden, "	Jan. 1859.	1,000		
Mebanes',	S. A. White, "	May 31, '58 Sept. 1, '57 Apr. 21, '56	1,000		
Hillsboro',	J. D. Cameron, "	Sept. 1, '57	3,000	241.68	
Durham's	F. A. Stagg, "	Apr. 21, '56	1,000		
Morrisville,	C. P. Wilder, "	Oct. 0, 31	1,000		
Raleigh,	G. D. Hardie, Frt. "	Aug. 1858,		1,697.06	
"	J. T. West, Tic't. "	May 1858		5,023.56	
Stallings',	L. P. Phillips, "	July 1857,	1,000		
Smithfield,	H. Millander, "	Aug. 2, '56	1,000		
Boon Hill,	Wiley Hastings, "	Apr. 17, '55	300	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Carey's P.O.	A. F. Page, "	no bond.	& Wool.	112.72	
Goldshoro',	J. B. Griswold, "	Oct. 23, '58	3,000	2,601.18	
Balance due	from Agents now out	Tomife)	E 18/41 1	7 4	
of office:	THE T. T. CA.	E MORO	4 Shall	19	
Smithfield,]	R. Fulghum,	Holt		1,018.19	
Goldsboro',	W. H. Woodard,	enobanus	3,000	5,279.62	
Haw River	, R. W. Hamlet, (no	Y LATIES	F. Ju	224.53	
bond,)		Jenkins,	T.A	825.80	

(No. 12.)

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing names of Directors each year—distinguishing those appointed by the stockholders and the State—with number of shares of stock owned by each at the time of his appointment, and amount received by each one since the road was finished, so that he could travel free and expeditiously to the place of meeting:

NO. SHARES	1852.	NO.
40 106 106 80 81 180 81 20 40 80 150 116	Means, Ellis, Davis, T. J. Wilson, (Salem Co.) Thomas, Morehead, Jones, Holt, Saunders, Jerkins, Hill, Gilmer,	40 6 20 245 81 180 40 20 80 116 50 81
1,080 40 6 20 80 81 180 81 40 20 80 50 116 794	1853. W. H. Washington W. T. Dortch, Samuel Hargrave, Robert Strange, S. F. Phillips, M. G. Rand, R. P. Dick, C. F. Fisher, Fries, Hill, Davis, Morehead,	959 20 00 20 00 5 2 5 10 62 80 50 180
	## A Company of the c	Means, Ellis, Davis, T. J. Wilson, (salem Co.)

028 a27

TABULAR STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

1854.	NO. SHARES	1855.	NO. SHARES
Fisher, Strange, Rand, Dick, Jno. Berry, G. S. Stevenson, Hargrave, Dortch,	10 1 2 5 0 0 20 20	P. C. Cameron, Giles Mebane, Bellamy, Dortch, Hawkins, Shaver, Dick, Hargrave,	33 48 5 20 92 314 12 20
Fries, C. Phifer, Saunders, Morehead,	58 114 23 50 88 275	Fisher, Fries, Saunders, A. McRae & Co.,	10 114 20 885 1,029

1856	NO. SHARES	AMOUNT RECEIVED.	NO. DAYS SERVICE.
Dick, Mebane, Cameron, Hawkins, Shaver, Hargrave, Bellamy,	48 38 92 314 20 5	\$ 84 40 64 90 40 90 112 00 118 40 105 00 129 80	8 8 7 8 7 8 6
Fisher, Fries, Saunders, McRae & Co.,	20 549 108 114 20 885	110 00 74 40 78 40	8 4 2

TABULAR STATEMENT.—[CONTINUED.]

1857	NO.	AMOUNT	NO. DAYS		
- Andread Control of the Control of	SHARES	RECEIVED.	SERVIC		
(()	90	C1 C0	-		
Cameron, Mebane,	38 48	61 60	7		
	5	169 80	$\frac{7}{6}$		
Dortch,	20	124 00	6		
Bellamy, Dortch, Hawkins,	92	110 40	6 6 6		
Shaver,	314	71 20	6		
Dick,	12	46 00	5		
Hargrave,	20	41 80	5		
Carrie Branch and Carrie Branc		41631.673			
	549	ex mount	-		
	City sin	wallen A . m	Falad		
.: [Fisher,	108	7 1 2	Series Village		
5 Saunders,	20	73 10	6		
₽ { Fries,	114	89 60	8		
Saunders, Fries, Gorrell,	20	21 00	3		
₩ [McRae,	885	180 60	6		
mon the Object Stereous	ef. 838(133)	menuci T "			
in two traces	1,147	Work's			
1858.	oli	00 00			
D. M. Barringer,	5 38	38 00	4		
Cameron,	38	15 20	9		
Bellamy,	5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2		
Dortch, Dick, Hargrave,	20 12	$\begin{array}{ccc} 66 & 00 \\ 31 & 40 \end{array}$	4 5 6 5 7 6 7 3		
E { Dick,	20	60 00	C		
Hargrave, Mebane,	48	12 00	7		
Hawkins,	92	40 00	2		
Shaver,	314	75 80	4		
Conaver	011	.0 0.7	onlint!		
9 1980081	554	THE PARTY OF	lamottil 1		
4 Kunsus Singer Printer	198	THE PARTY OF	34 14 9 4 8 h		
.; (Gorrell,	20	38 40	7		
Saunders,	20	68 00	7		
Saunders, Fisher,	126	V control 1	mander I va		
Alexander McRae,	885	132 40	4		
Fries,	114	38 40	4		
1 28-402 Q	200000	da House	18 360		
	1,165				
No. of days by all, in 1856-7.	1; amou	int paid-\$	1,004 80		

No. of days by all, in 1856—71; amount paid—\$1,004 80
" " 1857—71; " " 1,028 40
" " 1858—69; " " 726 80

(No. 13.)

Western North-Carolina Railroad Company In account with North-Carolina Railroad Company:

	ATTION AND ASSESSMENT	total of my	D:
1857.	Markage you		Tracker West
	To fre't at Salisbury station,	\$ 1,869.41	Annihold 9
Aug. 14,	" do. do.	201.29	
Dec'r. 2,	" do. do.	654.41	ntike i back
1858.	THE ARMS IN THE STREET STREET	3 302190 0	
Jan'y 19,	" 22 cords wood,	40.00	
moen te a	" Transporting 2 engines	(27)	
	from Goldsboro' to Salis-	Malance und	
	bury,	90.00	
July 1,	" Am't paid Richardson for		
J,	S. J. Watson,	180.08	
7,	"Transporting 1010 tons		
	iron,	2,626.00	
N. T. C.	" L. S. Aldrich's order on	2,020.00	
- 0	J. C. Turner, Sch'f eng'r,	2,800.00	
	" Transporting materials,	3,000.00	
	" Work at shops in 1857,	28.37	a late of the
	" do. do. 1858,	406.81	Historia de
	" Fre't at Salisbury station,		
	" do. do. in June,	4,251.26	MODER'T!
Aug. 7,	" Paid Tunstall & Dor on	1,201.20	
Hug. 1,	joint passenger shed,	200.00	
Sept. 7,	"Transporting two (2) en-	200.00	
Бери. 1,	gines from Goldsboro' to	27.4	
	Salisbury,	90.00	
	" Transporting 2 passenger		
	cars from Goldsboro' to		
	Salisbury,	60.00	
Nov. 26,	" Freight at Salisbury in	00.00	
1107. 20,	July,	378.69	
T		505.86	
	Ditto, Agust, Ditto, September,	1,137.98	
	Ditto, October,	481.54	
	Ditto, November,	255.88	
	" 500 sills in April,	200.00	
Dec. 31,	" Work at shops to date,	1,508.33	
Dec. 31,	work at shops to date,	1,500.55	
0× 100 1	- Dier medeus :17 - Atst	\$ 21,243.63	
	N A SIT TARY	\$ 21,230.00	

No. 13.—[CONTINUED.]

1857 Dec. 31,	" Back charges of freight turned over at Salisbury to date,	100	2,699.52	A arasistr
	Cr.	\$	23,943.15	\$ 23,943.15
Dec. 31,	By cash in Sept., '57 on ac't., To freight received at Salisbury station to date,	\$	2,000.00 336.34	2,336.34
	Balance due 1st Jan'y, 1859,	0	qanniT a	\$ 21,606.81

No. 13,-{Continued

TANKE OF	TELLIST REPORT OF PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF
	CERTIFIED SHIP OF STREET
E1500, 18 B	DITTERA MARIFICANDA AND TRANSPORTED IN

I he discounty of interest parties was constantly reprojed in the discounty of interest parties was constantly reprojed in the discounty of interest parties of injurishing a subject of interest of interest in the species of interest of injurishing a subject of interest of injurishing a subject of interest of injurishing a subject of injurishing

Doc. No. 72.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE RAISED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Owing to the fact that a portion of the committee has been unwell, whilst another portion was constantly employed in the discharge of duties on other important committees, it was late in the session before investigations could be commenced. The officers of the Company promptly obeyed the summons, produced the books and papers in their charge, and exhibited a willingness to do all in their power to furnish the information called for, yet it soon became apparent that the amount of labor to be performed, to accomplish what is expected of this committee, will require much more time, than will elapse before the adjournment of the present Legislature. A considerable amount of information has been collected, which should be embodied in a report, but as a partial investigation, and a report based thereon, would be calculated to do injustice to the officers of the Company, and to the different interests that feel themselves aggrieved, and might mislead the. public mind, your committee think it advisable not to publish. what has come under their observation. They, however, feel themselves justified in saying, that from the investigations made, they are well satisfied that justice to the officers, and directors of the Company, justice to the stockholders, and justice to the public, require that a thorough investigation of

the management of the affairs of the Company, its present condition and future prospects, should be made at an early day. This investigation is called for, not only by those who disapprove of the conduct of the directors, but by the officers themselves.

The committee therefore take the liberty to advise that a commission be raised to make the necessary investigations, and report, as soon as practicable, to the Governor, or the Board of Internal Improvements, and to that end offer the accompanying resolutions, and recommend their passage.

F. FRIES, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE FOR COMMISSIONERS
TO EXAMINE INTO THE MANAGEMENT AND
PROSPECT OF THE ATLANTIC & NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Resolution 1. That a commission be raised consisting of four commissioners, to be appointed by Henry T. Clark and Thomas Settle, Jr., to examine into the management, affairs, receipts, disbursements, indebtedness, present condition and future prospects of the Atlantic & North-Carolina Railroad Company. Any vacancy that may occur in the commission shall be filled by the power that made the original appointment.

Resolution 2. The commissioners so appointed shall have power and authority to organize and elect one of their number chairman, to issue writs of subpena in the name of the State of North-Carolina, signed by the chairman, to any county in the State, for persons to appear and testify, and to produce records, books, documents and other papers before them at such time and place as shall be designated in such subphena, and said commission shall be fully authorized to qualify such witnesses by oath according to law.

Resolution 3. It shall be the duty of any sheriff in this State, to whom process is issued, forthwith to execute the same; and

on failure thereof, such sheriff shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in the name and for the use of the State, which suit shall be brought by the Attorney General in the Superior court of law for Wake county.

Resolution 4. Any witness who shall be duly summoned five days before the return day of the subpoena, to testify and to produce records, books, documents, or other papers designated, and who shall fail to appear and testify, or to produce such records, books, documents, or other papers, at such time and place as shall be designated, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by scire facias, in the superior court of law for Wake county, unless such witness can show good cause to the contrary.

Resolution 5. Any witness being duly summoned who shall fail to appear before said commission, or who shall refuse to be examined and to testify, or to produce records, books, documents, and other papers which are in his possession, or under his control, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt, and shall be fined, not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned, not exceeding ten days, at the discretion of the commissioners, which sentence, the sheriff, or any other lawful officer of the county where the commission is in session, shall carry into execution.

Resolution 6. Sheriffs and other officers, and witnesses, who shall be summoned to appear before this commission, shall be allowed the same compensation now allowed by law for snit, service and attendance, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the certificate of the chairman.

Resolution 7. This commission shall make their report as soon as practicable, to the Governor of the State, with the evidence on which such report was made, and the Governor shall cause such report to be published in two newspapers printed in the city of Raleigh, and shall cause a copy of the same to be laid before the Board of Internal Improvements, and another before the General Assembly of the State at its next session.

Resolution 8. Each member of this commission shall be allowed his necessary expenses, and three dollars per day for his services whilst in the discharge of duties hereby imposed, to be paid out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the certificate of the chairman.

The John Power Committee of five commend of reasons remediationary confederates of the note raided ded to diverte wibique fina designias sei blande celesiods resonatio beneintDOCUMENT No. 72.

 I ach member of this commission shall be alnotesiary oxponses, and three dollars periody for whilst the the theolarge of duties beneby imposed,

grindel, on the certificate of the cha

Doc. No. 73.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT, TO BE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE SIGNERS OF THE NATIONAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Joint Select Committee of five, composed of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House of Commons, to which were referred memorials concerning the proposed monument to be erected and dedicated to the memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, have had the subject under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report:

Several years ago a convention of delegates from nine of the original thirteen states of the Union assembled in Philadelphia and adopted a plan for a monument to be erected on Independence Square, in that city, commemorative of the revolutionary confederacy—of the acts which led to it, and of the States and patriots whose labors established it. It was agreed and resolved by the delegates of the nine States then represented that the "trustees" who were by that convention appointed for the purpose of superintending and carrying on the work, should have authority and be required to raise the structure whenever the plan should be adopted, and appropriations made by the Legislatures of those nine States, even if the other four States refused to co-operate. By the action of the same convention, it was determined that the monument should have thirteen sides, designed to represent each

of the States of the old confederacy; that plan, it is said, cannot now be altered, and it is determined to carry the design into execution, and complete the work. The Legislatures of ten of the old thirteen States have formally subscribed to this sentiment, and stand pledged to the enterprise, leaving but three States, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, which have not as yet approved or consented to the proposition. Your committee have been permitted to examine private letters and papers addressed by distinguished citizens of Philadelphia to Hon. Thomas Bragg, Hon. Henry T. Clark, and others on this subject, from all of which we learn that this proposition has everywhere met the concurrence and commendation of men eminent for intelligence and national pride. We have not the means of ascertaining and cannot rightly report to the General Assembly what will be the cost of this structure. The subscription on the part of nine of the States seems to be unlimited and unconditional. lature of the State of New York, however, has restricted the entire expense to \$150,000; each State to pay in proportion to her representation in Congress. Should this be accepted as the basis of appropriation, the State of North Carolina will be required to contribute ten or twelve thousand dollars.

The committee very respectfully beg leave to say, that it is painful to contemplate the erection of this praise-worthy tribute to the memory of illustrious ancestors, and the glorious results of the American revolution, without the earnest and thorough co-operation of our own State. We approve the undertaking, and regard it as an irresistible appeal to the American people. In the eloquent and appropriate language of your memorialists, "It is dedicated to no individuals-it ministers to no sectional pride-it records no partial trinmph-while it eminently embodies the memorials of a noble cause, a heroic struggle and an imperishable glory." And in that cause, the struggle that ensued and the glorious results that followed after it, every American freeman owns an inheritance and a legacy of incalculable value. That legacy must be preserved. And we should show forth to the world and to posterity evidences of the estimate we place upon it. And what more

worthy or appropriate, or expressive testimonial can we adopt, than the one here projected, to be reared by the joint contributions of the "old thirteen," there to stand in silent grandeur and majesty for all time to come, appealing, in the eloquence of silence, to the patriotism and to the hearts of the thousands of pilgrims who will annually visit it? It will exert a moral influence upon generations to come—inspire with wholesome ambition the youth of the country—remind them of the great price at which national liberty was bought, and show to them the glorions reward which a grateful posterity ever bestows upon the benefactors of their country. The committee, therefore, rest ectfully recommend to the present General Assembly—as the guardians of the pride, the patriotism, and the honor of North Carolina—to extend a helping hand and a cordial sympathy to those who are engaged in this monument.

And for that purpose the committee have instructed me to report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage.

as the basis of appropriation, the State of North Carolina will

W. J. HOUSTON, Chronn. Com.

The state of the s

STANDERTY REPORT TOOM NOTETH TAKE HE AND COME THE PROPERTY OF
the The anticespreat, one of the Baint Contained applifited by the few density of the second of exception of the Month Carolina Hainwall Conquery beganders to give the reason why he Bainwall Congress of the reason why he had been of the committee, it being inipossible at this late day of the second or propare a minority report, with any hope that it can be printed and accompany the report of the majority of the committee, which has been already laid upon the speak of the solutions.

Soon after entering upon this investigation, the indersigned, in view of the magnitude of the labor imposed upon the countitites, graving out of the receipt and disbursement of the capital stock of \$4,000,000, regether with all the receipts and disbursements of the read since its construction up to the propert time, a period of near nine years, embracing the general management and conduct of the read under two administrations, as set forth in many large folios and files of papers truly formidable—in view of these facts and the short time the continities could bestour upon this work, and strend to their large false conviction that any report this committee might make anders such wanting in the number such encountered and managements and impressed with ander such encountered and the propert this conviction that any report this containing in the roughness, completeness and impartiality; and knowing in the roughness, completeness and impartiality; and knowing that roughness, completeness and impartiality; and knowing that

8

Ordered to be Printed

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

MINORITY REPORT UPON NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The undersigned, one of the Joint Committee appointed by this General Assembly to investigate the "condition, management and prospects of the North-Carolina Railroad Company," begs leave to give the reason why he has not concurred in and signed the report submitted by the other members of the committee, it being impossible at this late day of the Session to prepare a minority report, with any hope that it can be printed and accompany the report of the majority of the committee, which has been already laid upon the Speaker's desk in the Senate.

Soon after entering upon this investigation, the undersigned, in view of the magnitude of the labor imposed upon the committee, growing out of the receipt and disbursement of the capital stock of \$4,000,000, together with all the receipts and disbursements of the road since its construction up to the present time, a period of near nine years, embracing the general management and conduct of the road under two administrations, as set forth in many large folios and files of papers truly formidable—in view of these facts and the short time the committee could bestow upon this work, and attend to their Legislative duties, the undersigned became fully impressed with the conviction that any report this committee might make under such circumstances would be greatly wanting in thoroughness, completeness and impartiality; and knowing that this report is based upon isolated facts and allegations of mis-

management without going or attempting to go fully into the conduct of the road, and being conscious of the fact that such a report is calculated to do great injustice to the directors and president of the North-Carolina Railroad, the undersigned has refused to concur in or sign such report.

Very respectfully submitted,

salars me die water mateix die bereit being bein

this report is lessed moon isolated facts and allegations of mos-

WM. F. GREEN.

Doc. No. 75.]

[Ses. 1858-'9.

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred a bill to amend an act passed at the session of A. D., 1783, and which secured to the North-Carolina Cherokee Indians a permanent home in the State, have had the same under consideration, and authorized the following report to be made thereon. The committee recommend striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting amendment marked A.

The bill, as amended, recognizes the right of the council of the North Carolina Cherokees to exercise police regulations over their own people to the extent exercised by incorporated towns and cities, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the State, and confines the provisions of the act of 1793, to the lands owned by said Indians, and which they may acquire by purchase, adjacent to the hunting grounds reserved under the treaty of 1791, on the Iron or Smoky Mountain, in the northern portion of Jackson and Macon Counties, including in the right to purchase, the widow and children of the late Junaluska. It also makes provision for the escheated property of the Indians, to be applied, under the direction of the council, to the advancement of education and civilization among their people.

The committee have deemed it proper to refer to an act and resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, in relation to those Indians, as well as to treaties concluded with their tribe, under which a large portion of their lands were ceded to the United States for the

benefit of North-Carolina, and as construed and settled by the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, as well as by the acts of Congress of the United States, as expounded by the Attorney-General.

By the act of 1783, the State of North-Carolina not only acknowledges the title of the Cherokees to the lands claimed by them within her limits, but actually guaranteed the title for the purpose of securing to them a permanent home within her limits. After reciting the boundary of the lands of the North-Carolina Cherokees, the act contains this guarantee of residence and title: "The lands contained within the aforesaid bounds shall be, and are hereby reserved to the Cherokee Indians and their nation forever." In 1808, the tribe, as shown by the preamble to the treaty of 1817, be, and are diwided into upper and lower towns, the former embracing the towns within the limits of the grant made to the Cherokees under the act of 1783. The upper towns, embracing the North-Carolina Cherokees, sent a deputation to Washington City, to represent to the President of the United States, the desire of their people to "engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life," and to remain permanently in the country they then occupied, while the lower towns desired to remove West, "where game was more plenty." The President of the United States, after maturely considering the petitions of both parties, on the 9th of January, 1809, answered the Cherokees as follows: "The United States, and the friends of both parties, and as far as can be reasonably asked, are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be assured of our aid and good neighborhood." [See recital in the preamble to the treaty of 1817.] During the war of 1812. the Creek tribe of Indians espoused the cause of Great Britain. and the Cherokees took up arms in behalf of the United States. At the battle of Horse Shoe, Capt. Junaluska, and his warriors. are represented as having fought bravely, and saved General Jackson's army from being cut off and massacred by the This led to the policy of circumscribing the Creek Indians. limits of the North-Carolina Cherokees, to make room for the white settlements and allow them to become citizens. And

the principal consideration, and the only one given by the State, was, acquiesence in the provisions of the 8th article of the treaty of 1817, extended by the 2nd article of the treaty of 1819. Under the 8th article, provision was made, not only to secure to the Cherokees a permanent home, but to elevate them to the high privilege of becoming citizens of the United States. "And to each and every head of an Indian family." residing on the East side of the Mississippi river, on the lands that are now, and may hereafter be surrendered to the United States, who may wish to become citizens of the United States, the United States agree to give a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land, in a square, to include their improvements, which are to be as near the centre thereof as practicable, in which they will have a life estate, with a reversion in fee simple to their children reserving to the widow her dower. the register of whose names is to be filed in the office of the Cherokee Agent." [See Book of Indian Treaties, page 213.]

Of the North-Carolina Cherokees now remaining east, a large portion is represented to have availed themselves of this privilege; and Quallatown, in the county of Jackson, is represented to be situated on one of those reservations granted

to a Cherokee by the name of Jacob.

In consequence of a part of the reservations not having been located before the State's surveyors surveyed and sold out the territory acquired by the Cherokee treaty of 1817 and 1819, a conflict of title arose between the reservees and the purchasers of the State's title, which was finally decided by the Supreme court of the State, when the right of the Indian to citizenship and to his reservation of land was sustained by the court. (See decision, Euchella vs. Welch, 3rd Hawks, page 155.)

In the opinion of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Taylor, it is stated "the prevalent policy before the revolution was, to consider the Indians as persons capable of being treated with, and holding property as a tribe or nation. Their right of property, though much circumscribed by the repeated cessions they have made by treaty, was respected as to what remained, and much solicitude is shown in repeated en-

actments to restrain the cupidity of the whites."

"In pursuance of this policy, the people of this State, when they threw off their colonial dependence, and declared the soil to be the property of the community, were not unmindful of Indian rights: Provided always, that this declaration of right shall not prejudge any nation or nations of Indians, from enjoying such hunting grounds as may have been secured to them by any former or future Legislature of this State."

Since the treaty of peace, by which the territorial limits of the State were acknowledged in full sovereignty, as they formerly belonged to the mother country, it has been the invariable object of the United States, and of this State, to regulate their intercourse with the Indians, not by any speculative notions of right which they might have exercised without violating any admitted principle, but by the dictates of a just and humane and liberal policy. * * * * *

"Of the policy of this State, the act of 1783, C. 185, under which the plaintiff claims title, affords a conclusive example. By this act it is declared that the Cherokee Indians shall have and enjoy all the tract of land therein described, and that is reserved to them and their nation forever. The effect of this grant was, to vest the land in the nation in fee simple; it conveyed to them a specific and definite right, according to which they were no longer to be considered as tenants at sufferance, but as holding under the faith of the State, and the guarantee of the declaration of rights." "

"If this grant required confirmation, it has received it in the most ample manner by the treaty of Hopewell, 1785, made under the authority of the United States, and by the treaty of Holstein, 1791, by which the lands not ceded by the Cherokee nation are solemnly guaranteed to them.

"In this state of things the two treaties were made, under which the plaintiff claims the land described in the declaration as having been set off and allotted to him, and located according to the terms of the treaties, 1817 and 1819.

"The eighth article of the first treaty provides that a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land shall be given to every head of an Indian family residing on the east side of

the Mississippi river, the register of whose names shall be filed in the office of the Cherokee agent. The land is to be laid off in a square, including their improvements, which are to be as near the centre thereof as practicable, in which they will have a life estate, with a reversion in fee, to their children, reserving to their widow her dower; by the second article of the latter treaty, it is provided that a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land shull be allowed to each head of an Indian family residing within the ceded territory, who choses to become a citizen of the United States, in the manner stipulated in said treaty.

"The only manner stipulated in the treaty of 1817 is that the Indians who wish to become citizens shall register their names in the office of the Cherokee agent. * *

"As the United States have alone the power of making treaties, their acts within the limits of their anthority must be obligatory on the State, their constituent. They might, unquestionably, have extinguished the Indian title to the whole tract, in which ease the right to the whole would have reverted to the State. Why then may they not extinguish the title to a part? The stipulations of treaty are equally binding on both parties, and it was not to have been expected that an acquisition so valuable could have been made to the State without some equivalent. The reservations are more entitled to respect since they further the policy of the State, in leading the few Indians that remain to an agricultural and civilized state."

In 1835-36, another treaty was concluded with the Cherokees of Georgia, after the extension of the jurisdiction of the State over them, and it is represented that the North-Carolina Cherokees were neither present or parties to that treaty, and knowing their opposition to it, a clause was inserted, which appears to have been intended to reconcile that portion of the tribe to the cession of their lands, by extending to them the provisions of the treaties of 1817, and 1819, to permit such as were opposed to removal west, to reside permanently in the country. The article referred to, is in the following words:

"Those individuals and families of the Cherokee nation, that are averse to a removal to the Cherokee country, west of the Mississippi, and are desirous to become citizens of the States, where they reside, and such as are qualified to take care of themselves and their property, shall be entitled to receive their due portion of all the personal benefits accruing under this treaty for their claims, improvements and per capita as soon as the appropriation is made."

Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty, the North-Carolina Cherokees, it is represented memorialized the General Assembly of North-Carolina, and represented therein, that it was their intention to remain permanently in their native country, subject to the laws of the State, and requested some law to be passed for their protection, to take effect after the removal of the Cherokees of Georgia was to have been completed, under the provisions of the treaty. This is presumed

to have led to the passage of the following act:

"Be it further enacted, &c., That all contracts of every nature and description, made after the eighteenth of May, one thousand and eight hundred and thirty-eight, with any Cherokee Indian, or any person of Cherokee Indian blood, within the second degree, for an amount equal to ten dollars or more, shall be null and void, unless some memorandum thereof be made in writing, and signed by such Indian or some person by him authorized in the presence of two creditable witnesses who shall also subscribe the same. (See act of 1836-37.)

In consequence of the Federal Government having failed to extend to the North-Carolina Cherokees all the personal benefits of the treaty of 1835-'6, application was made to the General Assembly for the passage of a resolution in their favor, which received the unanimous approval of both Houses.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

[&]quot;Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States, are hereby requested to use their influence in favor of obtaining a settlement of the just claims of the Cherokee Indians residing in this State, &c.

"Resolved further, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

"Read three times in the General Assembly, and ratified

the 8th of January, 1846."

EDWARD STANLY,
Speaker of the Commons.
BURGESS S. GATHER,
Speaker of the Senate.

After this, an appeal in favor of the North-Carolina Cherokees was made to the President of the United States, who referred the subject to the Attorney General, who on the 19th of September, 1848, among other subjects, gave the following opinion on a question submitted by the President of the United States. "3. Whether the treaty of 1835, made with the Cherokee Indians of Georgia, does or does not convey to the United States the lands granted to the North-Carolina Indians by the act of 1783; whether the powers of the Cherokees as a nation had, or had not, ceased to exist at the time the treaty of December, 1835, was concluded, in consequence of the tribe having passed under the dominion of the State."

The other three questions may be solved into three inquiries: Whether the lands in North-Carolina belonged to the North-Carolina Indians residing on them, these lands have been sold by the State of North-Carolina, and are, I presume, in the possession of the purchasers. As the Executive of the United States would have no power to divest those in possession, and the question is one for the judiciary, I have deemed it necessary to express my views upon the hard measures which seem to have been dealt out to the North-Carolina Indians, whose lands have been sold while they have received no corresponding benefit. (See opinion of the Hon. Jno. Y. Mason of the 19th of December, 1845.)

In 1850, the North-Carolina Cherokees were embraced in the census, and formed a part of the population of this State, and of the United States, on which the members in the General Assembly and in Congress were apportioned. (See cen-

sus on file in the State Department.)

Subsequently, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, raised the question as to the right of the Government to affect the right of the North-Carolina Cherokees to remain in their native country, by witholding the payment of money due to them, which was referred to the Attorney-General of the U. States for his opinion thereon. The quotation from the argument in their favor, and the decision of the Attorney-General, serve to explain the attachment of these Indians to their native country, and their right to remain under the provisions of the treaties.

In speaking of the condition of the North-Carolina Cherokees, and the country occupied by them, it is stated—

"That country is endeared to those Indians by the graves and sacred relics of their ancestors; the bones of their children, sisters, brothers, fathers, and mothers, lie there; they say, "We cannot leave them; let us alone in the land of our fathers. Why ask us to remove West? We once owned all the land that could be seen from the tops of our highest mountains; will you not permit us to enjoy in peace the small quantity we have purchased?" They ask, "Where are our brothers, who were forced from the mountains of North-Carolina? Two-thirds have been buried on the road to Aikansas, and in that sickly country. Where are the Ridges and Bondinots, who were promised the protection of the United States? Have they not been massacred? Their blood cries from the ground. Where are the midnight assassins? Have they not been pardoned by the Cherokee Government, without trial, contrary to both law and treaties? Will you then ask us to remove, and join a Government too weak and too unjust to protect us, and leave a State where our lives, liberties, and property, are secured ?-where our rights to remain are guarantied by solemu treaties?""

Fortunate for the Indians, in the office of the Attorney-General was found too high a regard for justice, and the sacred obligations of treaties to favor the policy proposed by the reputed Father of the red man of the forest, as the opinion demonstrates:

[&]quot;Question fourth: 'If any of the Cherokees who have not

removed west of the Mississippi river are entitled, may they be required to emigrate, as a condition precedent to their being paid?' Answer: The treaty of 1835, article twelve, conceded the rights of individuals and families of Cherokees, who were averse to the removal to the Cherokee country, west of the Mississippi, to remain east, and to receive their due portions of the money, to be distributed per capita. The treaty of 1846, article ten, recognized these claims of the Cherokees then, at the date of the treaty, residing east of the Mississippi river. On this subject I have hereinbefore expressed my views. To require these Indians, so residing east of the river Mississippi at the date of the treaty of August, 1846, to remove to the Cherokee country west, as a condition precedent to their being paid their dividend per capita of the balance of the purchase money for the lands east of the Mississippi river, ceded by their nation to the United States, would be without any authority of law, and a breach of the faith of the treaties of 1835 and 1846, as I think and firmly believe."

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

April 11, 1851.

Under the administration of President Buchanan, the policy of the federal government in relation to the Indian tribes has undergone a change, and instead of removing the Indians from place to place, the policy now is to permit them permanently to remain in those localities to which the associations of their youth and the graves of their sires so much attach them, and, where they may, by the association and moral influence of refinement, gradually emerge from savage into civilized life. Under these circumstances, it is not probable that the State of North Carolina would, at any time, violate her plighted faith to the North Carolina Cherokees in permitting them to remain permanently in their native country; but, if a different policy should at any time prevail, then the Cherokees would have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to enforce their rights to permanent residence as guaranteed by the treaties of 1817, 1819

and 1855, and it would very probably result in an application to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has jurisdiction of all questions arising under treaties, and the result might not only prove injurious to the purchaser of the State's title, but in the end, injurious to the State. For the reasons herein contained, to which the committee have given much investigation, they instruct me to report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage.

WM. J. HOUSTON, Chairman of Committee. and a \$55, and it would very probably result in an application to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has jurisdiction of all questions arising under treaties, and the result might act only prove injurious to the quarchases of the State's title, but in the end, injurious to the State. For the reasons herein contained, to which the committee have given much investigation, they instruct me to report the accompanying built and recommend its passage.

in passage of	
WM. J. HOUSTON,	
Phairman of Ommittee	The second secon
And the second s	

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE ACTS OF 1854-'55 AND 1856-'57 TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WESTERN NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The committee on internal improvements to whom was referred a "a bill to amend the acts of 1854-'55 and 1856-'57, in relation to the Western North-Carolina Railroad," have had the same under consideration, and authorized the undersigned to make the following report—strike out after the enacting clause and insert amendment marked A.:

This great State enterprise, embracing a line of railway connecting Newbern and Beaufort on the Atlantic ocean and its tributary streams on the Atlantic slope, with Asheville west of the Blue Ridge, to be extended to a navigable point on the waters of the Mississippi, had its origin as far back as 1828, while railroads were yet their infancy, and while the maxmum speed of the locomotive was six instead of sixty miles, and the attention of the people of North-Carolina to the importance of the enterprise, had for its first advocate Professor Caldwell, formerly President of the University at Chapel Hill, as will be seen by reference to his Carlton letters, written in 1828, in favor of this projected railroad.

It is true that his plan recommended, was like the railroad system at that time, very imperfect, but at the same time it is proper to admit that the line recommended for this great State enterprise, covers the route which experience and surveys have decided in favor of; and it is but due to Professor

Caldwell, and to his memory, to say that he was the first to advocate this great enterprise.

The points designated in the line recommended by him, passed from Newbern to Raleigh, thence to Salisbury, thence to Morganton, and thence through the Swananoa gap of the Blue Ridge to Asheville on the French Broad river, which is by him, after a mathematical examination, represented as not varying at any point from an air line more than 12 miles.

The Carlton letters having attracted public attention to the importance of this railroad communication, it will be perceived in the debates of the Convention that amended the Constitution in 1835, that its completion was looked to as the means of increasing the value of property in the west, and thus by equalizing taxation the great inequality in representation in the Senate between the eastern and western portion of the State would be removed, and the preponderance in favor of the east in that branch of the Legislature would not be greater than the majority in favor of the west in the House of Commons; and that the concurrence of both being necessary to the passage of a law, one would exercise a wholesome check on the other. The west could pass no law without the sanction of the east, the east could pass no law without the sanction of the west.

This inferrence is further sustained by the provisions of the act of 1836 passed to give the aid of the State to extend the road. The State was to subscride two-fiths as fast as solvent individuals subscribed three-fifths. But with this proportion of State aid, it was seen that the work could not progress. After receiving the recommendation of nearly all the Governors of the State for a period of twenty years, the State finally adopted energetic measures to complete this great State work at the session of 1848.

By the act of that and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, the State has authorized the subscription in behalf of the State to the aggregate amount of \$8,466,500, and upwards of three hundred miles of the road from Beaufort Harbor, via Newbern, Goldsboro', Raleigh, Greensboro', and Salisbury to Statesville, had been completed equipped,

and from Statesville to Morganton, the road is under contract to be completed against the 1st of January, 1860. This leaves of the road to be completed, without any additional appropriation, extending from Morganton to Asheville, across the Blue Ridge, 62 miles. This portion of the road, under the act of 1854-'55, is formed into two divisions, the 2d and 3rd, and no State aid, under the existing laws can be given to said road, embraced within the 2d and 3rd division, until the 1st divison to Morganton is completed, and equipped. By the act of 1856-'57, the 1st division of the road is extended so as io reach Morganton, and the company were authorized and did open books for the subscription of stock for the 2d division of the road, to be extended from Morganton to the Blue Ridge road. The present bill proposes to consolidate the 2d and 3d divisions of the road so as to form one division from Morganton to the French Broad river, near Asheville, a distance of 62 miles. but in putting the road under contract, the company is required to place the road under contract, commencing at its eastern terminus, only as fast as the stock is subscribed, and so as to prevent any portion of the road remaining unfinished; and as a further guarantee, the company is required to retain out of the pay of each contractor ten per cent. on his estimates. until his contract is completed, and to prevent the company from increasing any demands on the treasury to a greater extent than is contemplated by the act of 1854-'55, the bill provides that the State shall not be called on in payment of her subscriptions for said road for more than \$100,000 in the year 1859, or more than \$200,000 in the year 1860. While under the acts of 1854-'55, and 1856-'57, the company without this amendatory act would as soon as the individual stock is subscribed, have the right to call on the State for the subscription of \$600,000 to be paid pare passue, with payments made by the individual subscribers of stock, and thus instead of increasing the demands on the treasury, as some of the opponents of the bill have supposed, it actually diminishes the demand for the year 1860, \$300,000. And to meet the payment of interest on the bonds to be issued for that object, ample provision has already been made in the Revenue bill, prepared at

this session. The company desire the change contemplated in the bill for the purpose of putting a small force upon the Blue Ridge, so that the mountain portion of the road which connects the valley of the Catawba and French Broad, not exceeding ten miles, may be completed, with the grading east of the Blue Ridge, which would facilitate the completion of the road to Asheville several years sooner, and at a much less cost than it could be finished under the former acts. The bill also makes provision that the company shall have the right to select the best route across the Blue Ridge, instead of being confined to the ronte through the Swannona Gap, under the restrictions of the act of 1856-'57. This it is believed will be beneficial to the company and the State, at least in two ways. 1st. It will cause the best route to be selected. 2d. It will be the means of strengthening the subscriptions on the line which may be selected.

Fixing the location, by law, across the Blue Ridge, tends to lessen the influence in favor of subscriptions on the favored line, which accounts for the opposition to the subscription of Burke county. The bill contains another provision, which removes the objections urged against the extension beyond the Blue Ridge, founded upon the allegation that the road will exceed the appropriation, by providing that "the State shall not be called on to make any new appropriation to complete the division of the road from Morganton to Asheville."

The committee, while the bill reported only makes provision to facilitate the construction of the road as far west as Asheville, the point fixed in the charter, and confines and limits the company to the appropriation already made, deem it advisable to advert to some of the advantages which will result from the completion of that much of the road, and to the original intention of the State with reference to the extension of the road beyond the French Broad river to the Tennessee line in the direction of Chattanoga, and some of the advantages to the State and to all the connecting improvements on the Atlantic slope, which may be anticipated upon the completion of the road as originally contemplated, when the four millions were appropriated under the act of 1854–255,

and for which a survey and location, subject to the approval of the next General Assembly, has already been anthorized.

The committee, in order to demonstrate this as the location designed, have deemed proper to advert to the original provision of the bill, on which the act of 1854-755 was based.

The first section of the bill, after the acting clause, provides "That for the purpose of effecting a railroad communication between the North-Carolina Railroad, now being built, and the valley of the Mississippi, the formation of a corporate company, with a capital stock of six millions of dollars, is hereby authorized."

The act itself authorized the construction of a railroad to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Chattanooga.

The survey authorized at this session will determine the practicability of the route west of French Broad. If practicable, as the route is upwards of forty miles shorter than the route by the Paint Rock and Knoxville, it is quite probable, if the cost grade and curviture be favorable, that it will be adopted. The next question to be considered is, as to such extension proving prefitable to the roads connecting with this great trunk line.

The attached report marked A proves that it is favorable for a railroad.

From Asheville the first depot would be in the Hominy valley, the second in the Pigeon valley, the third in Richland valley, and the fourth in the Copper Region of Jackson county, of itself sufficient for a single track railroad, embracing an area of five hundred square miles, superior to New England in climate, soil, and water power, in the centre of the South.

By examination of the map of the State, and of the United States, it will be seen that the route west from Asheville to complete the connection with Chattanooga passes over but one elevation, the divide between the waters of the French Broad and Tennessee rivers, which, agreeably to Professor Mitchell's report, is as follows: At Asheville the elevation above tide water is 2200 feet; at Waynesville, a distance of thirty miles, 2722; at the head of Scots Creek, which is the only divide between Asheville and Chattanooga, is 3240 feet.

This gives, as the maxium grade, from Asheville to Waynes-ville seventeen feet; from Waynesville to the divide at the head of Scotts Creek, seven miles; seventy-three feet without a tunnel—with a tunnel the grade would be reduced to sixty-eight feet, which is the grade of the East Tennessee and Virginia road. From this point the line descends with the Tennessee river to Chattanooga without any mountain or elevated point. The maxium grade, agreeably to Major Gwynn's report, is about forty-five feet to the mile in passing the Smoky or Iron Mountain; distance from Asheville to Chattanooga, by this ronte, about 200 miles, which runs but little from an air line, with only a little, upward of seventy miles, to build; the remainder of the line is either constructed or in progress of construction.

By a diverging line up the Savannah, in Jackson county, of twenty miles in length, to connect with the Blue Ridge road, a line is established with Atlanta, Ga., shorter by fifty miles, than any other line that has been established; and by a diverging line of sixty-five miles, from the Tennessee river to Duck Town, a shorter line to Vicksburg and New Orleans, by near one hundred miles, than the East Tennessee and Virginia road, would be effected. Duck Town, agreeably to a report which will be seen in the printed reports of 1856-'57, furnishes frieght to the aggregate amount of 29,000 tons per annum. This portion of the line, between the Tennessee river and Duck Town, is along the side of white statuary marble and soap stone, without limitation as to quantity, which will bear transportation to the seaports, and through an iron region, equal, if not superior, to the iron region in Wales.

The question to be considered is, will a road combining these advantages and being the great thoroughfare of travel from New Orleans to Washington City and New York, with the transportation of the great mails between these points and the Pacific, justify the expenditure? The best way to determine this point is to examine what has been the result of the construction of similar roads leading from the Atlantic ocean to the valley of the Mississippi. The appended table marked

B. shows in a condensed form the length and cost in the aggregate, and per mile, of all the lines of railroad extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, connecting the Atlantic ocean with its navigable streams In the Atlantic States of Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, the result of all the roads that have connected the Atlantic with Mississippi valley, as will be seen by reference to the condensed statement, proves that a nett income has been produced sufficient to pay the interest on the cost, and to create a sinking fund sufficient to pay the debt by the time it falls due, without taxing the people of the State, by substituting a tax on through commerce and travel. This leads to the important question to be determined by this Legislature, shall North-Carolina complete her railroad connection with the valley of the Mississippi, and thus relieve the people of the State from the tax to pay the interest and to create a sinking fund to pay the State debt, and finally relieve the people from the payment of the poll tax for State purposes, or shall the State fail to complete this railroad connection, and thus be forced not only to tax the people to pay interest on the State debt, but the principal, and permit the large sum invested in internal improvements to remain unproductive? And while all other States obtain connections with the Mississippi valley, acknowledge that the people of North-Carolina are inferior to the people of her sister States, and justly entitled to be considered the Rip Van Winkle of the South, the committee entertain the opinion that the people of North-Carolina are not prepared to acknowledge or admit their inferiority, and that they will carry out their great State work, and thus relieve the people of the State from the interest and principal of the State debt contracted for internal improvements, and to place the State on terms of equality with her sister States, socially, commercially and politically. (For comparative distances from the upper end of the line, see table marked C.)

Prof. Latrobe's letter approving the last survey of the

Swananoa Gap, marked D.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of the amendment to the bill, herewith submitted.

Steamentin Line more twice, Lorney a greek, John end

February 4th, 1859.

W. H. THOMAS, Member of the Committee. (A.)

Columbia, December 12, 1856.

Dear Sir: I am just in the receipt of your favor of the 6th instant. I have not by me a copy of my letter to you of the Duck Town route—it presents no difficulties worthy of note—no tunnels, no heavy work excavation—but little bridging, and the grades and curvatures will be comparatively light.

Enclosed you will find Mr. Randolph's report. On the recognizance of the route from the mouth of the Tuckasege River to the French Broad, Mr. Randolph has the experience of twenty years in mountainous countries—he has twelve or fifteen years on the Raltimore and Ohio Railroad.

You may have every confidence in his report. Indeed there are very few in whose judgment I have more reliance. You may regard his estimate as ample.

Yours truly,

WALTER S. GWYNN.

W. H. THOMAS, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Anderson, S. C., December 8, 1856.

MAJOR WALTER S. GWYNN:

Dear Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I started from Anderson, on the 18th of November to make a recognizance of a route for Railroad, from the confluence of the Little Tennessee and Tuskasege Rivers (on the line of the Blue Ridge road.) to Asheville in Buncombe county, of the same State.

The line examined passes up the valley of the Tuskasege river to the mouth of the Scott's creek, and three miles up this creek, a distance of thirty-two miles, with an average grade of not more than 26 feet per mile, crossing in the distance the Tuskasege twice, Torney's creek, Noland creek,

Deep creek and Orowalufta, where wooden bridges of large span would be required, and ten runs where arched culverts would be used, encountering nine sharp bends, involving heavy work, in one or two of which a small tunnel may be resorted to with advantage; and one tunnel of about 1200 feet in connection with the two crossings of the river above mentioned, which would save more than one mile in distance.

From the point on Scott's creek above mentioned to its head, the distance is about ten miles, requiring a grade of about 90 feet per mile, at the head of this creek a tunnel of about 3000 feet will bring the line to the head of Richland creek, thence to the point it empties into Pigeon river 12 miles, an average grade of about 50 feet per mile will be required, thence up Pigeon river, crossing the head of Hominy creek, eight miles with a grade of not exceeding 50 feet per mile, grading up the river slope, and passing through the Ridge to the head of the creek by a short tunnel, thence down Hominy to and across French Broad river to a point about three miles from Asheville, distance 18 miles, with an average grade of about 40 feet per mile.

At this point my examination closed, (as I supposed a connection would there be formed with the North Carolina railroad,) and together the means of communication with Asheville, be determined. The difficult portions of this line will be the eleven miles on Scott's creek, including the tunnel. The fall is great and irregular—the valley crooked, without regular slope, but indented with numerous ridges or points and ravines, involving heavy cutting and filling—the remainder of the line is very favorable for a railroad. I present a a rough estimate of distance and cost:

32 miles at	\$14,000	per mile,	\$448,000 00
11 "	63,000	66	693,000 00
11 "	10,000	"	110,000 00
8 "	8,000	46	64,000 00
18 "	12,000	"	216,000 00

^{\$1,531,000 00}

Superstructure, buildings, engineering, &c.,

815,000 00

\$2,346,000 00

(\$29,325 per mile.)

* one b * come * man !

Building stone and timber are abundant, and on the greater portion of the line, very convenient, and the country through which it passes seems capable of furnishing all the provisions which may be required in the construction of the work.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. L. RANDOLPH.

This line was again examined in 1858 by Mr. McCalla, engineer, on the Western North-Carolina Railroad, who, in his report, confirms the statements in its favor by Messrs. Gwynn and Randolph, and by a comparison it will be seen that this line does not cost as much per mile as the railroad from Salisbury to Morganton.

The amount required of the State to complete this line of

road would be as follows:

Agreeably to the estimates of the engineer, the States' part of the total cost, equipment, &c., of \$2,346,000.

\$1,564,000

Agreeably to the estimated cost of the construction of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, leaves about \$1,000,000, of the appropriation of 1853-755,

1,000,000

\$ 564,000

To be supplied by an appropriation or transfer of stock in the Western North-Carolina Railroad.

(B.)

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

NAMES OF ROADS.	LENGTH OF ROADS.	TOTAL COST.	COST PER MILE.	ревт.	NET EARNINGS.
Georgia Central,	191	\$ 3,750,000	\$ 19,633*	\$ 191,767	\$ 582,310
South-Carolina,	203	7,588,037	37,379*	3,318,525	740,535
Virginia and Tennessee,	204	6,765,155	32,917*	3,261,955	223,240
Virginia Central,	175	5,364,260	30,652*	1,833,170	295,776
Baltimore and Ohio,	382	24,802,645		10,986,804	1,325,287
Pennsylvania,	256	27,266,982	106,511*	15,690,524	1,854,927
Philadelphia & Reading,	96	19,263,720	200,663*		
New-York Central,	556	30,732,518	55,274*	14,402,635	3,041,120
New-York and Erie,	464		74,287*		1,454,032
Hudson River,	.144	12,737,898	88,457*		
Western Massachusetts,	155	10,495,905	67,715*	5,839,080	889,763

(C.)

TABLE

Of comparative distances between the proposed route through Western North-Carolina, compared to the route by the competing line of the East Tennessee and Virginia line:

NORTH CAROLINA ROUTE.

	MILES.
From New York to Norfolk, by the air line road,	325
" Norfolk to Salisbury, shortening the line from	
Hillsboro' to Ridgeway,	278
From Salisbury to Asheville, by the Swananoa gap,	137
" Asheville to the line of the Blue Ridge Road,	80
To Situo, in Macon county,	42
"Athens, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Road;	
to Chattanooga, by that road,	56

112

" Chattanooga,

From Chattanooga,

From Chattanooga to Memphis,	333
Total distance from New York to Memphis,	1251
EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA ROUTE.	
	MILES.
From New York to Norfolk,	325
" Norfolk to Petersburg,	100
To Lynchburg,	123
From Lynchburg to Bristol,	204
To Knoxville,	103

Total distance from New York to Memphis, 1290

The comparative distance between New York and Atlanta, Montgomery, and New Orleans, through Western North-Carolina, forming a connection with the Georgia roads at Alojay, in Gilmer county, will give more than one hundred miles in favor of the route through Western North-Carolina.

[D.]

Baltimore, Dec. 26th, 1858.

J. C. Turner, Esq., Chief Engineer of Western North-Carolina Railroad:

DEAR SIR:—Having had the pleasure to-day of examining the map and profile of the line located by you for the W. N. C. railroad across the mountain summit of the Swananoa Gap, and having had my attention particularly directed by yourself to a somewhat novel feature in the location, I cheerfully express, at your request, my opinion upon the feature referred to.

A grade of two feet per 100 or 105 6-10 feet per mile, having been found to combine the most advantages in the ascent of the mountain on its eastern slope, you have been, it seems, obliged, in order to maintain that grade, to make the line recross itself in one place at a higher level.

In doing this an entire circle of 360 degrees is turned upon a radius of 573 feet ascending at the rate above stated. This part of your location, is objected to, it appears, on the ground of its novelty, under the impression that, as a similar case has not yet occurred upon any other railroad, it would be a dangerous experiment upon your own line. I am enabled to state, however, that when locating the B. & O. railroad in 1847, I contemplated a similar manœuvre in making the descent from the Glades at Cranberry summit to Cheat river, and would, without hesitation, have constructed the road upon the line so located, had not the adoption (for other reasons) of a steeper grade obviated the necessity of employing that device, to increase the length of the descending plane.

A moment's consideration, indeed, will show that with a given grade and curvative and cost of construction, it matters not whether the line pursues a spiral or serpentine course in ascending or descending.

The originality of the spiral feature would rather recommend the route to the traveller, who upon all our mountain lines is solicited by appeals to his love of the picturesque.

In regard to the feasibility of the grade of 105 six-tenths feet per mile on your line, I have only to point to the 116 feet grade ond 600 feet radius curve on the B. & R. R., for eight and a-half miles, continuously ascending from Cheat River to the glade against the heavier trade of the road. This grade has been safely and successfully worked since 1852, and also the grade averaging 116 feet per mile, for 11 consecutive miles descending from the glades to Piedmont, on the Potomac, since 1851.

The summit immediately west of Cheat River is passed with 106 six-tenths feet per mile, on curves of 600 feet radius on both sides of the ridge.

I need scarcely speak of the temporary line of 528 per mile,

on a curve of 300 feet radius, up which a locomotive, propelled itself, tender, and a car of thirteen tons, gross weight, at a speed of ten miles and more per hour, nor of the other temporary line of five and six feet per 100, over which two and three, and even four cars of similar weight were carried by the same power.

The accompanying map and profile of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad west of Cumberland, of which I beg your acceptance, will exhibit the "loops" in the line which I had intended to have adopted had not reasons in no way referring to its practicability or propriety upon general principles induced me to dispense with it.

I am, dear sir,

very truly and respectfully yours, BENJ. H. LATROBE,

Con. Engineer and late Chief Engineer of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

the poor, a rice manufaction of a partial radius of the depote on the poor of the second of the poor o

they broke the delimination of the special section of the second of the

THE CONCUER OF THE CONCUERE OF THE SANCE

Lackwolf M. vd audom my

Resolved That the committee of finance be arehoused and sections to the contract of insurance and that the contract of the contract that bonds, payable in New York, and that the contract the result of their second Assembly.

General Assistant of Norma Canadisa,

The committee of floance have ined under convolution the verlainer, referring to the committee to Justice late the paricy which has been adopted, of making our State boson paralles and country.

That they have, written to republic binchers to Rable's a Vachington Van Diesertain the differences.

a the new cone was an internet, to New York and in being the New York and in being the York their many in New York will have been two to have the course there in New York will have from two to have got one more than these in

On an average, explained as about one per cent. A counce there and a half per cool, as the average difference in value between those bonds payables was I ask gral there payables in Unleight and the breezen the anic of a \$1031 hand would be \$35.00. The interest on \$1100 hay a months is \$10,000 and a this gran, exchange at one quar case, wanted on for cause. The

Ordered to be Printed

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

On motion by Mr. Houston:

Resolved, That the committee of finance be authorized and instructed to investigate the policy of issuing North-Carolina State bonds, payable in New York, and that they report the result of their investigation to the General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH-CAROLINA, In Senate, Feb. 14th, 1859.

The committee of finance have had under consideration the resolution, referring to the committee to inquire into the policy which has been adopted, of making our State bonds payable

in New York, and report:

That they have written to reliable bankers in Raleigh, Washington City and New York, to ascertain the difference in the New York stock market, between coupon bonds payable, principal and interest, in New York and in Raleigh. From their answers, we gather that those payable in New York will bring from two to five per cent, more than those in Raleigh.

On an average, exchange is about one per cent. Assume three and a half per cent. as the average difference in value between those bonds payable in New York and those payable in Raleigh, and the loss on the sale of a \$1000 bond would be \$35.00. The interest on \$1000 for 6 months is \$30—to pay this \$30, exchange at one per cent. would be 30 cents. The

interest on the \$35 saved, would be \$1.05. So the interest on the money saved, would pay the exchange, and save 75 cents every six months, or \$1.50 a year on \$1000.

The total amount of Coupon Bonds sold, commencing April, 1853, as appears by the accompanying exhibit, taken from the books of the Treasury, is \$6,658,500. The amount of premium realised on these sales is \$65,079 66, and the amount received for exchange on disposing of the proceeds of sale, is \$3,417 96.

If the \$1,50 a year, saved on each \$1,000, should be vested and re-invested every year, for 30 years, the time the bonds have to run, the amount would greatly exceed the probable premium on the exchange required to pay the bonds at maturity.

Your committee is therefore of opinion, that the Treasurer acted judiciously, in making the bonds and interest payable

in New York.

We find, that the amount paid for exchange to meet payments of interest in New York, up to the close of the fiscal year, is \$13,778 16, a sum essentially short of the interest on the premium obtained on the sale of the bonds.

Your committee entertains no doubt as to the policy of the change, from the old registered bond, to the bonds with coupons of interest, payable to bearer and transferable by

out stand to ad him of makes begins it agon, branch the

delivery.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN WORTH,

for the Committee.

STATEMENT

Of Coupon Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, commencing April, 1853.

	-	THE CONTROL OF STREET,	processing and the second
DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	PREMIUM.
00.081	er oak bego		A TO THE PART
1853.	Index mis	KIT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	e reprinteng
April	3 451,000	Cameron & Co., N. Y.,	\$ 22,640 20
April	10,000	R. B. Bolling, Virginia,	521 00
May.	21,000	Comptroller of Florida,	1,071 00
may.	12,000	James C. Johnson, N. C.	732 00
60.02	3,000	James L. Bryan, "	165 10
7817 31	3,000	Selden, Withers & Co., D.of C.	152 70
Oct.	500,000	Francis S. Lyon, Alabama,	15,000 00
1854.		words with the Attended to the control of the contr	Salah Baransar
March.	8,000	Thomas Ruffin,	324 00
-	1,000	Wm. A. Myatt,	50 00
philas	10,000	Wm. A. Myatt, John V. Wilcox,	464 00
diller a	125,000	Carman & Co., N. Y.,	6,315 00
ve sin	30,000	Carpenter & Vermylze,	1,280 00
	2,000	J. C. Barnhardt,	94 00
112 /119	235,000	John Thompson, N. Y.,	9,517 50
	5,000	A. M. Burton,	206 50
11/4	10,000	J. B. Oliver,	500 00
12.00	1,000	A. & E. Kron,	50 00
	43,000	Comptroller of Florida,	1,741 50
	25,000	J. G. Lash,	1,065 00
April.	5,000	Alex. Cunningham,	250 00
Oct.	5,000	Lewis Thompson,	
	17,000	Geo. W. Mordecai,	
	1,000	Alfred Jones,	100.00
	5,000	E. A. Schintz,	160 00
	5,000	D. L. Swain,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	20,000	F. Fries, J. G. Lash,	1 00
	10,000	C. Dewey,	1 00
	1,000	Wesley Jones,	5 00
	6,000	W. S. Battle,	30 00
	. 0,000		00 00

STATEMENT—[Continued.]

-			
	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	PREMIUM.
DATE.	MATOURI.	TO HILDE BOID.	TAISM TO SI.
	7		In the second second
1854.	DC 000	T:/pas D	0.000
Oct.	\$ 36,000	Literary Board,	\$ 1,080 00
· Alexandre	10,000	Penelope Smith,	400 00
1000	10,000	Seth Jones,	THE PARTY
NT.	1,000	Alfred Jones,	150.00
Nov.	3,000	J. S. Purifoy,	150 00
100	3,000	W. L. Steele,	60 00 50 00
and the same	5,000 5,000	Evander McIver,	175 00
#	10,000	John H. Wheeler,	325 00
2300	5,000	Samuel Hill,	250 00
Lin	5,000	George Bower,	150 00
154	2,000	Thomas Bragg,	70 00
1855.	2,000	11011110 111111111111111111111111111111	.000
Jan'y.	4,000	Parker Rand,	Svalk says
Jun J.	1,000	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	INCH
-00 ECS	2,000	Wiliis Whitaker,	March
16000	2,000	Wm. Peace,	1 25
(B) 464	18,000	Wm. Grimes, Guard.	
00 416	1,000	N. Kendall,	1 +- 1 L
00 080	1,000	Samuel F. Patterson,	The second second
Feb'y.	2,000	George W. Haywood,	
00 710	37,000	J. B. G. Roulhac,	
The ang	1,000	Geo. Bower,	9424
OU OUR	1,000	Wm. Peace,	
	1,000	Asa Biggs,	
	1,000	R. M. Pearson,	
	2,000	Asa Biggs,	
00 000	98,000	N. C. Railroad,	- Interest
	2,000	C. P. Mendenhall,	1
	1,000	R. M. Pearson,	wint
	60,000	N. C. Railroad,	1
	13,000	"	
	5,000 35,000	" " "	
	2,000	Hennings, Mullin & Co.,	
	1,000	Willis Whitaker,	
	1,000	H. W. Montague,	-anA
	1,000	B. F. Moore,	
	1,000	1. 1. 11.0010,	

STATEMENT—[Continued.]

July 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 10,000 20,000 10,000 20,000 11,000 11,000 1,592 Aug. 10,000 Aug. N. C. Railroad, (Gwynn,) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				
Feb'y. \$ 27,000 15,000 N. C. R. R., per J. A. Gilmer. Thomas Bragg, 9,000 5,000 E. M. Cunningham, 5 00 10,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,000 1,502 10,000 C. Dewey, 1,000	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	PREMIUM.
Feb'y. \$ 27,000 15,000 N. C. R. R., per J. A. Gilmer. Thomas Bragg, 9,000 5,000 E. M. Cunningham, 5 00 10,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,000 1,502 10,000 C. Dewey, 1,000				STARE'S
Feb'y. \$ 27,000 15,000 N. C. R. R., per J. A. Gilmer. Thomas Bragg, 9,000 5,000 E. M. Cunningham, 5 00 10,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) 1,000 1,502 10,000 C. Dewey, 1,000	1855.	13		1207
March 15,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 1,000		\$ 27,000	Literary Fund.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
April 1,000 5,000 5,000 1,000 4,000 5,000 5,000 6 & S. B. Hinton, 5,000 5,000 6 & S. B. Hinton, 5,000 1,000 5,000 1,502 Asa Biggs, (part,) Aug. 10,000 C. Dewey,			N. C. R. R., per J. A. Gilmer.	-112/4-12
9,000 Samuel Watkins, 10,000 5,000 Wm. Person, C. P. Mendenhall, 40,000 J. T. Garland, 5,000 J. T. Garland, 1,000 J. T. Garland, 1,000 J. T. H. W. Montague, 1,000 J. T. H. Poole, 4,000 Asa Biggs, Bryan Grimes, 1,000 4,000 350,000 350,000 5,000 32,000 5,000 32,000 5,000 32,000 5,000 32,000 5,000 32,000 5,0			Thomas Bragg,	
S,000 S,000 C. P. Mendenhall, N. C. Railroad, J. T. Garland, N. C. R. R., (per L. O. Branch, H. W. Montague, Soon H. Poole, Asa Biggs, Bryan Grimes, G. & S. B. Hinton, Saml. Watkins, North-Carolina Railroad, """ June	Nage Vie			
5,000		10,000	P. M. Cunningham,	Yo.Y.
May		5,000		
10,000				
S,000			N. C. Railroad,	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
May				5 00
May				
May 8,000 8,000 1,000 6. & S. B. Hinton, 5,000 15,000 6. & S. B. Hinton, 5,000 15,000 6. & S. B. Hinton, 5,000 6. & S. B.				1 25
May				
June 1,000 5,000 350,000 50,000 50,000 10,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 10,000 3,000 10,000 3,000 10,000 3,000 10,000 20,000 11,000 20,000 11,0				dans.
5,000	May			White
June 1,000				
June 1,000 350,000 32,000 32,000 350,000 32,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 350,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 30				- Artifue
June 1,000				H-MAN
June 1,000 George Bower, 2500 Soph Nason, 1,000 Soph Nason, 1,000 E. McIver, N. C. Railroad, (Gwynn,) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			在在在工具的企业的设计和发展工作。在1961年发生的企业工作。	
June 1,000 George Bower, Joseph Nason, Wm. A. Graham, E. McIver, N. C. Railroad, (Gwynn,) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			TOTAL DOG TOTAL	
June 1,000 George Bower, Joseph Nason, Wm. A. Graham, E. McIver, N. C. Railroad, (Gwynn,) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			HOURS OF BEHAVIOR OF BUILDING	
June 1,000 George Bower, 5,000 Joseph Nason, Wm. A. Graham, E. McIver, N. C. Railroad, (Gwynn,) 10,000 " " " 3,000 4,000 John V. Wilcox, 1,000 20,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,592 Aug. 10,000 C. Dewey,			" "	A STORM
July Joseph Nason, Wm. A. Graham, E. McIver, S,000 10,000 3,000 4,000 4,000 20,000 11,000 20,000 11,000 11,000 1,592 Aug. Joseph Nason, Wm. A. Graham, E. McIver, S 00 S 00 C C C C C C C C C	Juna		George Bower	2 50
July 1,000 Wm. A. Graham, E. McIver, 5 00 10,000 3,000 4,000 4,000 1,000 20,000 11,000 11,000 1,592 Aug. 10,000 C. Dewey, C. Dewey, 5 00 5 000 10,000	ounc			
July 2,000 E. McIver, 5 00				
July 3,000 4,000 20,000 11,000 20,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 11,592 Aug. 10,000 1				5 00
July 3,000 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				
July 3,000 4,000 " " " " 3,000 4,000 John V. Wilcox, 1,000 20,000 North-Carolina Railroad, 11,000 F. and Centre P. Road, 1,592 Asa Biggs, (part,) C. Dewey,				1 1 1
July 3,000 3,000 John V. Wilcox, R. M. Pearson, North-Carolina Railroad, " 1,000 50,000 11,000 F. and Centre P. Road, Asa Biggs, (part,) C. Dewey,			cc cc cc	Out.
July 3,000 John V. Wilcox, R. M. Pearson, North-Carolina Railroad, " 11,000 F. and Centre P. Road, Asa Biggs, (part,) Aug. 10,000 C. Dewey,			cc cc cc	
1,000 R. M. Pearson, 20,000 North-Carolina Railroad, 50,000 11,000 F. and Centre P. Road, 1,592 Asa Biggs, (part,) C. Dewey,	July		John V. Wilcox,	a k
20,000 North-Carolina Railroad, 50,000 11,000 F. and Centre P. Road, 1,592 Asa Biggs, (part,) C. Dewey,			R. M. Pearson,	13
11,000 F. and Centre P. Road, 1,592 Asa Biggs, (part,) 10,000 C. Dewey,			North-Carolina Railroad,	
Aug. 1,592 Asa Biggs, (part,) C. Dewey,			The state of the s	
Aug. 10,000 C. Dewey,				
	1			
	Aug.		C. Dewey,	
1 8,000 1		8,000	2:000 1,000 E. F. Moore	

STATEMENT—[CONTINUED.]

**************	1		_	
DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	PRE	MIUM.
				- Carrier
1855.	THE STATE OF THE S	and any officer	THE PARTY OF	TRUE.
Aug.	\$ 5,000	J. W. Conrad,	UCAG SEL	
	2,000	Thomas Bragg,	000,82	
	1,000	James Purifoy,	000	
	20,000	H. B. Hammond,	1009, S	
	5,000	A. P. Leak,	000.9	
	4,999	W. F. Leak,		1
	50,000	North-Carolina Railroa	id,	
	150,000		600.8	
	2,000	Emma Mordecai,	0003	
28 1	1,000	H. W. Montague,	000 4	1 2 70
	$\frac{2,000}{3,000}$	Lewis Thompson, Alfred Jones,	000.8	
	3,000	William Peace,	000.6	
	1,000	C. Dewey,	000.8	
	7,000	Edward Wood,	000,8	1
Sept.	408	Asa Biggs, (balance,)	GENERAL .	
~ op	50 cts.	W. F. Leak,	900,8	
	1,000	Geo. W. Mordecai,	-000,4	
	6,000	N. C. Railroad,	5000,000	
	5,000	"	0.000,8	
	10,000		000,98	
	1,000	G. W. Haywood,	000,00	A TOWNS
	4,000	S. C. Watkins,	1000c1	
	1,000	H. W. Montague,	009/0	
4. 70	10,000	Seth Jones,	000,00	
00	1,000	Willis Whitaker,	(31907,53	
	2,000	Kimbro Jones, (part)	CAST CO.	A STATE
	1,000	T. J. Norman,	1877,016	
Oct.	21,000	N. C. Railroad,	1 0000	
	5,000	"	ARECA	1
	50,000	Can Co at the state of	UKSU AS	
	4,000	J. B. G. Roulhac,	VIIIVAL -	
	4,000	Thos. McGhee,	TARLES OVE	
	4,000	John Gordon,	Order & C	
N	2,000	Kimbro Jones,	COS DE	
Nov.	1,000	T. J. Norman,	DOO OF	
	13,000	N. C. Railroad,	080.8	
	2,000		- Annie	

STATEMENT—[CONTINUED.]

-			
DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM PAID.	PREMIUM.
1855.			
	B 1,000	Geo. Bower,	\$ 250
Dec.	38,000	N. C. Railroad,	E DIEA.
131 -	1,550	Asa Biggs, (part)	The Control of the Co
1856.	N. M. L.		LA COLOR
Jan'y.	1,000	Kimbro Jones,	S. Carrier
	1,450	Asa Biggs, (balance)	
	50,000	A. & N. C. R. R., (Whitford)	WHITE.
	9,000	Lunatic Asylum,	
	2,000	"	THE PARTY OF THE P
115	2,000	" Carried the same was presented	- 19 19 19 19
Feb'y.	72,000	J. D. Whitford, President,	
	5,000	Wm. Grimes,	
	2,000	Thomas Ruffin,	
	6,000	"	
3.5	6,000	Paul Cameron,	No. of the last of
	2,000	W. A. Graham,	1 bact
	3,000	Lunatic Asylum,	1000
	7,000	Direct Charles A We have to	TWEET.
	4,000	Library Land W. March Company	
	4,000	"Council and the Broke	
	3,000	"	Beer Land
35 3	2,000	THE PARTY OF THE P	Mornell .
March.	3,000	Wm. A. Blount,	7 19 05
Jan 1	7,000	D. I. J.C.	1122
101-	6,000	R. L. Myers, Treas.,	
	45,000	At. & N. C. R., (Whitford,)	-
4 '1	25,000		
April.	58,000		- Tayase
	50,000	A STATE OF THE RESERVE OF THE STATE OF THE S	
	8,000	Wil. and Weldon Railroad,	E 10 1000
	5,000	K. H. Lewis, M. M. Transou,	
4112	1,000	R. T. Haviston,	1000
Morr	25,000	W. F. Leak,	
May.	2,000 20,000	Whitford,	
	5,000	Wintord,	
	20,000	CC TRUE TO THE TOTAL THE TANK	1
	30,000	66	
	30,000	The second property of the second second	Sound.

STATEMENT—[CONTINUED.]

DATE. AMOUNT. TO WHOM SOLD,	PREM	IUM.
	7,176	Separate Separate
1856.		
July. \$ 1,000 Whitford,	A	
4,000	name of	
Aug. 42,000 "	The state of the s	
Sept. 2,000 Willis Whitaker,	100	
32,500 Whitford and Willis,	THE PARTY OF THE P	
13,000 Penelope Smith,	190	
Oct. 4,000 J. C. Gordon,	100	
10,000 F. & Centre P. Road, (Cool	(e,)	
12,000 Whitford,	un ann	
Nov. 33,000 Willis, At. & N. C. Railro	ad,	
20,000 W. N. C. R. R., (Simonton	,)	mark I
20,000 L. W. Tazwell, Va.,	1	
1,000 Wm. Peace,	ae ae	
59,000 R. C. Pearson, (Pres.,)	Op Wit all	
95,000 " " " "	our said t	
Dec. 4,000 Geo. Bower,	0e a - 1 - 1	
1857.	GENTA !!	
Jan'y. 1,000 Wm. Peace,		
80,000 Whitford, (At. & N. C. R. I	(.,)	
Feb. 30,000 Literary Board, ""	(6) (0)	
Feb. 30,000 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	90,58	
	Out I had	
April. 25,000 Al. and Chesapeake Canal 60,000 " " " "	, ,	
20,000 Whitford, (At. & N. C. R. I	3 1	
10,000 ""	,)	
2,000 F. and Centre P. Road Co		
May. 500 Whitford, (At. & N. C. R. I		
2,000 "		
26,000 Willis, "	A Sen Follows	
165,000 Al. and Ches. Canal Co.,	Bernital St	
July. 2,000 Geo. Bower,	3 - 1 -	
25,000 Whitford, At. Road,		
500 " "		
103,000 " "		
500 Harriet Buxton,		
15,000 Insane Asylum,		
Aug. 82,000 Whitford, At. Road,		

STATEMENT—[Continued.]

			AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	
DATE.	20	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM SOLD.	PREMIUM.
1857.	-			988
Sept.	8	42,000	Whitford, A. & N. C. Road,	1 8 7/01
Dop.	Ψ	500	" "	The state of the state of
		500	ii ii iii iii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii i	Page A
		40,000	W. N. C. Railroad, Pearson,	E South Figure
		25,000	" Simonton,	Ell and all
		1,000	Whitford, At. & N. C. R. R.,	81 1
		34,500	W. N. C. Railroad, Pearson,	t det
		3,000	Whitford, At. Road,	Other Assessment
Oct.		228,000	" and Willis, "	
Nov.	1	105,000	" and Cowper, "	THE WAY
Dec.		45,000	Cowper, "	State of the state of
1858.		The state of	A R MASTER B M LI 1000	44
Jan'y.		30,000	Cowper & Willis, At. Road,	A. T. C. Strand and St.
Feb'y.		100,000	Pearson, Westn. N. C. Road,	
	1	4,000	F. & C. P. Road Co., (Cooke,)	
		6,000	Insane Asylum, (Anderson,)	1300
		50,000	W. N. C. Road, (Simonton,)	18M.
		5,000	E. McIver,	16 66
May,		100,000	Western N. C. Railroad,	
July,		9,000	F. & Centre P. Road, (Cooke,)	
Aug.		35,000	Insane Asylum,	State of the last
Oct.		10,000	Western N. C. Railroad,	ALC: LONG
Nov.		6,000	دد دد دد دد	Jany A
Dec.		31,000	P. S. Annual Committee of the Assessment Printers of the Committee of the	
		3,000	J. J. Conrad,	All I
	45	5,662,500		\$ 65,079 66
	me.	4,000	Amount refunded J. C. Gor-	\$ 00,010 00
		1,000	don, in Oct. 1856.	
	#	5,658,500	don, in oct. 1000.	18 - 1 - 19
	1the	,000,000		2002

STATISTICS OF STREET LIST

	Compara Willia M. T. of		1828.
		MONOCOLA	(Coly)
AND BENEATHER	(II. Medvey Crist Sentons in		
	N. & Confro P. Braid, Coak		
	Backett A Corose W		
	T. U. Maleria, Control of the St.		
an arruptable			
I waster - to later			

Ordered to be Printed.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Your committee have had under consideration the cases of John M. Morehead and John Kerr, and have ascertained that they were at the time of their election, and are now, trustees of the "University of North Carolina."

That they have ascertained that W. T. Dortch was at the time of his election, and is now a director in the "North Carolina Rail Road," appointed on the part of the State.

That Erwin A. Thompson was at the time of his election, and is now a director on the part of the State in the "Atlantic and North Carolina" Rail Road.

The question before your committee is, whether the above gentlemen are entitled to seats in the General Assembly, they

holding such "offices or places."

The fourth section of the amended constitution declares, that "no person who holds any office, or place of trust, or profit under this State, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust, or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly." Do the offices or places that they hold, come within the meaning of the constitution? Did the framers of the constitution, and does the section itself, bear us out in saying, that they intended to exclude trustees of the University and directors in rail roads from seats in the General Assembly?

The government of the State is divided into three different and distinct departments: the Legislative, the Executive, and

the Judicial, and each department has its separate and distinct functions and duties, and there are certain offices (and officers to fill them) incident to, and necessary to discharge the respective duties and functions of these several departments.

Is the office or place of trustee or director, such an office or place as is necessary to discharge any of the duties of any one of these departments? Your committee are of the opinion that they are not. They are corporations created for the public good and convenience, and general utility. All the duties of the different departments of the government would go on and be discharged as well without them as with them. It is immaterial whether the University is a public or private corporation, and the same as to Rail Roads. Those appointed as trustees, are placed there with power to manage and govern the University as it may seem best to them, so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Those who are appointed rail road directors, act for the State in its private and individual capacity, simply in the management of the road. The State loses its public capacity, and appears as one of a private corporation. Its directors have no more power than those who are appointed by the private stockholders. They act independently of the State. They sue and are sued in their corporate names and capacities; and the State does not appear in any thing that they do.

That trustees have never been considered as coming within the meaning of the 4th section is very evident, from the course that has been pursued by the General Assembly. They have over and over again, elected members of their own body to fill vacancies in the board of trustees; also, Judges of the various courts. Even at the present session, it has elected one of its own body a trustee, and has elected the present Governor of the State. This has been so general a custom, that we think it may be taken as a safe guide for its construction.

Again, section 12th of the old constitution, declares "that every person who shall be appointed to any office, or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution

of his office, shall take an oath to the State, &c., and all officers shall take an oath of office." From this section it is very evident, that an oath to the State is actually necessary to bring a person within the meaning of those who are to be excluded from a seat in the General Assembly. Trustees of the University and directors in the railroads, are not required, nor do they take any oath before or after they enter upon the duties that devolve upon them. There is no oath prescribed for them. The office or place is wanting in one of the essentials to bring it within the prohibition of the constitution.

Your committee are of the opinion, that the above named

gentlemen are entitled to their seats.

In the case of B. F. Baxter, your committee have ascertained that he was "Clerk and Master of the court of Equity for Currituck county" at the time of his election, but that he resigned before he took his seat as a member upon this floor.

The first point to ascertain, is whether the office of "Clerk and Master" of a court of Equity, is an office "under the State," coming within the meaning of the 4th section of the

amended constitution.

The 4th section provides, that "no person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under this State, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly." The office of "Clerk and Master" is created by statute, and at the time of its creation the appointment to fiil the office was given to the judge holding the "Court of Equity." The office was created, because it was actually necessary to the court in the discharge of its duties: It is an office that is an incident to the court itself: No court can be complete without a clerk to keep its records and issue its decrees, its executions, &c. These are some of the purposes for which the office was created. can see no difference by whom the office is filled, whether by the judge, the General Assembly or the Governor. General Assembly can at any time take the appointment to itself and fill the office. It has brought it into being and has clothed it with certain powers specifically mentioned. The

clerk has the authority to administer oaths, a power directly obtained from and held under the State, and certainly a very grave and responsible power.

The Clerk and Master is required to give a bond to the State for the faithful discharge of his duties. He is required to take an oath to the State and an oath of office, to discharge the duties which devolve upon him by the laws made and enacted under the authority of the State. What are the different offices "under the State," are to be judged by the duties that appertain and belong to the respective offices. That justices of the peace and militia officers would have been included in the exclusion, is undeniable, from the very exception that is made in their favor. To support the opinion that the office of Clerk and Master is an office under the State and within the meaning of the prohibition, we have the decision of the House of Commons at the present session in the case of Mr. Haywood. We are of the opinion that the prohibition does extend to persons holding the office of "Clerk and Master of the court of Equity."

The next enquiry for us to make, is whether that portion of the section which says: "Or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly," takes effect before the election or at the time of the person taking his seat; in other words, to what time does the word "eligible" refer? Does it disqualify a person from being elected, or does it disqualify

him from taking his seat?

The word "eligible," according to the best lexicographers, means, "fit to be chosen," with other meanings of a similar import; ineligible, not fit to be chosen. Johnson says, "he that cannot be admitted, cannot be elected, and the votes given to a man ineligible, being given in vain, the highest number given to an eligible candidate becomes a majority." Taking the meaning as given by Johnson, Richardson and Webster, it evidently applies to the time of the election. But let us examine the constitution itself. We find in the old constitution, when it speaks of any offices disqualifying persons from sitting in the General Assembly, that the words, "shall have a seat" are used. There are but two exceptions to this. In section

27, no officers of the army and navy of the United States or of this or any other State, contractors or agents for supplying clothing, &c., to the army and navy are disqualified by the very same words, "shall have a seat," but it does not stop there; it goes on to say, "or be eligible thereto." If the section had have stopped with the first disqualification, they certainly could not have taken a seat. They would have been disqualified by the very same words, that Judges, Counselors of State and other officers are. But in this section they go further, and also say, that they shall not be "eligible." It seems to us that they intended to convey some other meaning by the addition of those words, and that meaning was, that they were disqualified from being elected. And there was good reason why officers of the army and navy should not be allowed to be elected while they held their office, for they might overawe the voters at the ballot-box, by the very forces they had under their command.

Let us examine the "amended constitution:" Article 2d. clause 2d. declares: "He (the Governor), shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years." If the word "eligible" refers to the time of a person taking his seat, then a person who had served as Governor for one term of two years, and was in the second term of two years, the one immediately succeeding the other, making four years, can be elected and would be, if he were to receive the highest number of votes. But, could he take his seat under such an election? certainly not, for supposing it referred to the time of his taking his seat, he then would be disqualified. What would be the consequence? We should have a governor regularly elected by the qualified voters, and under no disquali fication at the time of his election, but still unable to take his seat under the election. Did the framers of the constitution ever intend such a thing? But let the word "eligible" apply to the time of election and there can be no difficulty; the votes cast for him are of no effect and are thrown away; the person receiving the next highest number is elected and all difficulties are avoided.

Another question involved, and which may go to explain the meaning of the word "eligible," is, from what time is the person so elected to consider himself as filling the "office or place" of a member of the General Assembly? Is it from the time of his election, or from the time that he qualifies as a member at the regular session of the General Assembly? Does the person elected fill the "office or place" from the time of his election or does it commence at the regular meeting of the Legislature?

The statutes (Revised Code. Chap. 52, sec. 29.) declares, that any member shall be protected from arrest and imprisonment during the time of his going to, or coming from, the General Assembly; -very evidently implying, that they are members before they have qualified. Then, if before, at what time does it commence? Again: (chap. 52. sec. 15.) "If any person elected to represent any county or district in the General Assembly, shall before the meeting thereof, resign, refuse or decline to accept his appointment &c." This section very evidently implies that the person so appointed fills the office or place of a member of the General Assembly; for the section immediately following, declares: -"In vacancies that shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise," as by refusing or declining to accept—then the Governor, upon being notified, shall issue his writ of election. No two persons can hold the same office at one and the same time. No person can decline an office or refuse to accept it until he has been appointed to it; and in this case the appointment is given by the election by the people. If he declines to accept the office so tendered, then a vacancy occurs—there is no vacancy until he does decline, and as a matter of course he must fill the office, (that is, the office is not vacant,) until he does decline. The persons so elected, we hold, are members of the "General Assembly" that may next meet after their election, even if it be the day after. There was a called meeting of the General Assembly in the year 1852 by Gov. Reid: the newly elected members were the ones that took their seats.

For these and other considerations, your committee are of the opinion, that a person holding the office of "Clerk and Master" at the day of his election is disqualified from being elected, and can not hold a seat in the General Assembly.

The case of Mr. J. H. Foy: Your committee report that he was postmaster in Onslow county at the time of his election; that he resigned soon after his election, and before he took his seat upon this floor.

The question for us to consider, is whether a postmaster is an officer under the "United States or any department thereof?"

There are certain departments of the general government which are provided for by law. Under act of these departments there are again many inferior offices. The post office department is one of the recognized departments of the government. All postmasters throughout the United States receive their appointments through him.

We do not think there can be a particle of doubt as to a postmaster being an officer "under the United States or a department thereof," and is excluded by the fourth section. The same question arises in the case that arose in Mr. Baxter's—whether he, holding the office at the time of his election, was thereby disqualified from being elected. For the reasons given in the case of Mr. Baxter, (they apply with equal force in this,) we are of the opinion that Mr. Foy is not entitled to a seat upon this floor.

Your committee have had under consideration the case of Mr. T. Settle, and have ascertained that he was solicitor for Rockingham county at the time of his election, and is at the

present time.

The question for us to decide, is whether a person holding the "office or place" of a county solicitor, disqualifies him

from holding a seat upon this floor.

The 35th section of the old constitution declares, "That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time; provided that no appointment in the militia or to the office of a justice of the peace, shall be considered as a lucrative offices."

We think it very clear, that under this section, the office of

a county solicitor comes under the meaning of this section. It is an office created by statute of the State, with certain powers and duties attached thereto. The solicitor acts for and represents the State in all criminal matters that the county courts have cognizance of. He is certainly an officer "in the State," and appointed for a particular county of the State. Then is it a lucrative office? We hold that any office is considered a lucrative one (and the constitution so meant it) that has any salaries, or fees, or emoluments arising from or appertaining to it. The office of solicitor has certain fees attached and fixed by the statute. It matters not how small or how large those fees or profits are. It is sufficient that there is a pecuniary consideration paid. He is required to take the oaths of office prescribed by the statute, without which no office is complete. Is a person holding a seat upon this floor in an office in the State? We think that he is; that a representative in the General Assembly fills the highest office in the legislative branch of the government, as the governor does in the executive and the judges do in the judicial. That the governor holds an office and that the judges hold offices is undeniable. Then the representative receives a certain salary as a pecuniary consideration for his services, which makes it a lucrative office. To support your committee in the conclusion that under this section Mr. Settle is not entitled to a seat, we have the precedent of the Senate of the General Assembly of this State, in the case of William Edwards, a member of the Senate from the county of North Hampton. He was a county surveyor at the time of his election, and was so then. This case took place in 1808. Mr. Edwards' seat was declared vacant. We think the case of a solicitor equally as strong, if not a stronger case under this section of the constitution.

Again. Section 4th, amended constitution, declares, "No person who shall hold any office, or place of trust, or profit under this State, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust, or profit under this authority of the State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly."

It is very clear that a solicitor holds either an office or a

place. It matters not by which name you call it; it certainly is a place if it is not an office. It is one both of trust and profit—of trust, for he has in charge all the criminal matters that the county court has jurisdiction of, and he is the adviser of the court—of profit, for there are certain fees attached to the office. That he holds it "under the authority of the State" there can be no doubt, for the office or place was created by express statute. His bills of indictment are all drawn in the name of the State. For these and other reasons equally as conclusive, your committee are of the opinion that Mr. Thos. Settle is not entitled to a seat upon this floor.

In the case of R. E. Reeves, your committee have been unable to decide whether or not he was postmaster at the time of his election or is now. We have determined to report the evidence to the House, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the case.

The evidence before the committee was:

Horatio King, first assistant postmaster general, states in a communication from the post-office department, dated January 31st, 1859, that R. E. Reeves was appointed postmaster at Siloam, Surry county, North-Carolina, on the 20th of July, 1850; that he bonded on the 10th of August, and that his resignation has never been received at the office. This is taken from the records of the post-office department.

Mr. G. T. Cook, postmaster in Raleigh, states he has been postmaster since the first of November, 1858—the post-office way-bills from Siloam, Surry county, N. C., that come to his office, have been always signed, R. E. Reeves. Mr. Cook stated that the signature to the communication from the post-office department, signed Horatio King, he believed was his signature. Mr. Ripley, one of your committee, stated the same thing.

Mr. Reeves produced before the committee the post-office directory from the post-office in Raleigh, which was published and sent by the post-office department in 1857 to this office. In it the name of R. C. Reeves is put down as postmaster at Siloam, Surry county, North-Carolina, and not R. E. Reeves.

Your committee most respectfully submit the above report

upon the several cases that were referred to them. And in obedience to the resolution which requires them to report by "bill or otherwise," submit the following resolutions to the House:

Resolved, That Jno. M. Morehead, Jno. Kerr, W. T. Dortch and Erwin Thompson are not disqualified by the Constitution from holding their seats upon this floor, but are entitled to the same.

Resolved, That B. Baxter is constitutionally disqualified from holding a seat upon this floor.

Resolved, That J. H. Foy is constitutionally disqualified

from holding a seat upon this floor.

Resolved, That Thomas Settle is constitutionally disqualified from holding a seat upon this floor.

JNO. A. BENBURY, Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

upon the several cases that were referred to them. And in the displace to the resolution which requires them to report by "fall or otherwise," submit the fellowing resolutions to the House.

described. That June, M. Morehead, June Kerr, W. T. Dorted and Lewin Thompson are not disqualized by the Constitution from bolding their sears upon this more but are entitled to the same.

Resilied That It Beater is constitutionally disqualified

Mes frod Tlat 4. H. For & constitutionally disqualified

Herekest That Thomas Settle is constitutionally disquiding from produng a sent upon this door

INO. A. RENDURY, Charlenger

of the Committee of Arrivings and Bestigns.

premis Amelia (Miller

The second secon

RO STITUTED TO LEGISLATE TO THOSE

The doint beiest Committee to about was releised a passilation of the two houses of the comment. Assembly, directing there resinquire auto the growns manage door and importal conditions and prospects of the K insingray and Waldon Kaitraid Company, have that that entreet makes considerate a and act leave to ranke the following report.

the contestees caused to come before them the Male Medical Agent, and the lang A scatent Ser colory and tienes a factor of ficient dependent in a might be contested in a property of the contested in the company of the contested in the factor of the contested in
In making their soport the committee have thought to best to conform to the order in which the societaless have been covaded in the resolution of inquiry, and to appain free, of the resolution management of the raid; secondly, or is mean interrubblessed and thirdly, of its prospects. Printed by order of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the two houses of the General Assembly, directing them to inquire into the general management and financial condition and prospects of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, have had that subject under consideration and ask leave to make the following report.

The committee caused to come before them Mr. S. D. Wallace, Assistant Secretary and General Ticket Agent, and Mr. S. L. Fremont, Engineer and Superintendent of the road, with the books of the company; and this report is based upon the statement of these gentlemen, the examination of the books, the report of the President and Directors to the stockholders, made in November last, the report of the engineer and superintendent made to the President at the same time, the published regulations adopted by the company for the government of officers and employees and for running of trains, from the published rates of freight and rates of fare; all of which documents were furnished to the committee by Mr. Fremont, under the direction of Hon. William S. Ashe, President of the road.

In making their report the committee have thought it best to conform to the order in which the subject has been divided in the resolution of inquiry, and to speak, first, of the general management of the road; secondly, of its financial condition; and thirdly, of its prospects.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad is one hundred and sixty-two miles in length, and passes in a direction a little east of north, from the town of Wilmington, on the Cape Fear, to the town of Weldon, on the Roanoke river. It is under the general management of a president and ten directors, seven on the part of individual stockholders, and three on the part of the State. It has in its employ a secretary and treasurer, an assistant secretary and general ticket agent, and seven executive officers, embracing an engineer and superintendent, depot agent and yard master, general freight and transportation agent, master machinist, and a road master. In addition to these, there are six persons connected with the department of transportation and repairs; nineteen station agents, some of whom give their services in consideration of riding over the road free of charge; three persons connected with the department of repairs; and twenty-four conductors and engineers.

The company have adopted the most ample and judicious regulations for the government of officers and employees, and for the running of trains, and these are sought to be enforced by "repeated and imperative orders to conductors and engineers." Should accidents occur, and should the management of the road fail to be in the highest degree efficient, it will be because no human foresight can provide against the one nor secure the other. One of the best arguments in favor of the management of this road in these respects, are the facts, that during the past year, the number of miles run by passenger and freight engines was 296,999; the number of through passengers carried over the road was 28,204; the number of way passengers, 59,312, making an average of 244 passengers per day, and yet not one passenger nor employee connected with the passenger trains was injured during the year.

As much abuse has been thought to exist in the management of all our railroads, in the furnishing of free tickets to favored individuals, the committee in making their examination into the affairs of this road, have given this subject their special attention. Persons allowed to pass free over this road are as follows:

1st. All Presidents and General Superintendents of Rail-

roads who exchange passes with this company, on passes signed by the President or Superintendent.

2d. The Directors of all Railroads in North Carolina, on passes signed as above, if such roads exchange corresponding passes with this company.

3d. Any officer or Agent of a railroad company belonging to the Southern Railroad Association, on the certificate of the President or General Superintendent of such company, that the Officer or Agent mentioned is actually travelling on the business of his company.

4th. The Agents of the Post Office Department, when on duty for the Department; also the Route Agents over road, as per contract.

5th. The Agents of Adam's Express Company, when on duty, as per contract.

6th. All Officers and Agents of the Magnetic Telegraph company, as per contract, when on duty.

7th. The President and Directors of the company, and their families.

The Engineer and Superintendent, the Secretary and Treasurer, General Freight Agent at Wilmington, General Ticket Agent at Wilmington, the Road Master, Superintendent of Engine and Car repairs. The Passenger and Freight Conductors, the regular Engineers doing daily duty, the Ex-Presidents of the company when authorized by the Stockholders.

The free tickets of the following officers only will be respected: The President, the general Superintendent, the Section Masters for the slaves working in the Company's employ.

General Alexander McRae, Ex-President, and his family, are entitled to the freedom of the road indefinitely.

8th. All original subscribers and their distributees, with their families, during the week of, and the week following the Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

9th. All persons presenting the pass of the President or Superintendent.

The committee have ascertained that during the last year

the amount of free riding over this road has been greatly curtailed; and yet during the month of August last the returns show that sixty free passengers, not employees of the road, passed over the same. If these be estimated at \$3 each, the amount lost during the month will be \$180, and during the year more than \$2,000, taking this month as the probable average of the travel. It is to be remarked here, that it is almost impossible to prevent an abuse of the franking privilege; and where rival lines are competing for the travel or trade, this is especially true. It would no doubt be better if all roads would unite in abolishing the system altogether. Until this be done, each rival road must show a liberal spirit in this respect, or become unpopular with the public as a necessary consequence.

The rates of fare established on this road are three cents per mile for through passengers, and three and a half cents for way passengers, which the committee are informed do not vary from the usual rates in this part of the country.

For a series of years prior to the month of May last, this company had adopted a through ticket system in connection with the principal railroad companies North and South of Wilmington, by which the road had the benefit of the through travel from New York, South, to Wilmington, Charleston, Montgomery and New Orleans. The Richmond and Petersburg railroad company, in April or May last, refused to be any longer parties to this arrangement, and in consequence thereof the system has been broken up. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, attribute to this cause the loss of 8,944 through passengers, and more than \$40,000 in receipts for the fiscal year ending in 1858. The opening of new routes of travel, and the greatly reduced rates of fare on steamers between Southern Atlantic cities and the North, are stated by the President to have contributed to this result.-To counteract these evils, the company determined, if possible, to get possession of an independent outlet to the Chesapeake bay and the ocean; and to this end, at the general meeting of the stockholders in November last, adopted resolutions authorizing the President and Directors of the road to

purchase a controlling interest in the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, or to construct a branch of the Wilmington & Weldon road from some point near Enfield, to the town of Suffolk in Virginia, as said President and Directors might think more to the interests of the company.

In accordance with these views, the President and Directors of said company made application to the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina now in session, asking its sanction to the purchase of a controlling interest in the Sea-

board & Roanoke railroad, and have been refused.

Much complaint has been heard against the management of this road in consequence of the heavy discrimination made in favor of through freight, and against local freight. The rule being to charge no more for taking ordinary freight from any intermediate station to either terminus of the road, than is charged to take it from one intermediate station to another. The handling is the same in the one case as in the other, and this is said to be the reasoning on which the rule is based; though there can be no doubt that the main design is to force the trade and produce of the country to the Wilmington market. In thus discriminating, the company are acting in the exercise of a undoubted right, and upon principles which govern most roads in similar matters. But as to the general pliocy or impolicy of the rule, the committee are not prepared to express an opinion. In their general investigations on the subject of transportation on our Railroad, the committee have however, learned the fact, that when produce reaches the town of Goldsboro', by the North-Carolina Railroad, destined either to Wilmington, Beaufort, Weldon or the intermediate stations; or when it reaches Goldsboro' from either of these places for the up country, it has to undergo transhipment at this place. Some arrangement on the part of these several roads to remedy the delay and expense incident to this transhipment, will, the committee are constrained to believe, be of great service to the commercial and agricultural interests of the State.

When this road was first constructed, many miles of tressel work was built through swamps and bottoms, in place of per-

manent earth embankments, as a matter of economy. The constant repairs necessary to keep this sort of work in order, is one of the least of the evils attending it. The company have been diligently engaged for the last few years in filling up this tressel work, until there remains at present only one mile and a half on the entire length of the road to be filled. This, the engineer and superintendent estimates, can be accomplished with proper energy in two seasons more, thus making a solid track from one end of the road to the other, with the exceptions of bridges, which have of necessity to be erected across the streams of running water. During the past year 75,000 new cross-ties, and about four miles of renewed rails were laid. The company have in constant use a machine for repairing rails which have laminated and become otherwise unfit for use; which answers an excellent purpose, in renewing and keeping the track in good repair, at a comparatively small cost. Repairs of locomotives, coaches and cars, are all done by the company.

During the past year there was a reduction of \$46,813 12 on all accounts, in the management of the road, and this reduction was principally made in the cost of repairs of locomotives, coacles and cars—in the cost of fuel and in the cost and

waste of oil.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, the committee feel constrained to commend the action of the company in closing what is commonly called the construction account. In order to make a favorable showing to the stockholders of a railroad, and to create the impression that the cost of working expenses on the same are low, engineers sometimes charge many heavy items to the construction account, which properly belong to the working expenses of the road. The Wilmington and Weldon railroad now require all improvements to be charged as road repairs to the current working expenses of the year. By deducting these expenses from the receipts, the stockholders can see at a glance what the nett profits of the road have been for the year. The reform made by this road of this abuse is a salutary one, and cannot be too soon adopted by all our railroads.

Having said thus much as to the "general management" of the road, we propose now to exhibit as briefly as may be its "financial condition," and in doing this we know not know we may better attain the end desired, than to adopt as our own the "report of the Auditing Committee," made to the stockholders at their last annual meeting. This report exhibits in a condensed form the precise result of our own investigations.

The following statements will show the result of the com-

pany's business for the past year:

Amount received for through travel,	\$136,857 61
way way	96,529 75
" freight	157,832 47
Transportation of mails, rents, &c.,	53,055 62
on and with the party no surveying dright them and	Marie State of State

\$444,275 45

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of transportation and repairs of locomotives, coaches, cars and depot expenses,

\$160,729 45

Railroad repairs, including subsistence and clothing, pay of officers and office expenses,

87,788 92 Interest and exchange, 61,178 13 \$309,696 50

Balance, \$134,578 95

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1858.

Old bonds payable in England at 5 per cent.,	\$122,666 67
Bonds endorsed by the State of North Carolina	charged earn
at 6 per cent.,	250,000 00
New bonds payable in England,	443,555 56
Bills payable,	33,141 30
Due on pay rolls,	7,654 51
" " neare hands 1844 to 1858 inclusive	10 611 00

B DOCUMENT No. 79.	[Session
Due on dividends, nos. 1 to 13, inclusive,	6,827 00
Balance due on thirty shares of stock, surrendere	
to be rode out,	224 04
Due to sundry individuals and corporations,	16,456 64
all wildishirts comments failings and he win	Contra Marie Marie
	\$ 1,021,170 70
condition of the company on the 1st octor	BER, 1858.
sinta locarizationed subserved to businessands	er stilstanfävile
Liabilities of the company,	\$1,021,170 70
Capital stock paid in,	1,340,213 21
Balance of profits from commencement of oper	
tions, after paying interest on debt,	808,250 99
48 400 Kill value of the state	Margaret Line the
	A0 +00 001 00
heatach samuel and a seat on formal design	\$3,169,634 90
Cost of construction, real estate and re-constru	(Coll) who be about
Cost of construction, real estate and re-constru	c-me av _{el} bw
tion, myed only the the the table of	e- \$2,776,403 89
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase	c- \$2,776,403 89 d,
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock,	c- \$2,776,403 89 d, 3,850 00
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock,	\$2,776,403 89 d, 3,850 00 100,000 00
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock	\$2,776,403 89 d, \$3,850 00 100,000 00 3,150 00
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock Bills receivable,	\$2,776,403 89 d, \$3,850 00 100,000 00 , 3,150 00 \$8,495 75
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchased and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock Bills receivable, Cost of ferry boat, warehouses, and passenge	3,850 00 100,000 00 3,150 00 \$8,495 75
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock Bills receivable, Cost of ferry boat, warehouses, and passenge sheds at Wilmington and Weldon, propert	3,850 00 100,000 00 3,150 00 \$8,495 75
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock Bills receivable, Cost of ferry boat, warehouses, and passenge sheds at Wilmington and Weldon, propert at Goldsborough, and bridges over Smith	\$2,776,403 89 d, \$3,850 00 \$100,000 00 \$3,150 00 \$8,495 75 er
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock Bills receivable, Cost of ferry boat, warehouses, and passenge sheds at Wilmington and Weldon, propert at Goldsborough, and bridges over Smith Creek and N. E. river,	\$2,776,403 89 d, \$3,850 00 100,000 00 \$3,150 00 \$8,495 75 er y 's 78,205 89
tion, Twenty-nine shares company's stock, purchase and balance due on forfeited stock, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock, Washington and New Orleans Telegraph stock Bills receivable, Cost of ferry boat, warehouses, and passenge sheds at Wilmington and Weldon, propert at Goldsborough, and bridges over Smith	\$2,776,403 89 d, \$3,850 00 \$100,000 00 \$3,150 00 \$8,495 75 er y 's 78,205 89 5,224 62

908 54

13,161 32

1,609 79

420 05

15,000 00

36,175 74

Counterfeit and uncurrent money taken,

Cash in Bank Cape Fear, to be invested in North

Cash in Bank Cape Fear at Raleigh, to pay in-

Cash in London to pay interest,

Carolina bonds,

Cost of thirteen negro slaves,

Cash in hands of treasurer,

terest,

Bonds of State of North Carolina, per value, \$104 00.

Due from companies and individuals,

98,962 57 15,916 74

\$3,169,634 90

Of the capital stock of said company, four thousand shares are owned by the State, five hundred and twenty-six by individuals in other States, and the residue by citizens of this State.

As pertinent to the financial condition of the road, the committee submit the following extract from the report of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe to the stockholders at its annual meeting in November last:

"Since the last meeting of the stockholders, our first English debt (being bonds issued in 1838,) has become due, and we have succeeded in making an arrangement with the holders of these bonds, under which, by the payment of onethird in cash, we have obtained an extension of time upon the balance for fourteen additional years. To enable us to make this payment, we authorized our Agent in New York to sell so many of the bonds of the State of North-Carolina (in which bonds we had invested our sinking fund) as would realize \$76,444.45, the sum necessary to be raised for the cash payment. This he did by selling the bonds at \$95, the average price at which we purchased being \$94. This payment reduces this debt to \$146,222.22, and makes the whole amount of indebtedness on the 1st of October last, \$944,726.25. A portion of this debt consists of the bonds of the company, endorsed by the State, amounting in the aggregate to \$250,000, which are payable in equal instalments on January 1st, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

These payments can be readily made, as they fall due, by withholding a semi-annual dividend, thereby distributing among the stockholders \$46,000 instead or 92,000, for the ensuing five years; or, if the State would renew its endorsement for a short period of time, say four, five, six or seven years, the debt could be easily paid without any interference

with our seven per cent. dividend. Our six per cent. bonds issued in 1849, amounting to \$443,555.56, will fall due in 1869. The legitimate accretions from our sinking fund will put the company in full possession of means to meet this debt at maturity, as well as to liquidate the bonds endorsed by the State. We will then have four additional years to meet the debt of \$148,444, which has just been extended. Thus at the end of four-teen years, the board will find itself relieved from debt, and that too after a regular annual distribution of seven per cent. dividend."

Of the future prospects of this road, its management during the past, is the best guarantee for the future. It is under the control and direction of men whose interest, as well as pride, prompts them to the most earnest endeavors to keep the road in all its departments in the highest state of efficiency, and so to conduct its affairs as to place it on a successful footing with rival roads, and competing routes of through travel. It is claimed by its friends that the great amount of travel by sea, can be easily diverted to this line, if a proper through ticket can be adopted, while its freedom from grades or curves of much magnitude, and the facility for working it cheaply at all seasons of the year, must give it superior advantages over the Virginia and Tennessee route. It is also calculated, that the opening of the Florida route, and the completion of the Alabama and Florida railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola, will materially increase the receipts of the company. In all these views the committee most heartily concur.

As to the prospect of maintaining dividends, the engineer afirms that the gross receipts can be maintained for the next ten years, at \$500,000 a year, while the whole cost of working the road and maintaining its equipment in the best condition cannot exceed \$250,000 per year.

This will leave a nett income of \$250,000.00

To pay the interest on the debt set aside, \$65,000

To pay the debt set aside a sinking fund of 40,000

To pay a dividend of eight per cent. (on \$1,328,000 capital,)

106,240 202,240.00

Leaving a surplus of

\$47,760.00

He assumes that if the Road is completed, with its equipment ample, it can be worked for 45 per cent. of its gross receipts, if these receipts reach \$500,000 or npwards; maintains that the dividends cannot fall below 7 per cent if a permanent policy such as he recommends shall be adopted, and that the stock of the road is intrinsically worth its full par value. This plan, however, involves the necesity of opening the line North to New York to free trade, and a low ticket along the great Sea Board Line.

In conclusion the committee exprses their regret that the very limited time which they have had to devote to this investigation, has prevented them from making a more condensed report. They have been treated with the greatest courtesy by the officers of the company, and had every facility offered them, to aid them in arriving at correct con-

clusions.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

T. SPARROW,

For the Committee.

J. T. GILMORE,

J. D. FLANNER,

J. A. MOORE,

A. K. SIMONTON.

the state of the following of the figure of the first The state of the s

